"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,089. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Rain Friday, followed by fair and colder; Saturday fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 20.

KNOX UPHOLDS FREE TOLL LAW

Tells British Government It Has Put Up a Man of Straw in Arbitration Demand.

NO DISCRIMINATION PLANNED

Tolls for the World Based on All Traffic as Figured by a Government Inquiry.

A HIGH COMMISSION LATER

Should Practice Show That British Interests Suffer, Then Arbitration Would Be in Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The answer of the United States to Great Britain's note of protest on the Panama Canal tolls question was simultaneously issued to-day in Washington and London by arrangement between the two Governments. The American note, which was cabled to London, was signed by Secretary Knox and was addressed to Irwin B. Laughlin, Chargé de'Affairies of the American Embassy, to the Court of St. James's. Mr. Laughlin was instructed to read the note to Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Knox does not admit that the situation has yet assumed a phase where arbitration or the services of a Joint High Commission of Inquiry is necessary. He contends that Great Birtain has been laboring under a misapprehension as to the rights of the United States in its control and operation of the Panama Canal and makes no bones of saying that Great Britain was not aware of all the United States had done under the terms of the Canal act when Sir Edward Grey's protest was written on Nov. 14 last. To venture outside the careful language of diplomacy, and resort to the more expressive vernacular of circles less influenced by the necessity for precise and elegant diction, Mr. Knox virtually tells Sir Edward Grey that Great Britain has hollered before she was hurt.

His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs has been setting up a straw man, if Mr. Knox's judgment is to be taken, and a good deal of fine rhetorical ammunition has been wasted on this effigy. You can't arbitrate or even consider in a diplomatic way something that is merely hypothetical, argues the Secretary of State. In other words, to paraphrase Mr Knox, the British note of last November was written without the necessary knowledge as to the facts of the case.

Throughout Mr. Knox's 5,000 words of response to Sir Edward Grey's objections is a stern resistance to the idea that there is anything to arbitrate in the canal tolls controversy, but there is an expression of willingness to have a joint commission of inquiry pass on the facts at issue should any such facts arise. Mr. Knox takes back nothing. He upholds the American attitude as just and fair.

Sir Edward Grey contended that the purpose of the provision in the treaty agreement between England and America that the canal tolls should be "just and equitable" was so to limit the tolls as to make their aggregate an amount representing the interest on the capital expended on the canal and the cost of the canal's operation and maintenance. Responding to this contention Secretary Knox points out that the tolls have been so calculated as to include all commercial shipping passing through the canal. The effect of the remission of the tolls on American coastwise traffic is therefore only a domestic subsidy and not an increase of tolls on foreign shipping.

Mr. Knox assures the British Government that it is getting into the realms of fancy when it proposes to have this Government impose canal tolls on American coastwise vessels on the supposition that they might get foreign cargoes at American ports and carry them free through the canal. This objection, he says, rests on conjecture and is therefore not a subject for arbitration.

That is in effect Mr. Knox's answer to the important suggestion of Great Britain that if it could be made certain that only bona fide American coastwise traffic would be benefited by the Canal act no objection might be taken. Mr. Knox does not overlook the opportunity to interpret this statement as an admission that this Government may exempt its coastwise vessels from canal tolls provided this exemption is restricted to bona fide coastwise traffic.

Following is the text of Secretary Knox's note:

Secretary Knox's Note.

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 17, 1913.

Irwin B. Laughlin, Esq., American Chargé d'Affaires, London:

Sir: I inclose a copy of an instruction from Sir Edward Grey to his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated Nov. 14, 1912, a copy of which was handed to me by the Ambassador on the 9th ultimo, in which certain provisions in the Panama Canal act of Aug. 24 last are discussed in their relation to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of Nov. 18, 1901; and I also inclose a copy of the note addressed to me on July 8, 1912, by A. Mitchell Innes, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, stating the objections which his Government entertained to the legislation relating to the Panama Canal, which was then under discussion in Congress. A copy of the President's proclamation of Nov. 13, 1912, fixing the canal tolls, is also fixed.

Sir Edward Grey's communication, after setting forth the several grounds upon which the British Government believes the provisions of the act are inconsistent with the stipulations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, states the readiness of his Government "to submit the question to arbitration if the Government of the United States would prefer to take this course," rather than "to take such steps as would remove the objections to the act which his Majesty's Government has stated." It, therefore, becomes necessary for this Government to examine these objections in order to ascertain exactly in what respects this act is regarded by

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$241,000 FOR A NECKLACE.

Princess's Property Sells in Paris for Highest Price Known in France.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The valuable pearl necklace recently described in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES was disposed of at auction in the Galerie Georges Petit to-day and brought 1,205,000 francs, ($241,000.) The owner of the jewel collection of which the necklace was part is described as "Mme. X.," but the mystery concerning her identity has been cleared to some extent. It is known that she is a Turkish princess.

Almost every seat in the salesroom was reserved beforehand, not only by dealers from all over Europe, but also by persons, many of them titled, who belonged to the fashionable world of Paris.

The articles intended for the first day's sale had been valued at 1,601,800 francs ($323,600) by M. Falize, a jewelry expert, who was formerly jeweler to the French royal family. They actually realized 1,891,980 francs, ($378,396.)

The value of the necklace had been put at 1,100,000 francs, ($200,000.) It was carried around for inspection, guarded by policemen. Eventually it was knocked down after keen bidding to Hubert Morhed of Paris. The price is the highest ever paid in France for a piece of jewelry. The pearls are flawless and perfectly matched.

Another necklace, consisting of 468 pearls, with medallions of emeralds, went for 147,000 francs ($29,400) to Adolph Weil of London.

SEE NO INAUGURAL RECEPTION

Senators Oppose Having One in Capitol—Fear Strain on Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—As the result of a general canvass of the Senate today, the announcement was made that in all probability there would be no general public reception to President Wilson following his inauguration on March 4 next. When the Washington inaugural committee referred the subject to the Congressional inaugural committee and that body refused to take cognizance of it, the Senate members of the committee, led by Senator Overman of North Carolina, interviewed practically all members of the Senate. They found a preponderance of opinion in opposition to any public demonstration during the evening following the inauguration.

Reasons given for this conclusion were many. Necessarily the prolonged inauguration ceremonies, involving a trip to the Capitol, are tiresome, and it is feared that to follow these with a general reception would overtax the endurance of Mr. Wilson, especially in view of that fact that it would be impracticable to limit the attendance. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 100,000 people would want to shake hands with him.

There is also apprehension of disorder. The fact is recalled that when President Jackson undertook to given an inaugural reception the White House was so overrun and some of the people were so riotous that it was necessary to throw many out through the windows. The scenes of disorder in connection with the lying-in-state at the Capitol of the body of President McKinley, when it was brought here on the way to Ohio, are also remembered.

The President-elect's friends in the Senate feel satisfied that their decision will meet with his approval. They declare that if the House should adopt a resolution providing for a reception it would be killed in the Senate.

BECKER LETTER ON PRISONER

He Is One of Three Chauffeurs Held for Jersey Auto Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Three prisoners, all holding New York chauffeurs licenses, one of whom had a letter from former Lieut. Becker, mailed from Sing Sing Prison yesterday, in his possession, are being held here for the killing of Louis Payne, a farmer, of Butler, N. J., to-night. The one with the Becker letter pleaded that it was a personal communication and the police let him keep it and did not read it.

The prisoners are Aldo Franchi of 114 Spring Street, West Hoboken; Joseph Wilkes of 403 West Fifty-first Street, New York City, and Otto Aversi of 618 High Point Avenue, West Hoboken. It was Aversi who had the letter from Becker.

When arrested the trio were in a limousine car belonging to Mrs. J. I. MacDonald of 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

Payne, the man killed, was driving a team of horses along the Pompton Turnpike, near Butler, when the automobile ran into him, killing him and also the horses. J. R. Marion of Butler, who says he saw the automobile at the time of the accident, telephoned to the police here and the automobile was headed off. The prisoners deny they struck any wagon or killed anybody. There are no marks on the automobile to indicate that it had met with an obstruction.

BUILDING FALLS; EIGHT DEAD.

Women and Children Buried in Collapsed Department Store in Texas.

M'KINLEY, Texas, Jan. 23.—Eight persons were killed and fifteen hurt here late to-day when the walls of a building occupied by a farming implement firm fell, and crashed into a department store causing that building to collapse.

Fire started in the ruins, and it was believed until late to-night that the death list was much larger. At midnight rescuers ceased working, being assured that no more bodies remained in the wreckage.

Mayor Finch, who took charge of the work of rescue, gave out a statement early to-night that he believed thirty-five men, women and children had perished. Vernie Graves, one of the first to get out of the building after the collapse, said he was sure fifty persons had been entrapped. It was upon these estimates that statements of the larger death list were given out at first by the authorities.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.

SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 817 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. Due 24th, 4:30 P. M. White Star Line.

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND—GO TO CALIFORNIA.

And go the most luxurious way—on the pioneer de luxe train via Rock Island Lines—the "Golden State Limited." Every worth-while excess train feature, but no excess fare. Reservations from K. E. PALMER, 1269 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

COREY REVEALS MORE STEEL TRUST SECRETS

Prices Were Fixed, He Testifies, by a Committee Named at First Gary Dinner.

SAYS GARY KNEW OF POOLS

Admits That the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Was Trust's Rival for Rail Business.

William Ellis Corey, continuing yesterday his testimony in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he was formerly President, admitted several of the Government's important contentions, which have been vigorously and consistently denied by other witnesses, both in these proceedings and before the Stanley Committee. These admissions, following his statement on Wednesday that an international rail pool was formed about 1904 by himself, Judge E. H. Gary and James A. Farrell, now President of the corporation, and was in effect when he retired as President at the end of 1910, made him the most unfavorable witness to the defense since the hearings began.

Some of these admissions were not easily drawn from him. He paused two or three minutes after each question, and in one instance tried to beg off on the ground that the record already contained testimony on the points involved. For a great part of the afternoon the Steel Corporation lawyers put up a fight against his testimony, C. A. Severance objecting to nearly every question. Under the rules of procedure the objections are not passed on, but are left to the future decision of the court. The objections are noted and the questions answered.

Mr. Corey's attitude as the objections were made differed from that of other witnesses. He evidently did not regard the Steel Corporation lawyers as acting in his behalf, but waited with a smile and then answered. His own counsel, Thomas L. Chadbourne, who sat beside him, did not make a single objection. He also smiled when Mr. Severance objected and said nothing.

The most important of Mr. Corey's admissions yesterday was in regard to the committees which were organized as the result of the first Gary dinner. Before that the Steel Corporation subsidiaries had been members of pools, along with the big independents, in respect to wire, tin plate, structural steel, and other products. These pools were organized with written agreements as to maintenance of prices, division of tonnage, &c. They were broken up by Judge Gary, and a number of witnesses have testified that his action followed immediately upon his learning of their existence. In the case of one of these pools, Mr. Corey said yesterday that it was known to Judge Gary some time before it was ended.

Gary Committee Fixed Prices.

The first Gary dinner came soon after this, and one of its results was the appointment of a general committee by Judge Gary, which in turn named subcommittees for various branches of the industry. These committees consisted of Steel Corporation subsidiaries and independents.

All the witnesses heretofore have declared that the committees had nothing to do with prices and were confined to keeping the different companies informed of trade conditions and what each was doing. Mr. Corey testifying as to one of these, said its purpose was to maintain prices and that it had that effect.

Mr. Corey also admitted that just before the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was absorbed by the Steel Corporation it had become an important competitor of the Steel Corporation in rails, which has been very generally denied by other witnesses, who represented it as a feeble concern with a very remote future and little prospect of realizing it.

He also admitted the existence of an international armor plate pool, and said he himself had closed down pig iron plants in orer to restrict output, at the same time advising J. G. Butler of the Bessemer Furnace Association to do likewise. Mr. Butler took his advice, he said.

Neither Judge Gary nor President Farrell would talk yesterday about Mr. Corey's statement in regard to an international rail pool, inasumch as they will be witnesses later on for the defense. Their position may be judged, however, from the fact that both of them denied emphatically and categorically before the Stanley Commitee that there had ever been such a pool. There is no doubt that they will similarly contradict Mr. Corey in the present suit, or that Judge Gary will controvert his statement yesterday that he knew of the structural and plate pool long before it was broken up.

Tennessee Company Really a Rival.

Judge Dickinson, special assistant to the Attorney General, prefaced Mr. Corey's examination yesterday by reading from the minutes of the Carnegie Steel Company in 1905 a discussion concerning the sale of steel rails by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. Mr. Corey was asked if the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was in competition with the Carnegie Steel Company at that time, which was two years before the panic. He said he should say that it was. He said the Tennessee company was equipped to make open hearth rails, which were coming into demand as against Bessemer rails.

From the minutes Mr. Dickinson read a statement that the company "would soon be up against the open hearth business hard." A. C. Dinkey was quoted as saying "We lost a fine order for rails last week," referring to the order placed by E. H. Harriman with the Tennessee Company.

The purpose of this was to show that the Steel Corporation had another object in absorbing the Tennessee Company, aside from a desire to stop the panic. Until the plant at Gary, Ind., was completed, Mr. Corey said, the Steel Corporation had no such plant for open hearth rails as the Tennessee Company.

Mr. Corey also testified that prices were based on the freight from Pittsburgh regardless of the point of shipment, so that a purchaser in St. Louis buying rails from Youngstown would pay the same price as if they were shipped from Pittsburgh. If Birmingham had been made a "base point" like Pittsburgh, there would have been a considerable advantage to Southern consumers.

Judge Dickinson suddenly switched to the subject of an international armor plate pool. Mr. Corey had a hard time remembering this. He said he could not say definitely whether there had been an armor pool since the formation of the Steel Corporation. Judge Dickinson read from the Carnegie minutes a discussion about a projected armor plant in Japan and a proposition for those "in the combination" to build one there in order to

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ANGOSTURA BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape fruit and jellies.—Adv.

AMERICAN "IMMORTALS."

Who's who in the exclusive new rival to the great French Academy which is knocking at the door of Congress for recognition. Limited to fifty.

In Next Sunday's Times.

STRIKING WAITERS STORM THE HOTELS

Windows Broken in the Knickerbocker, and Managers of Other Places Call for the Police.

ORDER GENERAL WALK-OUT

Men Who Attacked the Knickerbocker Led by Industrial Workers of the World Agitator.

Just before midnight last night there was a resumption of the waiters' strike with violence at various leading hotels. Five windows were broken by marching rioters in the Knickerbocker Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. At the same time the Hotel Belmont, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, sent a hurry call to the police of the Tenderloin Station for help because of threatened violence there.

A few minutes later one-half of the waiters employed at the Cadillac Hotel, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, went out. Following this came the report from the Hotel Rector, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, that the waiters had all assembled on the first floor and said they were going to strike. Later waiters and cooks went out at the Hotel St. Denis and the Folies Bergere.

The strike was called at a meeting of the International Hotel Workers' Union held earlier in the evening at Bryant Hall, in Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street.

The attack on the Knickerbocker was intended as a protest against the action of James B. Regan, proprietor of that hotel, in discharging at 1 o'clock yesterday morning 286 waiters.

Carlo Tresca, agitator, for the Industrial Workers of the World, was in charge of the demonstration. The waiters marched down Forty-second Street and around the corner into Broadway.

There some of those in the rear of the line jabbed their umbrellas through the window panes of the storm windows on the Broadway side of the dining room in the hotel.

Five panes were broken in this way. At the sound of crashing glass a crowd gathered from all directions. The shrill blasts of police whistles sounded and five policemen ran up to help the one patrolman on duty outside the hotel. The six policemen soon quelled the disturbance, dispersed the window smashers, and arrested one man.

There were no guests in the dining room on the Broadway side, and the inside windows were not broken. The guests within the hotel did not know that there had been any trouble until some time after it was over.

From the Hotel Knickerbocker the strikers marched to Bryant Hall and a few minutes later in a body paraded through Forty-second Street to the Hotel Belmont. As they passed it they shouted and yelled.

The leaders turned down Park Avenue and the mob ranged itself in front of the Park Avenue side of the Belmont. Then, apparently at a signal, they let fly hundreds of bits of rock and brick, which each man carried.

Many of the missiles struck a big plate glass window running from floor to ceiling of the dining room. The glass crashed into the room, smashing into hundreds of pieces, but, according to the hotel management, the room was unoccupied at the time.

The strikers when ordered to move on from the Belmont, formed in a long column, and with cheers marched through Forty-second Street to Madison Avenue and down Madison Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, where they turned west. They had intended to make a demonstration at the Waldorf, but changed their minds when they saw ten policemen drawn up in front of the hotel.

The procession marched down Thirty-fourth Street on the opposite side of the street from the hotel and at Broadway the marchers dispersed.

At the Hotel St. Denis the kitchen workers quit at midnight, and were soon joined by half a dozen waiters. Two chefs stayed at work, and the service, while delayed, was maintained until the usual closing hour.

The waiters at the Folies Bergere, at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, quit in a body as soon as it became known that the chefs and their assistants had left the kitchen. There was no disorder, and the strikers were compelled to move away from in front of the restaurant by a squad of police from the West Forty-seventh Street station.

Practically the entire kitchen forces of cooks, helpers, and dishwashers, in Jack's, Rector's, the Cadillac, and Churchill's quit work promptly at 12 o'clock, when the after-theatre rush had just begun. With the exception of Rector's and the Cadillac none of the force of waiters joined the strike. In the former restaurant about a dozen waiters joined the kitchen help in striking and at the Cadillac a score of waiters joined the union ranks.

As soon as the strike was called the managers of hotels and restaurants called upon the employes in the clubs in the district between Forty-second Street and Columbus Circle to help them in their kitchens, but the supply was not equal to the demand. At Jack's scores of patrons grew tired of waiting for their orders and departed. In Rector's the usual midnight crowd dwindled to less than a score within half an hour after the chefs and their assistants had doffed their aprons. In the Cadillac service was suspended, except in the case of a few of the simpler dishes. At Churchill's the management succeeded in replacing the striking kitchen employes within half an hour, and the temporary suspension of service was taken good-naturedly by the patrons.

SENATORS RODE ON PASSES.

Smoot and Guggenheim Took Favors from Rio Grande Road.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—That inter-State railroad passes still were being issued by the Rock Island lines in Colorado and that passes generally were issued by the Colorado roads to influence the routing of freight shipments was charged at to-day's hearing before Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Harlan and his Special Examiners. It was brought out that the Denver & Rio Grande had been accustomed to give transportation to Senator Simon Guggenheim of Colorado and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah and to lesser men in politics.

G. W. Martin, General Agent of the Rock Island, told Commissioner Hahlan that he knew of an annual inter-State pass over the Rock Island had been issued to a Colorado Springs preacher. Martin admitted that local passes were issued by this road to induce shipments of freight over the line. Of fifty-two passes issued in September, he said, thirty-one were sent to Burlington, on the Kansas border.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

SUBWAY DELAY LAID AT WILLCOX'S DOOR

Charges Have Been Filed, and Commissioner is to be Madé the Scapegoat.

GOV. SULZER WILL NOT HELP

"Petty Politics" Basis of Complaint Against Willcox—Roosevelt Keeps Out of the Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—In an effort to make a scapegoat out of William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the first district, whose term expires next week, and to place the blame on him for what delay there has been in signing the subway operating contracts, information was permitted to leak out to-day that charges had been filed against Commissioner Willcox with Gov. Sulzer.

By whom the charges had been filed Gov. Sulzer was not willing to say, nor was he prepared to define the accusations. The Governor, however, has no intention of removing Willcox from office. He will be permitted to serve out his term at least.

Simultaneously it is learned that plans are afoot for wholesale denunciation of Mr. Willcox on the floor of the legislature when that body meets next week. All in all it looks as though the administration and the law-making body are to be made vehicles for shifting to the shoulders of Willcox responsibility for delay, due largely to the efforts made in certain interested quarters to block the consummation of the "dual" subway plans.

Gov. Sulzer while he will not entertain charges against Willcox has made it plain that he holds Willcox responsible in a great measure for the present subway muddle. The Governor feels that if the commission had tried to do its duty to the people it would have accomplished something. The Governor feels that the New York City commission has done nothing but "try" for the five years it has been in existence. In regard to Willcox the Governor feels that he has been playing "petty politics" with a view of holding his job.

Resents Letters of Praise.

The suspicion has grown out of the fact that the Governor has received many letters of late warmly praising Willcox. Mr. Sulzer has been in politics for twenty-five years and believes that he has learned a few of its tricks, among other things how easy it is to get people to write letters on behalf of candidates for public office.

In a manner, and possibly for reasons as obvious, an intimation was conveyed to the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol, that in the back parlor of Willcox's house there was present yesterday some person whose identity and the conversation he had with Willcox should be disclosed to the people. Later Gov. Sulzer was asked if any information had reached him regarding the identity of this mysterious stranger. The Governor declined to say anything on the subject.

Since subway contracts and vacancies on the Public Service Commission have become burning questions at the Capitol, some persons who have gazed long and intently at Gov. Sulzer profess to have discovered a worried look on his face. Moreover they have reached the conclusion that this might be due to much anxious thought given—not to the transit problems of New York Cly—but to the question of how, in naming a successor to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District, whose term expires next week, the Governor may be able to give satisfaction to both Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy and William R. Hearst, who hold conflicting views on the subject, the good-will of both being regarded as essential to the political future of Gov. Sulzer.

To Gov. Sulzer this interpretation of any care that may show in his conduct or appearance is most distasteful. The Governor does not for a minute admit that he is in a quandary either on the subway situation or with regard to filling the important vacancy that soon will occur on the Public Service Commission in New York City. He feels certain he has a thorough grasp of what both situations demand. And as for his political future—if the most direct, if not necessarily most unbiased, information on the subject is to be relied upon—it does not give him the slightest concern.

Does Not Think It His Time.

The Governor to-day was disturbed, however, at the suggestion conveyed in some newspaper headlines this morning when it was said that the subway situation in New York City now "was up to Sulzer." No one at the Capitol would be surprised if the Governor, before many more hours, to use a somewhat colloquial expression, would "pass the buck." The Governor is strongly convinced that the situation is strictly "up" to the local officials and that the hour of Gubernatorial intervention has not yet struck.

The Governor has another grievance. He is laboring under the idea that injustice has been done him in recent news dispatches from the Capitol and that his attitude on both the subway question and what should be done with regard to naming a successor to Willcox has been misrepresented.

The fact is that Governor Sulzer in these matters has created about himself an air of impenetrable mystery for which there never existed in this entire situation any visible reason and for which there appeared to be no other explanation than that in the play of politics and finance that has filled every moment since these questions arose the Governor himself was a secretive factor. With Hearst's agents not infrequent visitors at the executive chamber and at the Governor's house and with questions in which Hearst has taken a vital interest the foremost concern of an administration which began with a pledge "that the people would be taken into my confidence at every stage," the newspaper correspondents have met the Governor twice a day and asked him to let in some daylight on his attitude and on the situation in general, only to be met with laconic rejoinders which as often as not have taken this illuminating form:

"I am thinking; not talking."

To-day for the first time the Governor's views were made known. Here they are:

There is nothing before the Governor in regard to the problems over which the transit committee of the Board of Estimate and the working members of the Public Service Commission are burning midnight oil. It is a local matter entirely. As a firm believer in home rule, the Governor hopes that the New York City authorities will reach a settlement without aid or co-operation from the State authorities. Why should there be any big headlines putting it "up to the Governor?" There is nothing the Governor can do, nor will he interfere until it becomes apparent that the job is too big for the local officials.

The Governor thinks that if the contract is a good one the people should use their influence to get it signed. If it is an unfair contract the people should urge the

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When Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam appears the cold or cough disappears.—Adv.

MURDERER DIES OF FEAR.

Dread of Chair Kills Roberts in Sing Sing Death House.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Joseph Roberts, a negro elevator runner, sentenced to the electric chair for the murder of Isaac S. Vogel, a jewelry peddler of 125 Canal Street, died of a heart attack in the death house of Sing Sing Prison to-day.

Fear of the electric chair brought on the attack which killed him, Coroner Dunn said to-night. Roberts was to have been executed in the week of Feb. 10.

CLOSE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

Prof. Fisher of Wesleyan Would Like It as an Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Willard Fisher, former Mayor of Middletown, and professor of political economy at Wesleyan University, startled several members of the Legislature to-day when he said that he favored an open Sunday. The legislators were among the number opposed to any modification of the old Connecticut blue laws. Prof. Fisher went on to say that the mere habit of going to church was not what is called religion. Prof. Fisher said that he would like to see the churches closed for a time, as an experiment. He believed, he said, that religion meant doing well by one's fellowman, and he considered it proper to have a "gloriously good time on Sunday."

"1,000 KISSES" COST $500.

Dr. Cangalosi Sent Them by Mail, and a Jury Fixed Their Value.

It cost Dr. Ignaci Cangalosi, a physician of 401 Madison Street, Hoboken, $500 to send a "thousand kisses" by mail to Miss Mary Desiderio, a comely young woman of 16 East Fifty-first Street, Bayonne. Miss Desiderio brought suit for breach of promise against Dr. Cangalosi before Judge Stillwell in the First District Court, Bayonne.

The physician, when called as a witness, said that he had never proposed to the young woman and regarded her only as a friend. Love letters to contradict his statement were introduced. They were signed "Ignacy" and contained the thousand kisses. These, the defendant said on the stand, came from "his body, not his heart."

It took the jury only twenty minutes to figure out a valuation of 50 cents for each kiss.

P. A. HEUBNER LEFT $75,000.

Carpet Maker Died After Accident in Which He Lost His Legs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The will of Paul A. Heubner, who died in Pelham Manor Jan. 16, was filed with Surrogate M. A. Sawyer for probate to-day. Mr. Heuber left an estate of $75,000 and of this one-third went to his widow, Mrs. Marion M. Heubner of the Hotel Frederick at 210 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.

Mrs. Johanna Heubner, mother of the testator, received $10,000, Mrs. Johanna Pross and Mrs. Pauline Hitner Jacobs of Passaic each $10,000, and Esther N. Tyler of 8 West 108th Street, New York City, $10,000. Mr. Heubner was head of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company of Yonkers. Both his legs were cut off when he attempted to board a train in Pelham.

NEW YORK DOCTOR DIVORCED

Mrs. Seff Obtains Decree at Reno on Charges of Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 23.—Etta Seff, the young wife of Isadore Seff, a physician, of 108 West 118th Street, New York, obtained a divorce to-day upon her recital of various acts of cruelty she charged against her husband. The case was heard behind closed doors.

Mrs. Seff will resume her maiden name, Etta Pitt. She married Dr. Seff at her parents' home in New York City on Feb. 12 last year. From their wedding day, she complained, he was cruel to her. Two months later, after he had dragged her down stairs, she said, leaving her hysterical and injured, she left him.

TAXI SKIDS INTO SUBWAY CUT

Landed on Planking and Held Up Traffic on Lexington Ave. Line.

A yellow taxicab, containing four men in evening clothes, was coming down Lexington Avenue about 10 o'clock last night, when just below Sixty-first Street it skidded on the wet planking and dropped five feet into an opening between the car tracks. Fortunately it landed upon all four wheels and none of those inside, nor Thomas A. Rorke, the chauffeur, was injured.

At that point the opening over the excavation for the new Lexington Avenue Subway is planked over. There is a double planking with a space of about five feet between the upper and lower planking. The upper planking has been taken out between the tracks in order to lay switches. It was into this opening that the taxi dropped.

A policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street station assisted the passengers and chauffeur to the street. The former would not give their names. They said they were on their way to the Harvard Club. It took forty-five minutes to lift out the taxi, and meantime traffic on the line was tied up. A great crowd gathered for a report spread that the subway had caved in.

WAR ON JERSEY PASSES.

Lackawanna Restricts List of State Officials Who May Ride Free.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—War on the granting of free transportation to certain State employes has been declared by the Lackawanna Railroad Company and now there is considerable consternation lest the other carriers operating in New Jersey take a similar stand and refuse to honor passes.

The State law requires that passes be issued by the Secretary of State to certain officials and that they be accepted on all roads. Within the past few days complaints of the Lackawanna's refusal to do so have been made and the matter will be investigated.

To-day complaints were received from Charles Napier, a member of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, and Col. Alexander P. Fordyce, Jr., a member of the Civil Service Commission. The railroad company, it is understood, is acting on advice of counsel and is said to have provided its conductors with a list of those officials whose passes are to be honored. All others are to be refused. How many of the State's employes the company is willing to carry is not known.

RUTLAND RAILROAD TO MONTREAL. Sleepers leave Grand Central daily 7:45 P. M. Particulars 1,216 B'way. 'Phone [illegible] Madison.—Adv.

TURKS REVOLT; WAR MAY GO ON; NAZIM IS SLAIN

Coup d'Etat in Constantinople Due to Surrender to Powers Over the Allies' Terms.

YOUNG TURKS REGAIN POWER

Mahmud Shefket the New Grand Vizier—Kiamil Declared a Traitor.

TO FIGHT FOR ADRIANOPLE

New Ministers Say They Will Uphold the Honor of the Ottoman Empire.

PAPERS ARE SUPPRESSED

Nazim Shot in an Affray at the Porte with Enver Bey, One of the Young Turk Leaders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Jan. 24.—It has just become known that Nazim Pasha, the ex-War Minister and Commander in Chief of the Turkish Army, was shot dead in the course of the demonstration which preceded the resignation of the Cabinet yesterday.

Enver Bey and Talaat Bey had given explicit orders that no blood should be shed, but Nazim Pasha's aid de camp fired from a window of the Porte at Enver Bey and his companion, and they returned the fire. Their bullets killed Nazim Pasha himself.

In spite of this tragedy, there was no disturbance of order elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—A revolution has followed the decision of the Turkish Government, backed up by the National Assembly, to accept the peace terms of the Balkan allies.

Adrianople, which has been the point of greatest difficulty throughout the London negotiations, has provoked a new crisis which, it is thought in many diplomatic quarters, only a renewal of the war can settle.

A military and Young Turk combination has overthrown Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet, and taken up the reins of power with a declared policy of no surrender. Adrianople, according to Talaat Bey, one of the militant members of the Young Turk Party, must be kept at all costs.

Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was the leader of the revolution which deposed Abdul Hamid. Enver Bey, another hero of that military upheaval, has taken an active part in bringing about the present dramatic expulsion of the Kiamil Cabinet.

The news of the coup d'état at Constantinople reached here late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Daneff, chief of the Bulgarian peace mission here, stated that if matters at Constantinople were as bad as was reported the allies had only one course open—to denounce the armistice and begin war anew. The Balkan delegates will meet to-day to decide on their course of action.

While the news so far to hand from Constantinople is not sufficient to permit of an accurate estimate of the strength and effect of the war movement, it is known that the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks) has recovered a good deal of its lost popularity owing to the Ottoman reverses during the war, and that the army at Tchatalja is thirsting for another chance of retrieving its fortunes.

Kiamil Pasha's reluctance to accept the allies' terms of peace without first obtaining the sanction of the Grand Council was based on fear that the army might march from Tchatalja upon Constantinople. Evidently his hope that the authority of the National Assembly might obtain the acquiescence of the army and the populace in the cession of Adrianople was baseless.

Temper That of Desperate Men.

The temper of the new rulers of Turkey is that of desperate men, and the conditions under which they have assumed power seem to make a resumption of hostilities inevitable.

Among the Balkan delegates in London the news provoked a disposition to break off negotiations immediately and renew the war at the end of the four days' notice required to terminate the armistice. It is pointed out, however, that the return of the Turkish War Party to power does not necessarily mean that the new Government will carry out its boast of perishing in the attempt to save the national honor by never surrendering Adrianople. The advent of Mahmud Shefket Pasha may merely mean that one more intrigue has been successful in Turkey—a land of political intrigue.

It has not yet been proved that the Young Turk and military combination which ousted Kiamil has sufficient backing outside the populace of Constantinople and a section of the army to enable it to transform its threats into acts. It is even suggested that Kiamil Pasha may have abandoned the office without a struggle in order to silence the clamor of the Committee of Union and Progress by allowing it to obtain actual personal knowledge of the facts of the situation in the conviction that the Young Turks will be obliged presently to abandon what the Ministers of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs advised the Grand Council on Wednesday was an untenable position.

Complications Again Feared.

As opposed to this optimistic view, reports are rife that the Constantinople revolution is likely to reopen the greater European difficulties, which only yesterday appeared to have been finally cleared away with the news that Austria had begun demobilizing. It is hoped, however, that the great powers will continue to show the cohesion of which they have given recent evidence and that the Ambassadorial conference in London will resume its efforts with the new Turkish Government. Reports of Russia's energetic representations to Kiamil's Government have given rise to the suggestion that the Czar will again intervene to bring the new Turkish Cabinet to its senses.

Owing to the lack of adequate information comments on the new situation and its inherent possibilities are necessarily speculative. In some cases they have an interrogative form: What will be the attitude of the great powers? The Government of Kiamil had accepted their advice to cede Adrianople and make peace. A revolutionary Government which rejects this advice has taken its place. Will the Powers now bring themselves to adopt active measures such as were proposed by some of their Ambassadors in London? Will they enforce their advice by a naval demonstration?

Russia, whose veiled threats influenced the decision of the National Assembly on Wednesday, is in an especially favorable position to carry out these threats. Her fleet in the Black Sea need not attempt to force the Bosphorus in order to put pressure on the Turkish Army. The lines of Tchatalja are open to attack from the Black Sea.

With the prospect of the renewal of the war is also involved the risk of a rupture between Rumania and Bulgaria. Despite reports to the contrary, the negotiations for the rectification of the frontier between these two countries have made no real progress, and Rumania is in a mood to take advantage of any difficulties that may come in the way of her neighbor.

People Against Surrender.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—A crisis in Turkish affairs came to-day with dramatic suddenness.

The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the Cabinet resigned and Mahmud Shefket Pasha, formerly Minister of War and commander of the Constitutional army which enthroned Mehmed V. as Sultan, was appointed Grand Vizier.

Yesterday the Grand Council, representing the intellect and wealth of the nation, pronounced in favor of peace at almost any price. To-day a vast crowd drawn from all classes of the proletariat declared for war rather than peace without Adrianople. And because the crowd was backed by general public opinion the Government surrendered and relinquished office, making way for the men whom the popular movement brought to the top after the revolutions of 1908 and 1909.

The events leading to the coup d'etat are described as follows:

Talaat Bey visited Kiamil Pasha in the morning and urged him to resign. Kiamil refused to reply and the Cabinet Council continued to discuss the draft of the reply to the Powers' note.

In the afternoon Djelal Bey, a Young Turk leader, accompanied by five mounted officers, arrived at the Sublime Porte. At the same moment several hundred persons suddenly gathered and unfurled a flag, evidently by preconcerted arrangement. Then Enver Bey, mounted on a white horse, appeared, accompanied by Kiazim Bey, who was formerly Ambassador at Washington; Halil Bey, and other staff officers. Dismounting at the doors of the Porte, Enver asked to see the Grand Vizier, whereupon the gates of the Porte were closed.

Memduh Pasha, commandant at Constantinople, stood at the door and refused admission to any one except Enver Bey and Talaat Bey. They entered the council chamber and declared that the Ministry must resign. Kiamil Pasha thereupon wrote his resignation and handed it to Enver, who proceeded to the palace.

The Sultan refused to believe the news until he had sent messengers to the Porte to confirm it.

The resignation of the Cabinet was announced in the following official statement:

> The decision of Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet, taken in response to the note handed to the Turkish Government by the European Powers, to abandon the fortress of Adrianople and some of the islands in the Aegean Sea, and the convocation of an extraordinary assembly of the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, to which the Cabinet's decision was submitted—a course contrary to the prescriptions of the constitutional charter and violating the sacred rights of the people—roused the indignation of the Turkish Nation, with the result that the people made a demonstration before the Sublime Porte and brought about the resignation of the Government.

The Council of Ministers met shortly before noon to give final shape to the note accepting the proposals of the powers. At about 3 o'clock people from all quarters began to gather in front of the gate of the Grand Vizierate. Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, who was identified with the campaign in Tripoli, and Nadje Bey, also a prominent member of the Committee of Union and Progress, arrived at about that time and were deputed to inform the Cabinet that it must retire.

Enver Bey soon issued from the Vizierate and announced that he held the resignation of Kiamil Pasha, which he was taking to the Palace. This statement was greeted with tremendous cheering, which was frantically renewed an hour and a half later, when Enver returned with an irade appointing Mahmud Shefket Pasha Grand Vizier.

In the meantime Talaat Bey took provisionally the portfolio of the Interior and Izzet Pasha that of War.

In an interview Talaat Bey said that the movement had not been planned, but was the outcome of popular feeling owing to the attitude of the Government with regard to Adrianople. If Adrianople were abandoned, he said, disturbances would begin over the length and breadth of the Empire. With regard to money, the whole nation would make sacrifices.

"No compromise is possible," he continued. "The change in the Cabinet means that we are going to save the National honor or perish in the attempt.

"We do not want a continuation of the war, but we are determined to keep the fortress of Adrianople at all costs. That is an indispensable condition of peace."

Kiamil Pasha and the other members of his Cabinet remain in their residences under guard.

A proclamation nominating Mahamud Shefket Pasha as Grand Vizier was read at the Porte at seven o'clock this evening. On his arrival he was greeted enthusiastically by the great assemblage outside. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been offered to Hessein Hilmi Pasha, now Ambassador at Vienna and a former Grand Vizier.

Talaat Bey summoned Noradunghian Effendi this evening for a consultation on the foreign situation.

Newspapers Suspended.

All the Constantinople newspapers not belonging to the Young Turk party have been suspended.

Early in the morning all the troops loyal to Kiamil Pasha were sent to practice manoeuvres in the vicinity of the Hill of Liberty, outside Constantinople, while a detachment which had gone over to the Commitee of Union and Progress was sent to the Sublime Porte.

The Committee to-night issued a proclamation explaining its action. It declares that while the Ottoman Government under Said Pasha carried on a victorious campaign in Albania, the succeeding government under Mukhtar Pasha ruined Turkish authority in Albania. It thereby excited the appetites of the Balkan Powers.

"Mukhtar Pasha's Cabinet," continues the proclamation, "gave the death blow to the Constitution, and its policy led to the formation of the Balkan League. Although it knew of this league, the Mukhtar Cabinet disbanded 120,000 troops.

"Russia wanted the war postponed until the Spring, but King Ferdinand of Bulgaria said, 'We shall not find such a weak Turkish Government in office in the Spring.'

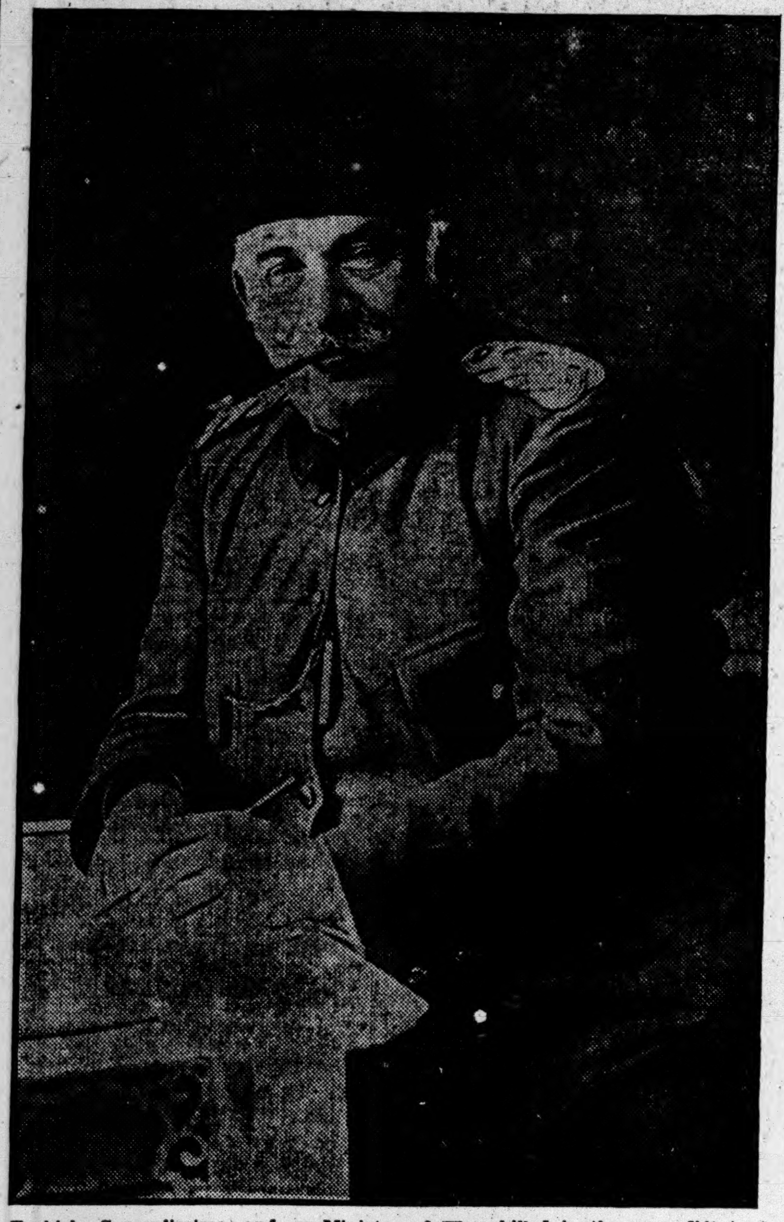
"The General Staff had prepared a plan of attack against the Balkan Powers, but the Mukhtar and Kiamil Cabinets, instead of executing this plan, appointed incapable Generals to positions [illegible] and pursued a policy de[illegible] of the warlike spirit of the army [illegible]. The Kiamil Cabinet, instead of prosecuting the war, tried to restore the Hamidian régime."

The proclamation further charges that the Kiamil Government was displaying unjustifiable weakness in the peace negotiations, while the allies had won the powers over to their side. It declares that Kiamil Pasha betrayed his country by offering to yield Adrianople and the Aegean Islands, and, to conceal his treason, summoned a consultative assembly.

"The Ottoman Nation," the proclamation concludes, "could not endure such a government headed by a traitor, and thus exercised its right of revolution. Hence the Kiamil Cabinet resigned, and the Sultan was asked to summon a Cabinet which will be able to take the fullest advantage of the nation's strength to protect the fatherland.

"The Ottoman nation cannot sacrifice its rights, and will employ all the means in its power to defend them and show that it wishes to live with honor."

Nazim Pasha



Turkish Generalissimo and ex-Minister of War, killed in the coup d'état at Constantinople. Copyright, American Press Association.

Turkish Envoys Not Surprised.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—To the Ambassadors of the powers, who were congratulating themselves on the belief that the Concert of Europe had virtually settled the near Eastern war; to the peace delegates of the allied Balkan States, and to all except the Turkish plenipotentiaries, the news of the resignation of Kiamil Pasha and the appointment of Mahmud Shefket Pasha to the Grand Vizierate came as a bolt from the blue.

The Turkish delegates had cherished the conviction that the abandonment of Adrianople by the Ministry would bring a Young Turk Cabinet into power. The fact that Mahmud Shefket Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, while Talaat Bey, who is a prominent member of the Young Turk Committee, and a Deputy for Adrianople, has been made Minister of the Interior, is significant.

The Young Turks have labored valiantly for some time to regain power; their activity among army officers has been great, and prominent officers who recently returned from Tripoli and joined the Tchatalja army are largely responsible for the revulsion of feeling.

The delegates declare that their alliance is as strongly knit as at the beginning of the war, and that they are ready to resume hostilities at a moment's notice and to carry on the campaign with greater vigor and with different and larger aims than the ambitions with which they began it.

They cherish the hope and belief that if the war is resumed, M. Sazonoff's recent declarations to the Turkish Ambassador will insure Russia's appearance on the stage in a role of active intervention. They think that Russian action would not lead to a European war, as has been generally believed, but would result in the complete dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, which would include the loss of Constantinople and the Asiatic provinces.

The beginning of an agreement on this subject, it is understood, already exists among the powers, which gradually are becoming familiarized with the idea that the complete suppression of Turkey would mean the extinction of a source of constant disturbance to peace. The Mohammedans themselves, as a whole, are not reluctant to accept foreign and civilized dominion instead of the chaotic Turkish Government.

NAZIM A FINE SOLDIER.

Did Much to Restore Troops' Spirit at Tchatalja—New Vizier's Career.

Nazim Pasha, War Minister and Generalissimo of the Turkish armies, was a man of great physical and mental strength. He was close to 60 years of age, and was characterized as the best Commander in Chief Turkey had possessed in recent times.

Nazim took supreme command of the forces after Abdullah Pasha suffered defeat around Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople. He was appointed Minister of War in the first Kiamil Cabinet. This aroused the opposition of the Committee of Union and Progress, and practically resulted in the overthrow of the Ministry. He then became Commander of the First Army Corps, and was in command of the troops in Constantinople at the time of the revolutionary movement that dethroned Abdul Hamid.

Nazim Pasha became Minister of War again in 1912 in the Mukhtar Cabinet and continued to hold office when the second Kiamil Cabinet was formed last October. He was in personal command of the troops that checked the advance of the Bulgarians at the Tchatalja lines. He reached that district in time to gather together the scattered troops after the battle of Tchorlu and, notwithstanding the disorganization of the army and the ravages of disease, he brought about a spirit of union among the discouraged soldiers through good generalship.

Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was the commander of the constitutional army which forced the surrender of Abdul Hamid. At the beginning of the Young Turkish revolution he was stationed at Adrianople as Commander in Chief of the Third Army Corps. Until that time he had not taken part in any national event of importance, but he believed that the welfare of Turkey depended on the removal of Abdul Hamid as Sultan.

The Young Turk Committee decided to ask Mahmud Shefket to lead the Liberal forces in the march to Constantinople. When the delegation reached him he asked a quarter of an hour to decide. At the end of that time he said: "To act as you want me to do would result in either of the three following contingencies. First of all, it may bring about civil war, the responsibility for which will be laid at my door. In the second place, it may bring about foreign intervention, which again will be a cause of reproach to me. Finally, I may be hanged for it. Nevertheless, since this happens to be the wish of the Liberal Party, I am willing to stand by the consequences of its decision."

In less than a week's time, Mahmud was Military Dictator, and on April 24, 1909, he entered Constantinople, following an attack in which he used artillery. The Sultan was deposed on April 26 and his brother became his successor.

With the reorganization of the Turkish Government, made necessary by the successful revolt, Mahmud Shefket Pasha became Minister of War. He retired soon afterward.

Mahmud Shefket is an Arab and a native of Bagdad. When his family emigrated to Constantinople he was sent to the Harbie, or military school, where he distinguished himself by being graduated at 18 years with the highest honors. As a young soldier, he was one of the few whom the former Sultan selected from year to year for appointment to the General Staff He was then sent to Germany as a representative of the Turkish Minister of War and he remained there over ten years, becoming an ardent admirer of German military institutions.

Promise Equal Rights to Jews.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—The Jewish Chronicle prints autograph letters from Dr. Daneff, chief Bulgarian Peace Delegate, and the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, guaranteeing full and equal rights to Jews in the conquered territories.

Angus Hamilton to Lecture Here.

Angus Hamilton, F. R. G. S., the well known British war correspondent who, a few weeks ago, was captured by the Bulgarians, accused of being a Turkish spy, tortured, and sentenced to death, has accepted an invitation to visit the United States to lecture on the Balkan war. Mr. Hamilton will sail for New York early in February. His lecture, which will describe the principal features of the war and his own experiences, will be fully illustrated.

Federation to Help Cripples.

Representatives of forty associations interested in the welfare of cripples met in the Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday, to create a federation of all such societies to prevent duplication of work, acquire statistical data and assist systematic trade education of cripples. Among those present were Mrs. George T. Shrady, Loring Brace, Miss Adelaide Baylis, Mrs. Henry Barnes, Miss Janet Danich, Miss Edith Reeves, Mrs. John Galloway, and Mrs. Albert Seligman.

KNOX UPHOLDS FREE TOLL LAW

Continued from Page 1.

the British Government as inconsistent with the provisions of that treaty, and also to explain the views of this Government upon the questions thus presented, and to consider the advisability at this time of submitting any of these questions to arbitration.

It may be stated at the outset that this Government does not agree with the interpretation placed by Sir Edward Grey upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but for reasons which will appear herein below it is not deemed necessary at present to amplify or reiterate the views of this Government upon the meaning of those treaties.

In Sir Edward Grey's communication, after explaining in detail the views taken by his Government as to the proper interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, "so as to indicate the limitations which" his Majesty's Government "consider it imposes upon the freedom of action of the United States," he proceeds to indicate the points in which the Canal act infringes what he holds to be Great Britain's treaty rights.

It is obvious from the whole tenor of Sir Edward Grey's communication that in writing it he could not have taken cognizance of the President's proclamation fixing the canal tolls. Indeed, a comparison of the dates of the proclamation and the note, which are dated respectively Nov. 13 and Nov. 14 last, shows that the proclamation could hardly have been received in London in time for consideration in the note. Throughout his discussion of the subject, Sir Edward Grey deals chiefly with the possibilities of what the President might do under the act, which in itself does not prescribe the tolls, but merely authorizes the President to do so; and nowhere does the note indicate that Sir Edward Grey was aware of what the President actually had done in issuing this proclamation. The proclamation, therefore, has entirely changed the situation, which is discussed by Sir Edward Grey, and the diplomatic discussion, which his note now makes inevitable, must rest upon the bases as they exist at present, and not upon the hypothesis formed by the British Government at the time this note was written.

Sir Edward Grey presents the question of conflict between the act and the treaty in the following language:

> It remains to consider whether the Panama Canal act, in its present form, conflicts with the treaty rights to which his Majesty's Government maintain they are entitled.
>
> Under Section 5 of the act the President is given, within certain defined limits, the right to fix the tolls, but no tolls are to be levied upon ships engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, and the tolls, when based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce, are not to exceed $1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less, OTHER THAN FOR VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS CITIZENS, than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal. There is also an exception for the exemptions granted by Article 19 of the Convention with Panama of 1903.
>
> The effect of these provisions is that vessels engaged in the coastwise trade will contribute nothing to the upkeep of the canal. Similarly, vessels belonging to the Government of the Republic of Panama, will, in pursuance of the treaty of 1903, contribute nothing to the upkeep of the canal. Again, in the cases where tolls are levied, the tolls in the case of ships belonging to the United States and its citizens may be fixed at a lower rate than in the case of foreign ships, and may be less than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal.
>
> These provisions (1) clearly conflict with the rule embodied in the principle established in Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of equal treatment for British and United States ships, and (2) would enable tolls to be fixed, which would not be just and equitable, and would, therefore, not comply with Rule 1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

English Objections Summarized.

From this it appears that three objections are made to the provisions of the act: First, that no tolls are to be levied upon ships engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States; second, that a discretion appears to be given to the President to discriminate in fixing tolls in favor of ships belonging to the United States and its citizens as against foreign ships; and third, that an exemption has been given to the vessels of the Republic of Panama under Article 19 of the Convention with Panama of 1903.

Considered in the reverse order of their statement, the third objection, coming at this time, is a great and complete surprise to this Government. The exemption under that article applies only to the Government vessels of Panama, and was part of the agreement with Panama under which the canal was built. The Convention, containing the exemption, was ratified in 1904, and since then to the present time no claim has been made by Great Britain that it conflicted with British rights.

The United States has always asserted the principle that the status of the countries immediately concerned, by reason of their political relation to the territory in which the canal was to be constructed, was different from that of all other countries. The Hay-Herren treaty with Colombia of 1903 also provided that the war vessels of that country were to be given free passage. It has always been supposed by this Government that Great Britain recognized the propriety of the exemptions made in both of those treaties. It is not believed, therefore, that the British Government intended to be understood as proposing arbitration upon the question of whether or not this provision of the act, which in accordance with our treaty with Panama exempts from tolls the Government vessels of Panama, is in conflict with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Considering the second objection based upon the discretion thought to be conferred upon the President to discriminate in favor of ships belonging to the United States and its citizens, it is sufficient, in view of the fact that the President's proclamation fixing the tolls was silent on the subjet, to quote the language used by the President in the memorandum attached to the act at the time of signature, in which he says:

"It is not, therefore, necessary to discuss the policy of such discrimination until the question may arise in the exercise of the President's discretion."

On this point no question has yet arisen which, in the words of the existing arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, "it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy," and until then any suggestion of arbitration may well be regarded as premature.

It is not believed, however, that in the objection now under consideration Great Britain intends to question the right of the United States to exempt from the payment of tolls its vessels of war and other vessels engaged in the service of this Government.

Great Britain does not challenge the right of the United States to protect the canal. United States vessels of war and those employed in Government service are a part of our protective system. By the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty we assume the sole responsibility for its neutralization. It is inconceivable that this Government should be required to pay canal tolls for the vessels used for protecting the canal, which we alone must protect.

The movement of United States vessels in executing governmental policies of protection are not susceptible of explanation or differentiation. The United States could not be called upon to explain what relation the movement of a particular vessel through the canal has to its protection. The British objection, therefore, is understood as having no relation to the use of the canal by vessels in the service of the United States Government.

As to Coastwise Traffic.

Regarding the first objection the question presented by Sir Edward Grey arises solely upon the exemption in the canal act of vessels engaged in our coastwise trade.

On this point Sir Edward Grey says that "his Majesty's Government does not question the right of the United States to grant subsidies to United States shipping generally, or to any particular branches of that shipping," and it is admitted in his note that the exemption of certain classes of ships would be "a form of subsidy" to those vessels; but it appears from the note that his Majesty's Government would regard that form of subsidy as objectionable under the treaty if the effect of such subsidy would be "to impose upon British or other foreign shipping an unfair share of the burden of the upkeep of the canal, or to create a discrimination in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise to prejudice rights secured to British shipping by this treaty."

It is not contended by Great Britain that equality of treatment has any reference to British participation in the coastwise trade of the United States, which, in accordance with general usage, is reserved to American ships. The objection is only to such exemption of that trade from toll payments as may adversely affect British rights to equal treatment in the payment of tolls, or to just and equitable tolls. It will be helpful here to recall that we are now only engaged in considering (quoting from Sir Edward Grey's note) "Whether the Panama Canal act in its present form conflicts with the treaty rights to which his Majesty's Government maintain they are entitled," concerning which he concluded:

> These provisions (1) clearly conflict with the rule embodied in the principle established in Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of equal treatment for British and United States ships, and (2) would enable tolls to be fixed which would not be just and equitable, and would therefore not comply with Rule 1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

On the first of these points the objection of the British Government to the exemption of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States is stated as follows:

> The exemption will, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, be a violation of the equal treatment secured by the treaty, as it will put the "coastwise trade" in a preferential position as regards other shipping. Coastwise trade cannot be circumscribed so completely that benefits conferred upon it will not affect vessels engaged in the foreign trade. To take an example, if cargo intended for a United States port beyond the canal, either from east or west, and shipped on board a foreign ship, could be sent to its destination more cheaply, through the operation of proposed exemption, by being landed at a United States port before reaching the canal, and then sent on as coastwise trade, shippers would benefit by adopting this course in preference to sending the goods direct to their destination through the canal on board the foreign ship.

This objection must be read in connection with the views expressed by the British Government while this act was pending in Congress, which were stated in the note of July 8, 1912, on the subject from Mr. Innes as follows:

> As to the proposal that exemption shall be given to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, a more difficult question arises. If the trade should be so regulated as to make it certain that only bona fide coastwise traffic, which is reserved for United States vessels, would be benefitted by this exemption, it may be that no objection could be taken.

This statement may fairly be taken as an admission that this Government may exempt its vessels, engaged in the coastwise trade from payment of tolls, provided such exemption be restricted to bona fide coastwise traffic. As to this, it is sufficient to say that obviously the United States is not to be denied the power to remit tolls to its own coastwise trade because of a suspicion or possibility that the regulations, yet to be framed, may not restrict this exemption to bona fide coastwise traffic.

The answer to this objection, therefore, apart from any question of treaty interpretation, is that it rests on conjecture as to what may happen rather than upon proved facts, and does not present a question requiring submission to arbitration, as it has not as yet passed beyond the stage where it can be profitably dealt with by diplomatic discussion. It will be remembered that only questions which it may not be possible to settle by diplomacy, are required by our arbitration treaty to be referred to arbitration.

On this same point Sir Edward Grey urges another objection to the exemption of coastwise vessels as follows:

> Again, although certain privileges are granted to vessels engaged in an exclusively coastwise trade, his Majesty's Government is given to understand that there is nothing in the laws of the United States which prevents any United States ship from combining foreign commerce with coastwise trade, and consequently from entering into direct competition with foreign vessels, while remaining "prima facie" entitled to the privilege of free passage through the canal. Moreover, any restriction which may be deemed to be now applicable might at any time be removed by legislation or even perhaps by mere changes in the regulations.

This objection also raises a question which, apart from treaty interpretation, depends upon future conditions and facts not yet ascertained and for the same reasons as are above stated its submission to arbitration at this time would be premature.

Concerning Equitable Tolls.

The second point of Sir Edward Grey's objection to the exemption of vessels engaged in coastwise trade remains to be considered. On this point he says that the provisions of the said act "would enable tolls to be fixed which would not be just and equitable, and would therefore not comply with Rule 1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty."

It will be observed that this statement, evidently, was framed without knowledge of the fact that the President's proclamation, fixing the tolls, had been issued. It is not claimed in the note that the tolls actually fixed are not "just and equitable" or even that all vessels, passing through the Canal, were not taken into account in fixing the amount of the tolls, but only that either or both contingencies are possible.

If the British contention is correct that the true construction of the treaty requires all traffic to be reckoned in fixing just and equitable tolls, it requires at least an allegation that the tolls as fixed are not just and equitable, and that all traffic has not been reckoned in fixing them before the United States can be called upon to prove that this course was not followed, even assuming that the burden of proof would rest with the United States in any event, which is open to question.

This Government welcomes the opportunity, however, of informing the British Government that the tolls fixed in the President's proclamation are based upon the computations set forth in the report of Prof. Emory R. Johnson, a copy of which is forwarded herewith for delivery to Sir Edward Grey, and that the tolls which would be paid by American coastwise vessels but for the exemption contained in the act were computed in determining the rate fixed by the President.

By reference to Page 208 of Prof. Johnson's report, it will be seen that the estimated net tonnage of shipping using the canal in 1915 is as follows:

	Tons.
Coast-to-coast American shipping	1,000,000
American shipping carrying foreign commerce of the United States	720,000
Foreign shipping carrying commerce of the U. S. and foreign countries	8,780,000

It was on this estimate that tolls fixed in the President's proclamation were based.

Sir Edward Grey says, "This rule (1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty) also provides that the tolls should be 'just and equitable.'" The purpose of these words, he adds, "was to limit the tolls to the amount, representing the fair value of the service rendered, i. e., to the interest on the capital expended and the cost of the operation and maintenance of the Canal." If, as a matter of fact, the tolls now fixed (of which he seems unaware) do not exceed this requirement, and as heretofore pointed out there is no claim that they do, it is not apparent under Sir Edward Grey's contention how Great Britain could be receiving unjust and inequitable treatment, if the United States favors its coastwise vessels by not collecting their share of the tolls, necessary to meet the requirement. This is a very clear distinction between an omission "to take into account" the coastwise tolls in order to determine a just and equitable rate, which is as far as this objection goes, and the remission of such tolls, or their collection, coupled with their repayment in the form of a subsidy.

The exemption of the coastwise trade from tolls, or the refunding of tolls collected from the coastwise trade, is merely a subsidy, granted by the United States to that trade, and the loss, resulting from not collecting or from refunding those tolls, will fall solely upon the United States. In the same way the loss will fall on the United States, if the tolls fixed by the President's proclamation on all vessels, represent less than the fair value of the service rendered, which must necessarily be the case for many years; and the United States will therefore, be in the position of subsidizing or aiding not merely its own coastwise vessels, but foreign vessels as well.

Apart from the particular objections above considered, it is not understood that Sir Edward Grey questions the right of the United States to subsidize either its coastwise or its foreign shipping, inasmuch as he says that His Majesty's government do not find "either in the letter or in the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty any surrender by either of the contracting powers of the right to encourage its shipping or its commerce by such subsidies as it may deem expedient."

To summarize the whole matter: The British objections are, in the first place, about the Canal act only, but the Canal act does not fix the tolls. They ignore the President's proclamation, fixing the tolls, which puts at rest practically all of the supposititious injustice and inequality which Sir Edward Grey thinks might follow the administration of the act, and concerning which he expresses so many and grave fears.

Moreover, the gravamen of the complaint is not that the Canal act will actually injure in its operation British shipping or destroy rights claimed for such shipping under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but that such injury or destruction may possibly be the effect thereof; and further, and more particularly, Sir Edward Grey complains that the action of Congress in enacting the legislation under discussion foreshadows that Congress or the President may hereafter take some action which might be injurious to British shipping and destructive of its rights under the treaty.

Concerning this possible future injury, it is only necessary to say that, in the absence of an allegation of actual or certainly impending injury, there appears nothing upon which to base a sound complaint.

Concerning the infringement of rights claimed by Great Britain, it may be remarked that it would, of course, be idle to contend that Congress has not the power or that the President, properly authorized by Congress, may not have the power to violate the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its aspect as a rule of municipal law.

Obviously, however, the fact that Congress has the power to do something contrary to the welfare of British shipping or that Congress has put or may put into the hands of the President the power to do something which may be contrary to the interests possessed by British shipping affords no ground for complaint. It is the improper exercise of a power and not its possession which alone can give rise to an international cause of action; or, to put it in terms of municipal law, it is not the possession of the power of trespass upon another's property which gives a right of action in trespass, but only the actual exercise of that power in committing the act of trespass itself.

When, and if, complaint is made by Great Britain that the effect of the act and the proclamation together will be to subject British vessels as a matter of fact to inequality of treatment, or to unjust and inequitable tolls, in conflict with the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the question will then be raised as to whether the United States is bound by that treaty, both to take into account and to collect tolls from American vessels, and also whether under the obligations of that treaty British vessels are entitled to equality of treatment in all respects with the vessels of the United States Until these objections rest upon something more substantial than mere possibility, it is not believed that they should be submitted to arbitration.

The existence of an arbitration treaty does not create a right of action; it merely provides a means of settlement to be resorted to, only when other resources of diplomacy have failed. It is not now deemed necessary, therefore, to enter upon a discussion of the views, entertained by Congress and by the President as to the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in relation to questions of fact, which have not yet arisen, but may possibly arise in the future in connection with the administration of the act under consideration.

It is recognized by this Government that the situation developed by the present discussion may require an examination by Great Britain into the facts above set forth as to the basis upon which the tolls fixed by the President's proclamation have been computed, and also into the regulations and restrictions circumscribing the coastwise trade of the United States, as well as into other facts bearing upon the situation, with the view of determining whether or not, as a matter of fact, under present conditions there is any ground for claiming that the act and proclamation actually subject British vessels to inequality of treatment, or to unjust and inequitable tolls.

If it should be found as a result of such an examination on the part of Great Britain that a difference of opinion exists between the two Governments on any of the important questions of fact involved in this discussion, then a situation will have arisen, which, in the opinion of this Government, could with advantage be dealt with by referring the controversy to a Commission of Inquiry for examination and report, in the manner provided for in the unratified arbitration treaty of Aug. 3, 1911, between the United States and Great Britain.

The necessity for inquiring into questions of fact in their relation to controversies under diplomatic discussion was contemplated by both parties in negotiating that treaty, which provides for the institution, as occasion arises, of a Joint High Commission of Inquiry, to which, upon the request of either party, might be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between them, the commission being authorized upon such reference "to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate."

This proposal might be carried out, should occasion arise for adopting it, either under a special agreement or under the unratified arbitration treaty above mentioned if Great Britain is prepared to join in ratifying that treaty, which the United States is prepared to do.

You will take an early opportunity to read this dispatch to Sir Edward Grey, and if he should so desire you will leave a copy of it with him. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—The reply of Secretary Knox to the British protest concerning Panama, was issued here late tonight.

Only a few papers commented on it. The Daily News in an editorial says:

"Although not an unskillful reply, it is not convincing. However, Secretary Knox does not shut the door on arbitration. That is so much to the good."

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The Aeolian Company
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To begin Monday, January 27th
This Sale, in point of values offered, will be a notable event in the piano business of New York.
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SUBWAY DELAY AT WILLCOX'S DOOR

Continued from Page 1.

Public Service Commissioners not to sign it. Gov. Sulzer feels that there have been long and unwarrantable delays in giving the people of New York City the better transit facilities they demand, and that by this time the people have become tired of strap hanging. Every public official is a servant of the people and should do what the people want done. The Governor does not believe in delays or in throwing dust into the people's eyes. He is "for the people," and will do all he can personally to aid the people.

No political leader in New York has ever told Gov. Sulzer or even intimated that he favored the selection of any particular man for Public Service Commissioner. The Governor feels that in justice to Hearst, who is an old friend to whom he is under lasting obligation for support in his campaign, it should be said that he has never spoken to him about any candidate for the Public Service Commission, nor has it ever been intimated to Sulzer that Hearst himself is a candidate or would accept the place if it were offered to him.

Nor has Mr. Pulitzer, another personal friend, to whom the Governor is under many obligations, asked any favors directly or indirectly. Pulitzer never has had anything to say for or against any man who is a candidate. Sulzer, in fact, has not seen Pulitzer since election night, when he thanked him for support in the campaign, and told him he would try to make good, only to be told in return that "you will have to."

The Governor feels that the "interests" are working in secret. He is not afraid of the "interests," and the "interests" know it. He wants to make good to the people. The "interests" can come to Albany, their lawyers can come, but they can't go into a little back room and do business.

The Governor feels that Willcox ought not to hold conferences in back parlors, but should be in his office night and day going over the terms of the Subway contract and trying to see if he can determine whether or not the terms are satisfactory to the people.

ROOSEVELT KEEPS HANDS OFF.

Tells Mitchel and Cockran He Won't Mix in Subway Fight.

In the absence during the day of news from Albany as to the steps likely to be taken to get the administration and the Democratic majority out of the pit digged for them by Hearst and his friends, the officials responsible here for the completion of the Subway operating contracts continued hard at work yesterday to finish their final revision. They repudiated the implication that they were "jamming the contracts through," and pointed out that they were working no harder than they had been for months.

It was admitted that good progress had been made on Wednesday in the negotiations with the Interborough, and as proof that all hope of getting the contracts signed by Feb. 1, has not been abandoned, when the Board of Estimate adjourned after its regular meeting yesterday, Controller Prendergast suggested that it be "at the call of the chair" instead of as usual for a week. In the afternoon the Controller, Borough President McAneny and Chairman Willcox called on Mayor Gaynor and went over with him the Subway situation, but did nothing more than inform him as to the general progress and outlook.

Yesterday it was the turn of the B. R. T. contract to be overruled, and at the home of Chairman Willcox in East Forty-fifth Street Commissioners Maltbie, Eustis, and Williams, Controller Prendergast and President McAneny assembled to confer with Col. Timothy S. Williams, president, George D. Yeomans, counsel, and W. S. Menden, assistant manager of the B. R. T. At its conclusion Mr. Willcox said they had been considering the kind of points which had been brought up at the public hearings and that there had been many changes in phrases here and there. There had not been, however, any discussion of the fundamental portions of the contract.

On the other hand, those who are opposed to the Subway settlement have also been busy. There have been rumors that financial interests in Wall Street, as well as political interests in Albany, have been concerned in the attempt at the last moment to disrupt the Dual system, but these have been discredited by those in the best position to know.

It is, however, known that on Wednesday President Mitchel and Bourke Cockran tried to enlist in the opposition the powerful support of Col. Roosevelt. They called on him at The Outlook office and laid before him their side of the case. After listening carefully to what they had to say, however, the Colonel came to the conclusion that the matter was too vast to meddle with without a good deal more consideration than he had time to give to it.

"I think, gentlemen," he said, "this is one of the matters which I don't understand, and that I had better not take any sides in the matter."

Chairman Willcox has been annoyed by accusations attributed to Albany that he has been playing petty politics in this crisis and endeavoring to get people to support his renomination.

"I have never asked," he said last night, "in any shape, manner, or form any person or association to write a letter to Gov. Sulzer in my behalf in connection with the Public Service Commission."

Some of the points which Commissioner Maltbie considers should be eliminated from the contracts he outlined yesterday. He objects to what he considers would be the payment twice over by the city for the equipment of the old Subway, and he wants the contract with the Interborough to go into effect as soon as the Seventh Avenue line is finished, whether the tunnel to Brooklyn is completed or not. Then he considers that the Queens lines should be separated from the other lines, so that they may be recaptured, if the interests of the borough demand it, and he thinks the price paid for the Steinway tunnel by the city should be $3,000,000 and not the $3,600,000 which it would cost if the back taxes are remitted and other concessions made to the Interborough.

He would have the real estate so far purchased by the companies capitalized only once, and he would not permit any organization expenses to the Interborough. He holds the latter company should provide $3,000,000 for the depreciation of its equipment, which the company says would be unjust, as it has always kept the equipment up to a high plane of efficiency, and he would wish to limit operating contracts to five years. In addition he considers that the provisions as to the operation of extensions and the control over the expenditures of the companies might be modified in the city's favor.

HOLDS VOTING TRUST UNNECESSARY NOW

Davison May Advise Its Dissolution in Two Trust Companies.

FOR INTERLOCKING SYSTEM

Tells Pujo Committee Law Forbidding It Would "Set Us Back Twenty-five Years."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Henry P. Davison, who is regarded by members of the Pujo Committee as one of the most active and influential partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., spent the day on the witness stand before that committee, and will be recalled again to-morrow. His testimony was important in many aspects and covered a wide range of facts, from syndicate participations which Morgan & Co. had placed, to concrete opinions on economic problems, industrial trust questions, and banking ethics.

Mr. Davison was led through a maze of millions represented by security issues placed by Morgan & Co. into the reorganization of the Southern Railway, the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, the interest of Morgan & Co. in competing railway systems like the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line, and freely gave his views on competition, monopoly, combination, and Federal regulation of great corporations.

He went into the proposed bond issue of $170,000,000 for the pending New York subway transaction, was interrogated for three hours during the morning session regarding the voting trust agreements under which three men vote the stock in the Bankers Trust Company, also in the Guaranty Trust Company, and was even asked about the interest of J. P. Morgan & Co. in financial arrangements for the United Dry Goods Company of New York.

Indorses Interlocking Directorates.

"Supose," he was asked by Mr. Untermyer, "this committee should determine to recommend to the House that the great banking institutions of New York and the other four reserve cities should be free from interrelations that are likely to result in a community of interest, and should be made up entirely independent of one another, so that no officer or Director of one shall be permitted to be an officer or Director of another potential company or competing institution either didectly or through a partner, agent, nominee, or dummy, what effect would the recommendation and passage of such a law, in your judgment, have on the method of conducting large financial transactions?"

Weighing his answer deliberately, Mr. Davison replied:

"I think it would set us back about twenty-five years."

A very important statement by Mr. Davison, in the opinion of the committee, was that of his belief that the voting trust of the Bankers' and Guaranty Trust Companies had received undue prominence and importance, and that they were probably not required now. He did not definitely promise to urge the dissolution of these voting trusts, but said that after mature consideration he might urge upon his fellow-voting trustees the dissolution of these two voting trusts.

When Mr. Davison was asked whether he favored further concentration of the banking interests in New York and throughout the country he replied:

"It depends entirely upon the development of the country. As the country has developed to-day, as it stands now, and as the requirements of commerce are, I think the resources are sufficient to take care of it. It depends entirely upon the development of the commerce and industry of the country. The bank facilities of New York are quite competent to take care of all the business that comes to New York. But if you go and disintegrate all the business of the country I think we can get along with less resources."

Mr. Untermyer kept sparring for a different answer, but Mr. Davison insisted that he had given a complete reply.

"Tell me by a plain answer whether you favor further concentration of existing resources," said Mr. Untermyer.

"My answer," replied Mr. Davison, "is not until the commerce and the requirements of the commerce and industry of this country require it."

Mr. Davison said he had nothing to do with the recent transfer of 15,000 shares of the Chase Bank stock from the First Security Company to President Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase Bank, but expected to get 100 shares of the stock that was so transferred.

He said he had not given enough thought to the subject to say whether the clearing houses should be incorporated. He thought it would be a mistake, and most unfortunate, to prevent a corporation, with many shareholders, from putting its money on deposit with private bankers.

Proposed Subway Bond Issue.

A striking feature of Mr. Davison's testimony was his statement regarding the proposed bond issue of $170,000,000, in which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is associated with the National City Bank and others in the formation of an underwriting syndicate to finance the proposed subway extensions in New York City. Mr. Untermyer wished to know whether Morgan & Co. had "any list" of individuals, partnerships, or corporations from which they selected those to whom they wanted to offer participations in their syndicates.

"We do not," promptly answered Mr. Davison. Then he added, with emphasis and smilingly: "I want to get that on the record."

"You seem pleased when you are able to get anything on the record," retorted Mr. Untermyer, and then plunged into the subway transaction.

Mr. Davison said that when Morgan & Co. were making a new issue of securities, the practice was to make up a list of the bankers who were going to be allowed to participate. This list was made up largely from memory and from Morgan & Co.'s experience with various underwriters.

"You want to make the point that we have such a list; now, we have no such list," he added.

Before Mr. Davison could complete his sentence Mr. Untermyer interrupted him: "We are not making points, Mr. Davison, but asking questions. I would like that distinctly understood. Let us take, for instance, the subway transaction for New York City, in which you are engaged. That is a proposed bond issue of $170,000,000. How many allotments for that have been made?"

In response to questions Mr. Davison said that partners in the enterprise were the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Quarterly Trust, Bankers' Trust and Astor Trust Companies, the Liberty Bank and the Bank of Commerce.

"I wanted the banks and trust companies in your circle," said Mr. Untermyer, after the names of these institutions had been given.

"I wondered," answered the witness, "if it would not be fair to ask about some that are not in the circle, as you term it."

"Take the list of banks with which you deposit money," said Mr. Untermyer. "I have the list here."

The banks named in the list which Mr. Untermyer held were the American Exchange, Chemical National, Chase National, Bank of Commerce, First National, National City, National Park, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers' Trust Company, Mechanics and Metals Bank, Liberty National, Standard Trust Company and the New York Trust Company.

Q.—You have most of them in that already. The American Exchange Bank, Mr. Clark's bank, is a participant, is it not? A.—I will not guess on these because I do not recall. Undoubtedly they are. I hope so.

Participation Widely Distributed.

Q.—Can you give us any idea of the number of banks and trust companies that are participants in that syndicate? I am using that as an illustrative case, although I understand it is a large issue, and there are more participants? A.—That syndicate covers a very broad territory. I think it takes in institutions—

Q.—Does it take in Boston? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it take in Lee, Higginson & Co? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Kidder, Peabody & Co.? A.—I am not sure.

Q.—It takes in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Illinois? A.—I am not sure.

Q.—And the First National Bank? A.—I must decline to guess on those, because I do not recall. I will say it covers a wide territory. We have gone West in that, and South. There is also a very large interest in that in Europe.

Q.—Have you the underwriting for the City Bank and the First National, or do they do their own? Is it one underwriting, or does each one of the three partners do its own share in this subway transaction? A.—It happens I was in Europe when that was fixed up, when the underwriting itself was done, and the arrangements made. I cannot tell you just the circumstances. I can give you information generally about it.

Q.—But you do know whether the entire $170,000,000 of bonds was underwritten by these three concerns—yourselves, the First National, the National City—under one underwriting, or whether each one took its own underwriting? A.—Under one underwriting, by consulting; they probably sat around a table and—

Q.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are underwriting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit end of that deal, are they not? A.—That is an entirely separate transaction.

Q.—But that is the Brooklyn end of it, and this is the New York end? A.—No, it is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but it is in New York as well as in Brooklyn.

Q.—There are two systems, two proposed routes of subways. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have one and you have the other? A.—Well, I do not know that they have one, and I do not know that we have the other. We have the financing of this transaction.

Q.—And they have the financing of the other transaction? A.—Yes, they and their associates.

Q.—Their transaction involves raising about $40,000,000, does it not? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—And yours $170,000,000? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—Am I right in the statement, Mr. Davison, that the State puts in $70,000,000 bonds behind this $170,000,000? A.—No, you are not right in that statement.

Q.—Does it not agre to do so if necessary? A.—No.

Q.—How much does it agree to put in? A.—Do you want—are you asking me the character of the contract between the city and the Interborough?

City's Contribution of $58,000,000.

Q.—I do not want to go into the details of that complicated transaction. I only want the single fact as to how much the City of New York puts back of your $170,000,000 of bonds. A.—The contract provides, as I recall it, that the city and the company shall put in $58,000,000 each, pari passu, for the construction of the subway.

Q.—Behind your bonds? A.—What do you mean by "behind the bonds"?

Q.—I mean as a subsequent lien only, and the interest to be paid only after the interest and sinking fund are paid on the bonds that your firm is to buy? A.—To answer that question I would have to take up the broad subject, because an answer to that question alone would give a false impression.

Q.—I think that without taking up that long transaction, a complicated one, it ought to be easy for you to tell us how much money the City of New York undertakes to put behind those bonds as a subsequent lien. A.—I answer that they did not put any money behind those bonds. You cannot take up one part of that transaction without taking up the other. To-day there is a Subway owned by the Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough that is a very profitable undertaking, and that is an integral part of this transaction.

Q.—I understand that, but this arrangement involves guaranteeing the present earnings on the old Interborough? A.—No, Sir; there is no guarantee.

Q.—I mean provided the earnings are sufficient for that purpose. It provides a preference? A.—It is a preference providing the earnings on the new system are sufficient.

Q.—Providing the earnings on the new system are found sufficient they are to be paid first? A.—Yes.

Q.—Next the interest on your bonds that you are to take is to be paid and the sinking fund out of the earnings? A.—No. I must answer that question because it is important enough for you to ask it. Under that contract the old system earned a certain amount of money, which was figured to be $6,335,000—that was the average amount of earnings of that property for the two years prior to the date of the contract or the date of the proposed contract. In the contract in this plan it was provided that out of the earnings the Interborough Company should get on the old and the new stock an amount equal to the earnings that they were making on their own private property to-day. That is the preference, and that is the only preference. Out of that they pay the interest on all of their financing, and the city comes in—the city in giving them the preference only gives them what they have to-day.

Q.—That is not the point. A.—It is a very important point.

Q.—After that preference has been paid, the net earnings go to paying the interest and sinking fund on the bonds that you are to take? A.—Not at all.

As to the City's Returns on Money.

Q.—Does the city get any returns on its money that it puts in by way of interest and otherwise until after sufficient has been set aside to pay the full interest on your bonds? A.—The city gets no return on its money until the Interborough receives the interest and sinking fund.

Q.—Amounting to 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. on its bonds? A.—That is a correct statement.

Q.—That includes the bonds you are taking? A.—That includes the bonds that are issued to build this new work, whatever the amount may be.

Q.—That includes the bonds you are taking? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Is there any other banking house in the United States that would have the facilities to take that issue of bonds that you are taking? A.—Do you not think it would be a little presuming in me to say no?

Q.—We want the facts, Mr. Davison, even if your sense of modesty is outraged. A.—That is a matter of opinion. I think it is fair to express the opinion—no, I am not sure that there is no other house in the country that can do that.

Q.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are financing the Brooklyn venture. Now, leaving them out, is there any other house in the country that could finance those bonds? A.—Can I not answer that question by saying that we are a very large house?

Q.—Oh, I think you might answer. A.—No, but I do not want to sit here and say there are no other banking houses—no, I do not know that is so by any manner of means.

Q.—Is not your ability to finance a project of that kind due in some measure to your being able to place these bonds with banks and financial institution? A.—Certainly.

Questioned About "Voting Trust."

Practically the entire morning session was devoted to the examination of Mr. Davison with regard to his share in the creating of the "voting trust" for the Guaranty Trust Company, and his opinion on the voting trusts of both the Bankers' and the Guaranty Trust Companies.

"Were you active in setting up the Guaranty Trust Company's voting trust?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I do not recall," said Mr. Davison. "It may have been my idea, I was in conference, when that voting trust was made, with my associates in the purchase of the stock. Several of us made a purchase of the stock at that time. It was when the Mutual Life parted with its holdings of Guaranty Trust stock in the early part of 1910."

Mr. Davison testified that he negotiated that purchase of the Mutual Life stock, on behalf of the purchaser, with President Peabody of the Mutual. About 6,000 shares of Guaranty stock was bought from the Mutual Life in this transaction. Mr. Davison's recollection was that this was the Mutual's total holding. The capital of the Guaranty Trust was then $2,000,000, or 20,000 shares. There was a written agreement with the Mutual Life respecting the purchase. "There is not the slightest objection to producing that agreement," said Mr. Davison. "I will be glad to supply it."

Q.—Was Mr. Baker a participant in the purchase?

A.—My recollection is he was not, but I am not quite clear. If he was, it was a very small percentage. He was already a holder of stock in the Guaranty Trust, as he was a Director. I was not a Director of the Guaranty at that time. I then had no interest in the Guaranty Trust Company whatever.

Mr. Davison denied that he "made it a condition of buying in the Guaranty Trust that there should be a voting trust."

"Did you negotiate or deal with the large holders of outstanding stock?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

A.—We bought the stock of Mrs. Harriman; approximately 6,000 shares.

Q.—Those two purchases gave you control of the Guaranty, 12,000 out of 20,000 shares? A.—Correct. The balance of the stock, about 8,000 shares, was pretty well scattered. There were no very large holdings, so far as I recall, beyond one or two rather large holdings.

Q.—When you effected that purchase and took over control of the Guaranty Trust for yourself and associates, through these two purchases, did you have in mind the absorption of other institutions into the Guaranty Trust? A.—No, Sir; quite the contrary. The stock of the Guaranty Trust was bought in the interest of the Bankers Trust Company. There was no general plan other than the amalgamation of the two trust companies when we made that purchase. It was not part of the general plan by which we acquired the Guaranty Trust Company that there should be a voting trust. The voting trust was created almost immediately after the purchase. It was not at all part of the same transaction; the voting trust and the purchase had absolutely no relation to one another. After we made the purchase, we thought, in view of the plans we contemplated, it would be wise to create that voting trust, and did so, and offered other stockholders an opportunity to come in and join us.

Q.—You mean you offered them the opportunity to resign the voting rights on their shares; that was not much of a privilege? A.—They seemed to regard it as such, because they accepted.

Q.—Do you see any advantage to a minority holder surrendering his voting rights and going into a voting trust when you already controlled a majority of the stock? A.—Under the present laws I don't know that I see any advantage in a minority holder putting his stock under a voting trust. I don't know what laws you contemplate putting on the statute books.

Origin of the "Voting Trust."

Mr. Davison at this juncture was allowed to make a statement.

"On this voting trust question," he said, "several of the younger bankers in New York organized the Bankers Trust Company in 1903. It was then that we organized the voting trust for the Bankers Trust stock. The stock of the company was issued. After it was issued and turned over to the stockholders, they turned it back into a voting trust.

"The particular purpose of that was to preclude the purchase over night of control of that company by individuals who were at that time active in New York, whose credit and responsibility were somewhat under question. They were regarded as promoters. We wanted to protect our position. We had lent our names to a financial institution that was our first undertaking in this regard, and we didn't want to wake up some morning and find these promoters had purchased control of the stock away from us. We thought that was a wise way to protect our situation. The trust was carried on and renewed from time to time. When we bought the majority of the Guaranty Trust stock we did so with the idea of merging the Guaranty and Bankers Trust Companies."

Jests About "Youthful" Bankers.

The colloquy between Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Davidson, regarding the old "young" men who wanted a voting trust for the protection of their interest in the newly formed Bankers' Trust Company in 1903 against "irresponsible promoters," caused considerable amusement among the spectators at the hearing.

Q.—You were starting a new trust company and were all experienced bankers? A.—We thought we were then, perhaps, but are not so sure now that we were.

Q.—You were all well-known bankers and heads of large banks in New York? A.—No, we were in the so-called younger generation in the banking business.

Q.—Let's see about these young men. A.—It's all comparative, you know.

Q.—The first of these young men who started this infant enterprise is Mr. Stephen Baker. He was President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company? A.—He was.

Q.—He was not a very young man, was he? A.—No, as I say, it is all comparative.

Q.—About how old a man should you say he was in 1903? A.—Mr. Baker was perhaps forty in 1903, a pretty young man.

Q.—The next young man is Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard Bank. He is well over 70, isn't he? A.—Well, you know Mr. Bayne. I don't think so. He is pretty active.

Q.—You know his son, do you not? A.—Yes, I think I do.

Q.—And his grandchildren? A.—No; I am sorry I do not.

Q.—He was and is still head of one of the big banks of New York? A.—Yes.

Q.—The Bank of Manhattan is one of the large banks, and was then? A.—Yes.

Q.—The next young man was Edward C. Converse. He is a man well along in years, is he not? A.—As I say, it is all comparative.

Q.—He is in the neighborhood of 70 years of age? A.—I think not. I should say he is 61 or 62.

Q.—And he was President of the Liberty Bank in 1903? A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—Which is also an important institution? A.—Yes.

Q.—The next now on the list is yourself, Mr. Davison. He was Vice President of the First National Bank? A.—You would not argue about his youthfulness?

Q.—We will concede that you were a young man and still are. Mr. James H. Eckles is a young man. He was President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and has been Controller of the Currency? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was a man of large experience in banking affairs? A.—Very.

Q.—Now, the next Director is Granville A. Garth. Is he a young man? A.—It is all comparative. We thought he was, and he thought he was.

Q.—About 50? A.—At that time I should say about 35.

Q.—The next young man is A. Barton Hepburn, who was President of the Chase Bank? A.—I can see now that we were unduly modest. We thought we were young men. Put it that way. I will qualify.

Q.—You thought you were all young men that had to be protected from promoters in the Street? A.—The question of age did not govern us in that regard.

Q.—We will find out how much protection you needed from promoters in the Street. Mr. Hepburn was a man probably 60 years old? A.—I should say nearer 45.

Q.—A man of wide experience in the banking world? A.—That is also comparative.

Q.—You regarded him as a man of wide experience? A.—Pretty broad experience. He was Vice President of the Chase Bank.

Q.—William Hogan was the next Director? A.—He was in the Hanover Bank.

Q.—Mr. McGarrat, the next one, was an important banking man? A.—We thought so.

Q.—He was President of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank? A.—He was.

Q.—The next young man on the test was George W. Perkins, then a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was among the men that needed protection from the promoters in the Street? A.—We felt so.

Q.—And William H. Porter, the next young man, was President of the Chemical Bank? A.—No, I do not think so. He afterward became President.

Q.—Oh, yes, he was, in 1903. The next young man is Daniel G. Reid. He is an experienced gentleman who needed protection from promoters in the Street? A.—Yes; but you are arguing the fact. I am stating our reasons. He was Vice President of the Liberty Bank at that time.

Q.—Albert H. Wiggin was another of these young gentlemen? He was Vice President of the Park Bank at that time? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—Edward F. C. Young—he was not a very young man. He has died since. A.—Mr. Young was over sixty at that time.

Q.—And Mr. Wolverton, another, was President of the Gallatin National Bank? A.—He was.

Q.—And in this list of young men I call your attention to Robert Windsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and one of the most experienced bankers in the country. A.—That is comparative also. He is the important partner of Kidder, Peabody & Co.—a very important man.

Q.—And it is a National and international banking house? A.—I should regard it as international.

Q.—The stock was divided between these gentlemen, was it not? A.—They participated in the issue of stock, yes. These Directors held less than a majority of the stock, I am confident. The rest of the stock was placed where it would do the most good.

Q.—Who were these promoters against whom these young men whose names I have given were trying to protect themselves? Of whom were they fearful? A.—Do you think that is a fair question?

A.—Would you prefer not to state? A.—I think it would be a little unfortunate to name the individuals here whose names, however, have become very notorious. At the same time, I am on the stand—

Q.—If you have any objection, we will pass it. A.—I have no objection except out of regard for the names. I will be glad to give them to the committee privately.

Q.—When did this fear disappear? A.—Just as soon as the voting trust was created.

Q.—The voting trust was not renewed a second time on the ground of fear, was it? A.—None whatever. The voting trust of the Bankers' Trust Company is not regarded by it as an important factor.

Davison Thinks Voting Trust Useless.

Q.—Why not dissolve it? A.—So far as I am concerned I would be perfectly willing to dissolve it.

Q.—Are you willing to do that now as to both of those trust companies? A.—I am willing to recommend it, if there is no particular reason for not doing so. I don't think they are serving any good purpose. The voting trustees, as such, have never had anything more to do with the control or management of the Bankers' Trust or the Guaranty Trust Company than the Pujo committee.

Q.—We think the Pujo Committee is having considerable to do with it. A.—I said it has had. Mine was entirely in the past tense. I am not predicting.

Q.—Of course, you understand that under the terms of these voting agreements they can be dissolved by two of the three voting trustees at any time? A.—I do understand it.

Q.—And you have no doubt about Mr. Case's vote in the Bankers' Trust if you want it dissolved? A.—I have great respect for Mr. Case's judgment. I have not put the question to him as to whether he would vote to dissolve it.

Q.—And as to Mr. Daniel G. Reid's vote? A.—I have not discussed the question with him.

Q.—In the Guaranty Trust Company, your associates as voting trustees are George F. Baker and Mr. Porter. Have you any doubt about their consenting, if it is your judgment that it should be dissolved? A.—Well, Mr. Untermyer, you are putting this rather suddenly, to say that I am going to recommend this. I am quite aware of the prominence that this question of voting trusts has had in your mind, and that you would recommend that they be dissolved.

Q.—If we had your consent to disband these two voting trusts we would be making some progress. A.—I will make this statement: So far as I see, the voting trusts to-day are serving no purpose. My belief is that on mature consideration I would recommend that the voting trusts of both the Bankers' Trust and the Guaranty Trust be dissolved. An entirely undue proportion has been given to that question. I can conceive of their serving a purpose in financial institutions—a particular purpose under circumstances that might exist. Of course, it would depend on the character of the legislation that is had.

Q.—Suppose a body of men wanted to form a financial institution, independently, and keep it out of the control, we will say, of Morgan & Co.; then you would think a voting trust would serve a useful purpose if they wanted to be free of their domination? A.—That was the purpose of the voting trust of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Q.—Let's see about that. Was there any power in New York or America at that time more dominant in the financial world than Morgan & Co.? A.—That is a pretty large question also. I assume that Morgan & Co. was the strongest financial house in the United States at that time—yes.

Q.—And this body of young men, these Directors together, represented the strongest and most important financial elements in the community? A.—No, they did not; they were individuals. The men who were active in this organization were young men, who had their reputations to make in New York. They formed this institution and directed it in that way. Morgan & Co. were not in any way important in the organization of the company. Mr. Perkins was a member of Morgan & Co., but it was Mr. Perkins and not Mr. Morgan that was in that trust company.

Q.—Do you adhere to the statement that these were young men who had their way to make in the world? A.—The men who organized it were.

Q.—Was there in New York City any body of men of that number quite as powerful financially as that body, in numbers, man for man? A.—After it became completed, we thought it was about the best that could be put together.

Q.—The most powerful? A.—About the strongest.

Mr. Davison Qualifies His Promise.

Q.—I think we may pass the voting trust question on your statement that you will use your influence to get rid of these two voting trusts. A.—I beg your pardon. I don't think I have committed myself quite so far.

Q.—How far have you gone? A.—So far as my present judgment is concerned, I see no particular advantage to either one of those trust companies in the voting trust, and I believe that upon mature consideration I will recommend, so far as my vote goes, that those two voting trusts be dissolved; but I do not say definitely that I will.

Q.—You have hedged it considerably, Mr. Davison. I want to know whether you are prepared to recommend the dissolution of those voting trusts. A.—I will answer you that I am not prepared to recommend their dissolution, but I will qualify it by saying that I rather think I may.

Mr. Untermyer asked to what extent J. P. Morgan & Co. had been interested in the dry goods business in New York City and throughout the country. Mr. Davison replied: "To no extent whatever in the dry goods business. We have done some financing for the Associated Merchants, an institution of which H. B. Claflin is the head; also for the United Dry Goods Company."

Q.—How many millions of securities have been issued through Morgan & Co. for the United Dry Goods Company? A.—I do not know; you have our list; all we issued appears there; 100,000 shares of preferred and 22,500 shares of common for the United Dry Goods Company in 1909; $10,000,000 preferred and $2,500,000 common.

Q.—Did you also buy Lord & Taylor's for them? A.—According to that statement we did. We also bought another, 19,394 shares of United Dry Goods stock. We have no representation on the board.

Mr. Davison said he did not know how many dry goods concerns, besides H. B. Claflin & Co., the United States Dry Goods Company owned in New York. "We have never had anything to do with the conduct of this dry goods business," said Mr. Davison. "We have taken it entirely on Mr. Claflin's say so, and on the statements presented by him. We have in these instances financed his corporation through him. We have never investigated the dry goods business ourselves, and are not in any sense in touch with it, except through Mr. Claflin."

Mr. Davison could not tell which of the larger stores of New York and the country had been brought together in the United Dry Goods Company, but thought that Mr. Claflin "has McCreery's, Lord & Taylor, and Adams."

Mr. Davison said Morgan & Co., in August, 1910, made a loan of $4,000,000 to the Atlas Cement Company, taking the company's notes for that amount. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, a year or two ago were associated with others in a $25,000,000 capitalization of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In 1908 the Chase and National City Banks, with Morgan & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co., participated in an $8,000,000 bond issue for the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Against Large Directorates.

The Directorate of the Bank of Commerce, he continued, had been reduced from forty to twenty-eight within the last few days, through the retirement of Brayton Ives and a death. Mr. Davison did not approve of large Directorates like those of the Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty and Bankers' Trust; they scattered responsibility too much. He thought fifteen to eighteen Directors a "workable force."

These large Directorates had been brought about principally through consolidation and absorption of amalgamated banks to have representation on the boards. Mr. Davison [illegible] be regarded as secret information, not available to depositors.

"I don't feel that very strongly," he said. "I see no objection to the assets of a National bank being known. The public has a right to know them if they want to resort to the information."

Q.—You would favor such an amendment to the law? A.—I should say so.

Q.—Would you apply to publicity of all of stockholders? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Is it of interest to the public and depositors to know when a man has domination and control of a bank through his ownership of the majority of the stock? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Do you think they are entitled to know? A.—I see an objection; the objection is to posting up your list of holdings of various individuals. Men do not like to have all their private affairs known. A man with large holdings as an investment may keep it quiet. He doesn't want everybody to know what he owns.

Q.—Are you a devotee of the principle that the character is the thing that governs? A.—I think it is.

Q.—Do you think the character, the identity of a man who may own control of a bank is an important factor to the public? A.—It is inconceivable that the public would not know it; it would know it by the conduct of the bank.

Q.—How is this committee to ascertain whether a bank is being improperly used without access to that information? A.—I don't think this committee should undertake to ascertain that information. Congress has said the affairs of a National bank would not be made public; I believe that a good law.

Mr. Davison said he did not believe in holding companies on general principles, but thought there were conditions warranting them, under which it was the proper way of handling a business.

"In practice," he said, "I see no real difference between the identity of the subsidiaries of the Unitd States Steel Corporation being kept or being merged. In that case, if I believed in combination at all, I would not object to its taking the form of a holding company."

He conceded that it would have been wrong for the United States Steel Corporation to acquire 70 per cent. of the National Tube Company and then use the tube company as a subsidiary for making the most money for the Steel Corporation.

"That would not apply to the United States Steel Corporation," said Mr. Davison, "because they own nearly all the stock of those companies."

"You don't believe a half-dozen men as individuals should be allowed to monopolize an industry, provided they do it through a holding company?"

"I don't see how you can prevent it if they have the financial ability to do it. I have never known a case of that kind that would not correct itself. I see an objection to a direct endeavor to acquire a monopoly for the purpose of having a monopoly."

Q.—Mr. Schiff has testified that so long as individuals combine he would allow them to combine to get a monopoly, provided they did not do it through a holding company. A.—I would not approve of that being accomplished. At the same time, I know it cannot be accomplished and live. These things correct themselves.

Thinks Trusts a Blessing.

Mr. Davison was asked whether he was opposed to trusts. "I would not say," he replied, "that I am not opposed to trusts in the making, but I certainly was not opposed to them after they were made. I think they are a great blessing to the country. They are not as great a blessing as they were before they were disturbed."

Q.—You do not think the disturbance was unwarranted and should be stopped! A.—I don't say unwarranted. I think it is unfortunate for the people of the entire world. I do not believe in monopoly or in oppression, but you cannot just arbitrarily say, "That's wrong and that's right." That matter requires very great consideration.

Q.—Is it wrong to have interfered with those trusts, as the courts have done? A.—No, not if they were illegal and violating the law. I decidedly think it would have been better to approach it the other way, to correct the law and put a supervision and control over them. You cannot any more disintegrate those trusts in effect and fact than you can put this continent on the other side of the Pacific. I think they can be dissolved, but you cannot go back twenty years to the old practices.

Q.—You believe in a regulated monopoly? A.—I do, decidedly. Generally speaking, I do not believe in monopoly. The public will intimate to a man when he is too near the monopoly line. I do believe decidedly in control and regulation, but not in disintegration. I believe in combinations, but not in monopoly. I am not opposed to competition, I would rather have regulation and control than free competition. I would rather have combination with regulation than uncontrolled competition.

Morgan & Co.'s Bank Deposits.

Thomas W. Joyce, of Brooklyn, for twenty-eight years securities clerk of J. P. Morgan & Co., was on the stand long enough this morning to tell how he kept the securities records for the firm and to present the following table showing balances of J. P. Morgan & Co., in different banks on Nov. 1, 1912:

New York Banks.	Deposits of J. P. Morgan & Co.
American Exchange National	$2,110,000
Chemical National	1,883,000
Chase National	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
First National	[illegible]
National City	794,000
National Park	1,100,000
Guaranty Trust Company	[illegible]
New York Trust Company	[illegible]
Mechanics & Metals National	[illegible]
Liberty National	647,000
Standard Trust Company	250,000
Central Trust Company	20,000
Bankers' Trust Company	[illegible]
Boston Banks.	
Merchants National	100,000
Second National	140,000
Shawmut National	247,000
Old Colony Trust Company	150,000

ROCKEFELLER TO JEKYL ISLAND

Sails in C. K. G. Billings's Yacht for His Winter Home.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 23.—William Rockefeller, who went to Nassau several weeks ago, to-day boarded C. K. G. Billings's yacht here to return to Jekyl Island, where he has his winter home.

The Rockefeller party arrived in a special car from Palm Beach and boarded the yacht, which set sail immediately.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE
Florida
ROUTE
Atlantic Coast Line
The Standard Railroad of the South
SEA-LEVEL ROUTE
4 Through Trains Daily with All-Steel Electric Lighted Pullmans. Dining Cars. 4
"The New York and Florida Special"
(26th Season) now in operation,
LV. PENNA. STATION 12:38 Noon Daily
For illustrated literature and all information
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OFFICES
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Tenants subject to strictest investigation
CORPORATIONS, LAWYERS and all Office Tenants investigate before renewing your present lease
Representative on Premises
EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agent
3 Park Row, opp. Astor House
Telephone Cortlandt 5279

COREY TELLS MORE STEEL TRUST SECRETS

Continued from Page 1.

hold the market and prevent the consummation of the Japanese enterprise.

"Does that refresh your recollection?" he asked.

"I am enlightened," said Mr. Corey, with a smile.

Mr. Corey recalled that the American members of the pool were the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies. He wasn't sure whether Midvale was a member or not. He said there was no armor pool now so far as he knew, and there was none when he retired as President of the corporation. The pool started, he said, considerably before 1902 and lasted till 1904 or 1905, which was when Judge Gary destroyed the pools.

Mr. Corey said he had attended meetings of the structural and plate association, which was in effect from 1901 to 1904 or 1905. Besides the Steel Corporation, it included Jones & Laughlin, the Pennsylvania, Cambria, Lackawanna, and Bethlehem companies.

"Was it known to the executive officers of the Steel Corporation that such agreements existed?" asked Judge Dickinson.

Mr. Severance objected that the question was not definite as to what was meant by executive officers.

"Well," said Judge Dickinson, "we'll find out. You were President at that time, Mr. Corey. Who was Chairman of the board?"

"E. H. Gary," said Mr. Corey.

Says Gary Knew of Agreement.

"Did he know about them?"

"Yes, he did."

"That's enough," remarked Judge Dickinson. "Were understandings reached at these meetings as to uniform prices?"

"Yes."

The formation of committees after the first Gary dinner was brought out.

"What was the purpose and effect of these committees?"

"Can't you ask that in another way?" asked Mr. Corey.

"Well, was the purpose to bring about the maintenance of prices?"

"Yes."

"Did they have that effect?"

"For a temporary period only, they did."

"In 1908 did you approve the maintenance of prices?"

"No; I opposed it and favored meeting the market conditions. Prices were maintained for some time longer than I deemed advisable."

"How were they maintained?"

"Not by agreement."

Judge Dickinson wanted Mr. Corey to distinguish between his idea of an agreement and such an arrangement as there was.

"Was there an understanding?" he asked.

"Haven't you already got that in the record?" asked Mr. Corey. "Haven't you got enough from other witnesses?"

Judge Dickinson persisted, and asked: "Were there understandings as to what the prices were to be?"

"They were."

"Were prices maintained as the result of these meetings?"

"They were."

Real Value of the Carnegie Plant.

The Hill ore leases were taken up, and Judge Dickinson asked if in the discussion it was not said that the purpose was to take that body of ore out of the market and prevent the competitors from getting it. Mr. Corey said he had no recollection of that.

"Did that consideration affect you?"

"Not at all. I was always opposed to making the leases on account of the price."

"Was the ore needed at that time for your works?"

Mr. Corey said that in his opinion the price was at least double what the ore was worth.

Andrew Carnegie's answer to the suit brought by Henry C. Frick for a settlement of his interest in the Carnegie Steel Company was taken up and Judge Dickinson read from the minutes that the value of the property was not worth $250,000,000, as asserted by Mr. Frick, but was about $75,000,000. The Government maintains that the Steel Corporation took over the Carnegie plant at an excessive over-capitalization of about $500,000,000.

"Was that answer true?" demanded Judge Dickinson.

"No value too high or too great could be put on the organization of the company."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Continuing today & concluding tomorrow
the semi-annual
Sale of Men's Overcoats

¶ Today and tomorrow are the final two days of the most important coat sale of the season. In fact, a Saks overcoat sale is the most important of any season. But it seems to us that the margin of superiority was never before quite so apparent as it is in this particular sale, not only with respect to tailoring and style, but in the tremendous variety which has been so attractive a feature of this event.

¶ The reason for this unusual variety is that a Saks sale is not a makeshift offering of odds and ends, but merely the application of a sale price to a regular stock which has been kept at the fullest possible range right up to the eleventh hour. Today, of course, there is no great number of these garments available. But there is still an evenly distributed variety of models and fabrics in the assortments, and still an opportunity for you to buy at $29 an overcoat which, in a breath, is the best tailored, most distinctive, and lowest-priced garment in the world today. Think it over—but think quickly.

Former prices: $35 $38 $40 $45 $48 & $50
at $29
The last call for dinner, Gentlemen!

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

VAN BIENE, COMPOSER, DIES ON THE STAGE.

Noted 'Cellist, Author of "The Broken Melody," Expires in English Music Hall.

AFTER "HOME, SWEET HOME"

Had Played His Own Haunting Refrain Around the World—Stopped to Prevent Going Crazy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Auguste Van Biene, known to theatrical audiences all over the world as the composer and player of "The Broken Melody," died on the stage of the Hippodrome at Brighton to-night.

The haunting refrain of "The Broken Melody" had inspired over 6,000 audiences before its composer brought its career to an end.

"If I had not done so," he once said, "it would have driven me to a lunatic asylum."

"The Master Musician" was its successor. For some time it was played in theatres, but recently a shortened version occupied a place in music hall programmes. Like "The Broken Melody," it afforded Van Biene an opportunity for some wonderful 'cello playing. Three solos were his share of the melody, and the last was "Home, Sweet Home." At the conclusion the curtain was rung down on the musician, collapsed in his chair.

Van Biene went through the act at both performances to-night. When he fell back in his chair at the second performance, nobody in the audience thought it more than the prescribed dramatic finish to the scene. The stage manager, however, noticed unaccustomed realism about it, and the curtain was rung down more hurriedly than usual. When the stage manager went to the actor, he found he was past human aid. Van Biene was dead when lifted from the chair.

Van Biene had a romantic career. He was born in Holland sixty-three years ago, and came to England early in life. When a boy of 17 he was discovered playing a 'cello in Hanover Square by Sir Michael Costa, who, remarking the boy's wonderful power, asked why he was playing in the gutter.

"Because I am hungry," Van Biene replied in French.

Sir Michael took him home after hearing him play, and gave him a place as a 'cello player in the Covent Garden Orchestra. Van Biene then vowed that on every anniversary of his deliverance from starvation he would go back to the streets and play. On many of these anniversary street performances he collected money for the Music Hall Benevolent Fund.

The story of "The Broken Melody" was partly founded on the composer's early struggles, the haunting melody, which runs through the play, being composed on a train journey from Brighton to London.

MORE AIR VICTIMS.

German Officer Killed and an Aviator Dangerously Injured.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Another fatal flying accident occurred to-day. At military manoeuvres near Burg, Prussia, Lieut. Otto Schlegel was instantly killed by falling from a considerable height when the military biplane in which he was flying collapsed. The aeroplane was taking a sharp curve when it crumpled up and fell.

The pilot, Lieut. A. von Scheele, also was injured, and died later.

RHEIMS, Jan. 23.—The well-known French airman, Charles Gaulard, fell from a height of 240 feet owing to the capsizing of his monoplane while he was making a flight to-day round the spires of the cathedral here.

He suffered very serious injuries and is in a critical condition. He obtained his pilot's certificate in November, 1910.

MARCONI CHARGES FAIL.

Journalist Unable to Prove Accusations on Cross-Examination.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—W. R. Lawson, one of the journalists who began the attack on the Government and the Marconi Company on account of the contract for wireless stations throughout the British Empire, was to-day subjected to a severe cross-examination by members of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the contract.

After saying that the Post Office had shown itself more generous to the Marconi Company than to the Telephone Company, Mr. Lawson was forced to admit that the terms offered to the Marconi Company were more favorable to the Government than those given to the telephone concern. Mr. Lawson also declared that the Marconi Company would have been unable to carry out the contract in 1908, and that he thought the value of the company's shares had since been written up unduly.

A member of the committee cited figures in balance sheets, and asked: "Are you prepared to dispute the valuation in 1911? Was it not correct?"

"I am not," said Mr. Lawson.

"In that case the company would have been in a position to execute the contract, and it would have been of enormous advantage to the Empire?"

"Yes," was the reply.

The committee adjourned until next week. The last two days' proceedings have made it clear that the so-called "disclosures" of financial journalists have contributed nothing of value to the inquiry.

TO AID SUDAN COTTON.

Asquith Promises a Bill Guaranteeing a Loan of $15,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The introduction in Parliament of a bill authorizing the Treasury to guarantee the interest on a loan of $15,000,000 for the development of cotton growing in the Sudan was promised by Premier Asquith this morning. The Premier made the promise when he received a deputation from the British Cotton Growing Association.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS CHEER.

Clergyman, Who Says He Knows Nothing About It, Makes Appeal.

Threescore women in the East Room of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon enthusiastically applauded a clergyman who admitted in advance that he knew nothing about vivisection, but who vigorously denounced the practice all the same. The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, Mrs. Thomas Edwin Noyes being the hostess. The principal speaker was the Rev. Dr. Edgar Whittaker Work, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

"We don't ask for the abolition of vivisection; not even for restriction of competent research," Mrs. Noyes explained. "We merely want to stop these atrocious practices that are going on in the laboratories. It degenerates the man who does it, don't you know? You wouldn't want that sort of a person at your bedside, would you?"

To an interviewer Mrs. Diana Belais, President of the society, expressed her opinion of Dr. Alexis Carrel, the Nobel prize winer, as follows:

"I feel that his imagination leads him into a phantasmagoria of experimentation which is certainly not based on any necessity or use. Such extreme experiments must have cruelty as an integral part. We claim that the humanitarian part of the community is entitled to as much consideration as the scientific part."

Dr. Work told why he opposed vivisection, although knowing nothing about it. He said:

"When I told the partner of my joys and sorrows that I had accepted an invitation to speak here she asked me with that sense of finality which even the best of wives assume at times:

"'What do you know about vivisection?' I had to confess that I knew nothing.

"I am not here to make an outcry against science, nor shall I harrow up your feelings by a recital of the cruelties attendant upon vivisection. I shall not even argue the question whether vivisection opens up new doors of discovery. Can there be any real or true advance which leaves behind a wreck of sentiment or a wreck of honor? The chief asset of society is not accumulation of knowledge, but accumulation of morality.

"Bernard Shaw put it right, though, in his usually extreme way, when he said: 'What if science should demand that I should boil my mother-in-law for the good of society?' To put it more mildly: What if the exigencies of society should require us to sacrifice our animal pets? I am thinking of my own beautiful Irish setter that lived with us for nine years.

"There are some things we cannot afford to lose out of life. We cannot afford to lose Mercy. We cannot afford to lose Sympathy. And Chivalry, is not that a priceless asset? We must guard against cruelty. Medical colleges ought to have some sort of an annex in which they teach tenderness and sympathy."

SUFFRAGISTS LOSING HOPE OF SUCCESS

Pronouncement by the Speaker of the House of Commons a Severe Blow to Them.

TWO MINISTERS "HECKLED"

Lloyd-George and Grey, Though Supporters of the Cause, Fail to Satisfy Deputation of Working Women.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—James W. Lowther, the Speaker of the House of Commons, to-day dropped a bombshell into the ranks of the supporters of woman's suffrage by intimating that if any form of woman's suffrage were introduced itno the Franchise bill he would rule that the measure had been so materially altered that in effect it would not be the same bill as that first introduced into the House, and that, therefore, a fresh bill must be introduced.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd-George, declared in the House to-night that the bill had been so drafted that it could not be suggested that an amendment wtih regard to woman's suffrage would not come within its scope. So far as he could find, he said, there was no precedent for the Speaker ruling that a bill was out of order.

According to the views of some members, the Speaker's declaration means farewell to the women's aspirations, for, at this late period of the session, it would be impossible for the Government to draft and carry through a new bill in all its stages.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Government won the preliminary skirmish on the Franchise Reform bill in the House of Commons to-night. An amendment proposed by Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, to reject the Premier's time limitations on the debate was defeated by a vote of 259 to 191.

Mr. Asquith made quite clear the attitude of himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet on the subject of women's suffrage this evening, when he moved the adoption of the time-table for the debate on the bill. The Premier said that opinion on woman suffrage was so sharply divided on both sides of the House that it was impossible for any Government to propose the grant of votes to women. While he himself was a strong opponent of the policy, he realized that this was a great hardship on supporters of the movement. Therefore, with the full consent of the Cabinet, he had decided to leave the question to the free judgment of the House.

The Cabinet held a meeting this evening to consider the result of the Speaker's pronouncement on the bill, but no decision was reached. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning. The general opinion prevails that, whatever the result of Sir Edward Grey's amendment, the Government will finally drop the Franchise bill.

The leading suffragists are greatly disheartened. They have decided, however, to take no action until it is seen exactly what course the Government will adopt. The prospect is that the woman suffragists are doomed to anothed disappointment.

David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is one of the Ministers who support woman's suffrage. "I hope we shall win on Monday," he said to-day to a deputation of suffragettes representing the working women of the British Isles, whom he and Sir Edward Grey received at the Treasury Department. He added:

"I certainly shall do my very best to see that the amendment to the Franchise Reform bill eliminating the word 'male' is passed by the House of Commons. Since I have been in the Cabinet I have become a more convinced supporter of woman's suffrage than ever. I am convinced that we shall win, and win very soon."

The Chancellor went on to say that the Government was ready to stand or fall by Premier Asquith's pledge that if the House of Commons approved the extension of the franchise to women the Government would support it. There was no truth, he declared, in the published statements that some of the Ministers would resign if the vote were given to women. Sir Edward Grey gave similar assurances to the deputation.

The pit brow lasses from the coal fields, the fishwives, and the mill girls in their bright-colored shawls, 'kerchiefs, and short skirts gave a picturesque touch to the group of women who heckled the two Ministers. They seemed doubtful of the value to be placed on the promises of the statesmen.

"If we draw a blank this time you cannot blame the women for whatever they may do. For goodness' sake do give us a prize this time," was the remark of a Scottish fishwife.

"The men are no good in the laundry. We've tried them! Think of your shirts, gentlemen, ironed for a penny!" exclaimed an East End laundry girl.

Most of the members of the deputation told pitiful tales of "sweating" in their various trades.

Mrs. Drummond, the "General" of the militant suffragettes, challenged Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd-George to tell the House of Commons to-morrow that they would resign from the Cabinet if the suffrage amendment to the Franchise bill were defeated, but the two Ministers remained unresponsive.

7-DAY DIMPLES SUPPLIED.

All the Rage in Paris Society—A Number of Specialists at Work.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Dimples are now all the rage in Paris society, according to the Figaro, and a number of specialists are at work making them in cheeks that are naturally too rounded.

Two kinds are supplied to order—weekly dimples that will last only some seven days, and permanent dimples. The former are preferred, as there is no knowing how long the fashion will last.

TRIES TO DESTROY PAINTINGS

Man Damages Four in the National Gallery in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A sensation was caused this afternoon by a report that four of the most valuable paintings in the National Gallery had been wilfully damaged by a man who struck at them with a painter's rule. It appears, however, that the paintings concerned were not of the first importance, being two Constables, and two by Richard Wilson. The damage is estimated at $250.

The man is described as a house-painter. He gave no explanation of his actions.

MUST SALUTE PANAMA FLAG.

Americans Who Accidentally Stepped on It to Apologize in Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 23.—Halligan and Crosby, the American vaudeville players, who were fined by the Governor of Colon for stepping on the Panama flag in the Garden Theatre, which, they protested, they did unintentionally, must publicly apologize and salute the flag before a squad of police next Sunday morning.

Americans here are indignant over the incident and there may be trouble.

FEAR CUBAN OUTBREAK.

Troops Ready for Threatened Disturbances in Santa Clara.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Disquieting rumors are current that serious disturbances are impending in the Province of Santa Clara, especially in the town of Arisa, where partial elections will be held to-morrow on account of the vitiation by fraud of the general election of last November.

The Government is prepared for an emergency, having a strong force of regulars and rurales at Arisa, and also a strong column of troops of all arms, now on a practice march, within striking distance.

One report, apparently from an authentic source, places the number of mounted and armed Liberals concentrating at Arisa at upwards of 1,000.

Bishop Greer at Consecration Council.

Bishop David H. Greer will preside at a consecration council to-morrow evening in St. Luke's Church. Convent Avenue and 141st Street, of which the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham is Rector. Stephen Baker and other laymen will speak.

TRIED TO ASK CASTRO HOW PAREDES DIED

The Ex-President of Venezuela Slammed Door in the Face of the Special Board.

TELEGRAMS TELL OF KILLING

One Purporting to be from Castro Said Paredes Should Be Shot at Once—This Was Back in 1907.

The long delay in settling his case and his detention at Ellis Island has finally exasperated Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, and yesterday, when three of the Special Board of Inquiry came to question him regarding the killing of Gen. Paredes he slammed his door in their faces. As Gen. Castro had already been before the Board, and as his appeal had been sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington, the case was out of the hands of the Ellis Island officials, which was the reason the members of the Special Board went to his room instead of summoning him before them.

Harold L. Content, the lawyer who is looking out for the interests of Castro conjointly with George Gordon Battle, said that the officials had gone to Castro's room when he was at breakfast, and he would not receive them unless his lawyer was present.

It was said that the officials went to see Gen. Castro about telegrams relating to the death of Gen. Paredes and forwarded by the State Department to Ellis Island. One read:

"Macuto, Feb. 13, 1907.
"Gen. Luis Varela at Ciudad Bolivar: You should give immediate orders to shoot Paredes and his officers. Advise me of receipt and fulfilment.
"CIPRIANO CASTRO."

The second telegram was from Luis Varela to Castro and read:

"Received; immediately."

From the American Legation in Caracas came on Jan. 19 this year, a telegram with reference to testimony given before the court in Venezuela, and the belief of one man that Paredes was deliberately shot after capture. The telegram also said that on April 10, 1909, the Criminal Court of Caracas issued an order for the detention of Castro whenever he should land in Venezuela, to stand trial for the murder of Paredes.

It is partly on this telegram that the action of the Special Board was based.

"The copies of these telegrams held by the State Department at Washington, and the telegrams sent by Castro are not authenticated at all," said Mr. Content. "Even admitting the truth of them and that Castro ordered Paredes shot in a manner not popular in the United States, it was only a political offense. However, this Board of Inquiry cannot make a Federal investigation into the manner of handling a civil war in Venezuela."

Superintendent Baker at Ellis Island said yesterday that he did not know anything about a visit of the Special Board of Inquiry to Castro's rooms. The decision in the appeal is expected from Washington to-day.

TRIEST TO MONTREAL, $10.

Canadian Pacific-German Rate War Likely to be a Fierce One.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Reports in Austrian shipping circles indicate that the German Atlantic steamship pool is preparing to wage a fierce rate war against the Triest-Montreal service about to be inaugurated by the Canadian-Pacific Company. There is little prospect, steamship men say, that the shipping conference to be held in Berlin next week will result in an agreement.

Emigrants probably will be the chief beneficiaries of the rate war, as the steerage rates are likely to be reduced to $10 before the conflict ends.

In the meanwhile the Canadian company is arranging to begin a monthly service in March, increasing the sailings of its vessels as the traffic requires. The company is opening thirty-two emigration offices in various towns of Austria, especially at the chief points along the Russian frontier, hoping thereby to obtain a share of the large emigration traffic that has hitherto been monopolized by the German lines.

DROPS HER SLANDER SUIT.

Mrs. Mary Borwick, American, Has Imputations on Her Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A curious slander suit, brought by Mrs. Mary Mason Borwick, whose family lives in New York, against E. Robb, a solicitor, ended to-day.

It was alleged that Robb, in connection with contemplated divorce proceedings, questioned Mrs. Borwick's former maid and made imputations concerning her mistress's character. To-day both parties agreed that nothing could be said against the plaintiff's character and the case was withdrawn.

Mrs. Borwick has a divorce suit pending against her husband, who is a son of Sir Robert Borwick.

Deserts Daughter on Steamship Pier.

Soon after the sailing of the liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from Hoboken yesterday for Hamburg, Arthur L. Wymes, Chief of Police of Redbank, N. J., arrived at the pier with a warrant for the arrest of Bruno Raab on a charge of forging the name of Adam Mouser of Lincroft to three notes. He discovered that the man had sailed as a steerage passenger and had left his eleven year old daughter Hilda on the pier to make her way home as best she could. Raab also deserted his wife and two other children at Lincroft, and left them penniless.

MAWSON MAY REPORT SOON.

Antarctic Explorer Has Provided for Wireless Communication.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—The Daily Chronicle announces that it expects to receive within a few days wireless reports from the Antarctic of Dr. Mawson's expedition.

Dr. Mawson has now been in the Antarctic over a year, at the head of a party of thirty-two, exploring the coast of the continent. Wireless stations have been established on Macquarie Island and in Adelie Land, by which Dr. Mawson hopes to communicate with his agents in Hobart, Tasmania.

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a Giant Sale of
UNDERWEAR
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AN immense floor stock of the largest underwear house in the world, Robert Reis & Co., of New York, ***purchased at almost cost price*** because of, and just previous to their recent ***Removal*** to new buildings.

A great opportunity we ***could not*** pass by and of which you ***should not*** fail to take advantage.

Included are Balbriggans, Lisle, Natural Wools, Merinos, and favorite Summer Weights.

All sizes will be on hand, but not in every style, although so varied and complete is the assortment that every visitor will find, in his size, more than sufficient to interest him.

Overstock Sale
Winter Overcoats
$12.50
Formerly $20, $18.20 and $15.50
$18.00
Formerly $30, $27.50, $25, and $22.50

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UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS
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The desire to be correctly gowned is uppermost in every woman's heart—

Nowhere else can she satisfy that desire so well as at this Store *de luxe*, where even this early can she find on display wonderful assortments of the styles in vogue and being worn on the Riviera—at Monte Carlo—Cannes—Paris—and other famous places of fashion—

With Lent less than three weeks away and Easter close upon its heels (but eight weeks away)—it behooves one to think of one's early Spring dress needs—

Nowhere else will you find such complete assortments of really exclusive things—nowhere such really *sensible* prices. One visit to this Store *de luxe* will demonstrate these facts.

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Dry Goods—Carpets—Upholstery

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY

Special Glove Sale

For Women, Misses and Men.

GLACE—20 button length; white only.	Regularly $4.50 pair	3.25
GLACE—16 button length; white only.	Regularly $3.75 pair	2.65
GLACE—16 button length; white only.	Regularly $3.00 pair	1.95
GLACE—1 clasp; P. K. all white; and with black stitching.	Regularly $1.50 pair	1.15
GLACE—2 clasp; overseam; white with black stitching; and all white.	Regularly $1.50 pair	1.15
GLACE CAPE—1 clasp; new tan shades.	Regularly $1.25 pair	95c
CASTOR—1 clasp; grey.	Regularly $1.25 pair	95c
DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only.	Regularly $1.25 pair	95c
COTTON FABRIC—Washable 12 button.	Regularly $1.50 pair	1.15
MEN'S CAPE—1 clasp; new tans.	Regularly $1.50 pair	95c
MEN'S CASTOR—1 clasp; grey.	Regularly $2.00 pair	1.35
MEN'S GLACE—1 button; white.	Regularly $2.00 pair	1.40

Sale of Laces

CLUNY EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS—2½ to 5 inches wide.	Regularly 15c. to 70c. yard	10c to 50c
FILET INSERTIONS—1 to 3 inches wide.	Regularly 28c. to $1.25 yard	20c to 95c
CARRICK-MA-CROSS—Edgings and Insertions. 3 to 9 inches.	Regularly 25c. to 65c. yard	15c to 45c
18 INCH ALLOVER—	Regularly 85c. yard	65c

Linen Suitings

12,500 Yards ALL LINEN SUITINGS, 36 inch—Fast colors, of Irish manufacture, in shades of blue, pink, hello, brown, natural, rose, leather, white and black.	Regularly 45c. yard. *At the Special price*	28c
3,500 Yards SILK FINISHED WHITE LINEN—36 inches wide.	Regular price 50c. yard. *At the Special price*	33c

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Read what they are, and how modern methods of unscrupulous food manufacture extract them from the foods we eat. It's all told in

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NEW YORK'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER

WHITMAN WILL RUSH TRIAL OF EUGENE FOX

Fears That Police "System" Is Tampering with His Witnesses for the State.

ACCUSED MEN "STIFFENED"

A. First Disposed to Seek Immunity, They Are Now Reported to be Ready to Risk Trial.

District Attorney Whitman has decided to rush the trial of Patrolman Eugene Fox, charged with collecting protection money from George A. Sipp. A motion to set the case for Friday next will be made before Justice Goff to-day.

Edward J. Newell, who was indicted for a misdemeanor on the charge of paying Sipp money to induce him not to appear as a witness against Fox before the Grand Jury, displayed a decided disinclination yesterday to serve as witness for the people against any grafting policemen or crooked lawyers. This change of attitude on the part of Newell had the effect of persuading District Attorney Whitman that the quicker he gets the various police cases before a trial jury the better chance he will have to win convictions.

When Patrolman John J. Skelly and Sol Wolf and Manny Maas were indicted on evidence furnished by Mrs. Mary Goode the air was filled with rumors that one of them would appear as a witness for the prosecution. After their release on bail, it was said that they had been "stiffened" and and would not "squeal," but would risk trial.

There were similar rumors about Maier and Dubelier, who were arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe a witness before the Grand Jury to discredit the evidence of Mrs. Goode. Then they got bail through some mysterious means and immediately they declared they would prove their innocence before a jury.

Mr. Whitman believes that the conviction of Fox would change the attitude of some of the indicted men. The evidence against Fox has been gathered with great care and the District Attorney feels certain that it will cause his conviction.

It was said yesterday that Newell would not consent to be of any service to the prosecution of other policemen charged with grafting, unless he could be shown that he would not be severely punished for it by those whom he might accuse. He has figured in a number of legal cases growing out of the Police Department. One of these was a suit begun by John H. Neville, for reinstatement in the Department and back pay amounting to more than $4,000. Newell was his lawyer on a provisional fee of 75 per cent. of the amount recovered. The suit was won and Newell paid Neville only $337, saying he did not have the money to make payment in full. He gave notes to Neville for the remainder of the money due and then failed to meet the notes. Neville began suit in November, 1901, to compel Newell to pay up. The case got to the Appellate Division, which rendered a long opinion that said in part:

> There would seem to be no question but that there is here disclosed a gross violation of duty by the attorney in appropriating a portion of the money that he had collected for his client and which, even under his 75 per cent. contract, he was bound to pay.

Detectives from the District Attorney's office are searching for Thomas J. Dorian, one of the managers of the Hotel Avenel, who swore before the Curran Committee that he had paid protection money to Fox. The books of the hotel company show that ever since Dorian disappeared Dorian's wife had been receiving $27.50 a week, which was his salary when he left the city. Mr. Whitman is trying to discover whether this money is being paid to prevent Dorian from appearing against Fox. If he can show this, the matter will be laid before the Grand Jury. Among the men who own the hotel are Max Hochstim, Phillip Blau, Jacob Spielberg and a man named Fromberg.

Henry Kaufman, who was a clerk in the hotel when it was run by Sipp under the name of the Hotel Baltic, had a talk with Mr. Whitman yesterday. As he was leaving the Criminal Court Building he was served with a subpoena to appear to-day before the Extraordinary Grand Jury. Subpoenas were also issued for Sipp and his son Howard to appear at the same time. Assistant District Attorney Groehl, who is helping to gather the evidence against Fox, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and had a long talk with Commissioner Waldo. Upon leaving the Commissioner Mr. Groehl went to the office of the complaint clerk with an order for all of the records and data relating to Fox. To-day an application will be made for a special panel of 200 talesmen from which to select jurors to try Fox.

Patrolman Charles E. Foye, who is to be indicted for perjury on the charge of swearing falsely when he was a witness before the Curran Committee, did not run away on Wednesday. When he failed to report for duty a search was made for him by order of Commissioner Waldo. Yesterday Foye appeared at Headquarters and explained to Mr. Waldo that when he read in the newspapers that he was to be indicted, he began a search for bail. He said that he did not want to be arrested so late that he would be compelled to spend a night in a cell. The explanation was satisfactory, and Foye was ordered to report for duty.

Patrolman John J. Skelly, who is under indictment on the charge of extorting money from Mrs. Goode, was placed on trial at Headquarters yesterday for being absent without leave. He explained that he was under arrest at the time, and so could not report. Decision was reserved.

The trial of Charles Steinert and George C. White, former members of Lieut Becker's raiding squad, was called before Justice Goff and adourned until Feb. 6. The men are charged with perjury in connection with the "framing up" of "Big Jack" Zelig.

CAHALANE A TOUGH WITNESS.

Examination of Inspector Yields Little for Curran Committee.

Inspector C. F. Cahalane told the Curran Committee yesterday that he had been connected with the Police Department twelve years, a Captain three months, and an Inspector sixteen months.

Cahalane answered every question offhand except when it involved the expression of an opinion. Then the Inspector balked. Mr. Buckner asked:

"The report shows that between June, 1911, and August, 1912, there were in all the courts and Grand Juries 219 cases of gambling and disorderly houses and that there were only 16 convictions. Doesn't that indicate to you that something is wrong somewhere?"

"Yes, that would indicate that something was wrong," replied the Inspector.

"Do you think it was the fault of the courts, the attitude of the Judges, or the methods of the police who make the arrests?"

"I do not know; I have no criticism of the courts."

The Inspector is in charge of the First Inspection District that comprises six precincts on the lower east side. It came out that during the time the Inspector had been in charge of the district there had been 898 arrests for gambling, and that 383 prisoners had been discharged by the Magistrates. Only a few of the cases were brought to trial, and a very small fraction of these resulted in convictions.

EVIDENCE DISAPPEARS

Ex-Policeman Says He was Dropped for Refusing to Commit Perjury.

"I was dismissed from the Police Department because I refused to commit perjury," said ex-Policeman James V. Ortelero in testifying against Daniel Collin yesterday. Collin was on trial before Judge Swann in General Sessions as a common gambler.

This testimony was given after it had been discovered that all but two of the exhibits against Collin had been destroyed, although they had been turned over to Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty after ex-Police Commissioner William J. Flynn had made a raid upon an alleged gambling house at 2,313 Eighth Avenue.

Ortelero identified the only two photographs produced in court as some of those which had been taken out of the place.

Ex-Police Lieut. James J. Cain was shown the photographs, and said:

"Why, these are not all of the photographs we had. We took some twenty of them. I gave them all to Commissioner Dougherty, along with some other evidence we took from the place. That was the last I ever saw of them."

The property clerk at Headquarters testified that the property clerk only received the photographs and racing charts produced in court.

WILSON HEARS FROM LEADERS

Goes Over with McCombs Names Proposed for Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—"The Seven Sisters" is Gov. Wilson's pet name for the seven anti-trust bills introduced in the New Jersey Legislature at his instance. "Yes," said the Governor to-day when asked whether one of his visitors had talked about them. "He brought up the subject of the Seven Sisters."

The Governor's principal conference today was with National Chairman William F. McCombs, who lunched with him and went over practically the whole list of appointments which the Governor has had under consideration. This includes not only Cabinet appointments but those of less degree. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina came to discuss with the Governor the Senatorial situation in the deadlocked States. Mr. Daniels as one of the active leaders of the National Committee in the last campaign, was in a position to give much information that the Governor desired.

The Governor to-day disposed of all reports that he contemplated any extended trips after his inauguration, and gave the impression that he intended to stick close to his desk. He admitted he would like to go to Panama, as Col. Goethals urged him to do, but said he did not see how he could.

"I am hoping," he said, "that the extra session will end in time for me to go there, but I don't think it will. I should like to see it before the water is let in, that is, I should like to see the skeleton of it before the water has risen enough to cover all the interesting part of the work."

One of his visitors to-day was an American resident of Naples named Spanier, who had worn mourning ever since Grover Cleveland was defeated, and who took it off the day after Wilson's election. Congressman Kent of California came to talk conservation. Kent is a Bull Moose, but there was no politics in his visit, and he did not mention the subject while he was there.

A delegation from Asheville, N. C., chaperoned by Josephus Daniels, urged the Governor to make his Summer home there. The Governor was interested, but said he would have to consult Mrs. Wilson about it. It was in Asheville that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became engaged and it was there that they spent their honeymoon.

WILSON FRIENDLY TO CHINA.

May Send One of Our Best Statesmen There as Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Gov. Wilson said to one of his visitors to-day that it was a beautiful and stimulating thought that, if conditions should be found to warrant it, the United States might send to China one of its greatest statesmen as Minister, a man who would be both an adviser and well-wisher of the new Republic, working with its officials and citizens to throw off the shackles of the past and guide the new Government in its birth of freedom.

Among the prominent societies that have urged the claims of the new republic to recognition is the China Society of America, at the head of which are Dr. Lloyd L. Seaman and Henry Clews. This society was recently organized, and has seemingly given up hope of obtaining recognition for the republic from the present Administration. It is now making strong efforts to have the new Administration accord recognition to the republic.

CORBETT TESTIFIES AGAINST QUALEY

Turns Against Former Partner and Says Mrs. Bull's Money Was Wasted.

HELPED KEEP YACHT SAILING

Assistant District Attorney Moss Surprises Defense in Case Left by Woman's Will to be Prosecuted.

Assistant District Attorney Moss surprised the defense, yesterday when in Justice Goff's branch of the Supreme Court he called as a witness for the prosecution Harvey W. Corbett, the partner of John A. Qualey, who was on trial for the theft of $35,000 from Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull. Corbett testified at his own request that a greater part of the $35,000 paid by Mrs. Bull for shares in the Magnesia Asbestos Company had been spent by Qualey and himself. One of the items was the expenses of Qualey's yacht. Corbett testified after he had been told that anything he might say would be used against him.

"I know all that," replied Corbett, "and I have made up my mind to tell all I know about the affairs of the Magnesia Asbestos Company and the $35,000 given to Qualey by Mrs. Bull."

Corbett said that after Qualey had been introduced to Mrs. Bull by another woman he had spoken to her about the glowing future of the company and that Mrs. Bull gave him $35,000 in payment for stock. He said Qualey told Mrs. Bull that this money would bring her in $200,000 before the end of the year and that the plant was making a profit of $3,000 a day. After receiving the money it was deposited in a bank in this city.

Corbett said a small amount of the money had been used by Qualey to pay a doctor's bill and that $11,000 of it had gone to the Stone Edge Plaster Company, the holder of the property upon which the factory and offices of the Magnesia Asbestos Company was standing. Some of the money was used for payrolls and machinery. A lump sum of $7,000 was set aside for office expenses for the Magnesia Asbestos Company.

The witness testified that Qualey got him to make out a check for $447.25 to the International Sleeping Car Company. Qualey said he intended to use the money to pay for the passage to Europe of the woman who had introduced him to Mrs. Bull. Another check for $1,000 was sent to J. A. Reed, who was in charge of the Boston plant of the company. He then gave a list of bills of a personal nature which he said had been paid out of Mrs. Bull's money. One of these items was $400 which he said was paid by Qualey for sails on a private yacht; $400 for dockage for this boat; $1,000 to the captain of the craft and $500 as a counsel fee to a lawyer to represent Qualey in a suit brought by Mrs. Bull. Corbett added that he had used $28 to pay some club dues.

Mr. Moss asked Corbett to describe the yacht. Corbett said it was a pleasure yacht and could not be used for anything else. The witness also said that if Mrs. Bull's check had not been received the company would have been forced to go under.

All the other testimony yesterday was the reading of Mrs. Bull's testimony as given in the police court at the time of the arrest of Qualey and Corbett. Part of this testimony related to the introduction of Qualey to Mrs. Bull and the rest told how the Magnesia Asbestos Company had been described as a "gigantic undertaking which would make thousands of dollars a year."

The charge against Qualey and Corbett was made in 1910 when Mrs. Bull asserted that Qualey had swindled her out of $35,000. Mrs. Bull died several days before the case was called for trial, but her will left an urgent request to the effect that the District Attorney do all in his power to prosecute and convict the two defendants. The trial will be continued to-day when Corbett will be cross-examined.

KILLED BY AUTO TRUCK.

Little Girl Crossing with Her Mother the Victim—Mother Delirious.

Persons in 148th Street near Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, shouted a warning when they saw a woman whose vision was obstructed by the umbrella she carried, and a little girl start across the street as a big motor truck was passing. The chauffeur was sounding his horn also, but the woman and girl either did not hear or did not comprehend. They stepped in front of the truck and one of the wheels, knocking the child down, passed over her chest. The woman was knocked down, but not run over.

George Loner, of 136 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., the chauffeur, and Edward L. Corbett, of 336 Alexander Avenue, picked the woman and child up and carried them into a store. Dr. Burton, from Lincoln Hospital, found that the little girl had been killed instantly. The woman was cut and bruised, but otherwise unhurt.

She said that she was Mrs. Rose Kant, of 507 East Seventy-ninth Street, and that the little girl was her three-year-old daughter, Lena. When she learned that the little girl had been killed she became delirious and in that condition was removed to the hospital.

Witnesses exonerated the chauffeur and he was not arrested.

TAGGART FOR DIRECT VOTE.

His Friends in Legislature Favor Plan for Senate Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23. — Thomas Taggart to-day declared himself in favor of the proposal to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

A joint resolution providing for the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted to the States by Congress last Winter and providing for the direct election of United States Senators, is to be introduced in the Indiana Senate to-morrow.

There was a rumor that Mr. Taggart had set his friends to work to prevent even the introduction of such a resolution. Mr. Taggart was at the State House today and spent an hour with Gov. Ralston. When he came out he was asked to express himself on the proposed Carleton resolution.

"I am unqualifiedly in favor of the direct election of Senators by the people," he said. "Make 'em like it. If a man can't get what he wants in the open, he'd better not try to get it at all. And let me say to you that no friends of mine will oppose it."

It is known that Mr. Taggart has an ambition to be a United States Senator from Indiana and may become a candidate.

'ECUADOR M'DONALD' TO PAY $400 MONTHLY

Wife of Man Who Laid First Rails from Guayaquil to Quito Gets Separation Order.

SAYS HE SAID SHE SET FIRE

Desertion Her Principal Allegation, and She Refers to Fire in Their Orange County House.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan signed a decree of separation yesterday in favor of Mrs. Edith McDonald, against James P. McDonald, railroad builder. The decree awards $400 a month alimony to Mrs. McDonald, who was the widow of George Delacey Evans, when she married McDonald Nov. 20, 1902. During the proceedings for the separation, Mrs. McDonald got $300 a month alimony under an order of Justice Bischoff. The case was tried before a referee, and his report in favor of Mrs. McDonald was fought by her husband.

McDonald, according to his wife's application for alimony, was the principal builder of the New York, Westchester & Boston, the Washington County Railroad in Maine, the Tellica Railroad in Tennessee, the Jamaica, West Indies Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad in Ecuador. He also held concessions in Haiti worth $100,000,000, she said.

In addition to large estates in Orange County and Knoxville, Tenn., Mrs. McDonald said her husband maintained an apartment in the Hotel Belleclaire and spent money lavishly. She declared he gave $10,000 outright to his sister's family, educated her children and spent $5,000 to get her son appointed to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. She said he carried $50,000 life insurance in favor of his daughter and $25,000 in favor of his father, but had allowed a policy of $25,000 in her favor to lapse. Mrs. McDonald based her application for a separation principally on allegations of desertion.

He did not bid her good-bye, she said, when he went to Haiti to develop his concessions and did not reply directly to her letters, although she said he sent a message in which he said some one was apparently using her name to write to him.

One of her charges was that McDonald had urged her to get a divorce from him. She added that one day she was approached on the street by a veiled woman, who asked her to hasten a divorce, saying that McDonald "had promised to marry her when he was rid of his wife." She said her husband showed her a ring and told her it was a present from a woman who really cared for him.

McDonald upbraided her after a fire destroyed his Orange County house in May, 1910, she said, and accused her of having set it. The fire, she said, was caused by a child taking a candle into a clothes closet. It had happened to follow a visit to the house, she said, of a friend of her husband's to whose conduct she had objected.

McDonald denied all of his wife's charges and said that he always had made ample provision for her support, including large gifts of money, which he said she invested.

EASY ROAD TO AUTHORSHIP.

Bond Offers to Provide Articles to Those Seeking Literary Fame.

According to a wireless dispatch, received last night from THE TIMES's London correspondent, this advertisement will appear in to-day's (Friday's) London Standard:

> Literary man will write several unusual and profitable works in the name of any ambitious person advancing expense of gathering necessary data through Far East. A. C. Bond. 790 Riverside Drive, New York.

A Curtis Bond, a caol dealer of 17 Battery Place, and correspondent for several London newspapers, said at his home, 790 Riverside Drive, late last night, that he had caused the foregoin gadvertisement to be inserted in The Standard. He said the articles would contain descriptions of cities in the East "different from anything that had been written in that line."

A Building Secret.

The man who needs a new building—the man who is to design it, and the man who is to construct it, must co-operate from the very outset if the operation is to be satisfactory to the owner.

The Hoggson Single Contract unites the services of architect and contractor, and guarantees satisfaction.

Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

OWNER
Hoggson Brothers
Architecture Engineering
Construction Decoration
Equipment Furnishing

HOGGSON BROTHERS
7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

J. M. Gidding & Co.
WILL HOLD, TODAY,
A Special Sale
Trimmed Millinery at $5
Formerly sold at $15 to $35
No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.
Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

"The Big Store"
"A CITY IN ITSELF"
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.
MAIN BUILDING

Men's Fur-Trimmed and Fur-Lined Overcoats

In a Two-Day Reduction Sale That Beats Anything Ever Held, Here or Elsewhere.

It's an absolute fact that high-class furs were never so low as they are today.

Every man knows this, but it isn't every man who knows where and when a smart fur-trimmed or fur-lined overcoat can be obtained at an insignificant price.

The answer is AT THE BIG STORE, TODAY AND TOMORROW!

Just glance over these details:

$20 and $25 Fur-Trimmed Overcoats, at $15
Black Kersey in double-breasted styles; some with quilted satin lining; others with lining of plush; blended muskrat collars.

$35 Fur-Trimmed Overcoats, at $20
Finest Black Kersey and Broadcloth shell; many are lined with Sault's seal plush; muskrat and Persian lamb collars and muskrat facing.

$75 Muskrat-Lined Coats with Persian Lamb Collars $45

Finest Muskrat-Lined and Marmot-Lined Coats—with full skin Persian lamb collar; finest German broadcloth shell; reduced from $100 to $65

Blended Muskrat-Lined Coats, with Hudson Seal Collar; Also Persian Lamb Collar and Facing and Marmot-Lined Coats with Persian Lamb Collar and Facing—reduced from $125 to... $85

Jap Mink-Lined Coats and Natural Mink-Lined Coats; Jap Mink with Persian Lamb Collar and Facing; Natural Mink with Persian Lamb Collar—reduced from $175 to...... $110

(MAIN Building, Second Floor.)

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Have Pleasure in Announcing the Exhibition on the Fourth Floor of
A Working Model of the Panama Canal

This fascinating exhibit will arouse the utmost public interest in view of the vast importance of the Panama Canal as a present-day topic of discussion.

It will prove of great instructive value to people about to make the trip to the Canal, as well as to those unable to go.

It is built from detailed and accurate information, topographical maps, etc., furnished by the United States Government, and from material gathered on a personal trip to the Canal Zone.

It shows graphically the course of the Canal, with ships in motion, locks and lighthouses in operation, as well as the famous Culebra cut, the Gatun dam, and the seaport towns of Panama and Colon, and affords a vivid idea of the nature of the surrounding country.

Explanatory Lectures will be given half-hourly, illustrated by lantern slides and other exhibits.

We are glad to announce this intensely interesting Exhibit, which is first shown at GIMBELS, for a limited time only, and to invite cordially the public to see it.

Ready at 12 o'clock today. Fourth Floor

Final Notice—Before Inventory
Of These Men's $25 to $35
SUITS and OVERCOATS
At $17.50

Today and tomorrow—the last Saturday before Inventory—will be great clothing buying days for men, while yet the January Clearance prices prevail.

For this reason we emphasize this fine collection of several hundred of our Men's High-grade Winter Suits and Overcoats which we would rather sell at a lowered price than take on our stock sheets as "broken lots."

There you have it in a nutshell. Some of this Clothing has been advertised before at this price, but many higher values have been added. Each of these two groups is full of economy of the best kind, for it applies to thoroughly desirable Clothing:

The SUITS at $17.50
Several styles in conservative models, and many others with narrow shoulders without padding. Plain blues and blacks, as well as mixtures, including some of the handsomest effects we have shown this season.

The OVERCOATS at $17.50
Conventional Chesterfields in three-quarter length; Ulsters, Convertible Collar Coats, Shawl Collar Coats, single or double breasted, and other models. In chinchillas, warm-without-weight fabrics, Winter cheviots, tweeds, plaid backs, and staple Oxford grays and blacks.

Malcolm Strauss Copyright 1913

Our Finest Suits and Overcoats, Much Reduced
To make matters still more interesting we have made emphatic price-reductions on all our remaining Suits and Overcoats, the latter including all our fine London-made Overcoats. In many cases the savings run as high as half.

For Rainy Days Like Yesterday—
Men's $15 to $20 RAINCOATS at $11.50
About 300, from our regular stock, most of them imported by us from London. In single and double-texture fabrics, and most favorite colors. Raglan and box-shoulder models; and a liberal variety in each size, from 33 to 46 chest. Now all at $11.50 each. Fourth Floor

Men's English Hand-Sewn Cape Gloves, $1.50
That headline carries a distinct message of comfort and style to men who appreciate those qualities in the Gloves they wear. Economy, too. For the final test of economy is not merely a matter of price, but of the service which that price will buy. And the purchasing power of $1.50, as expressed in these Gloves is very high. ¶ Correct in color and stitching, exact in cut; soft, but durable in leather. We've done our part in providing these Gloves—now it's up to you. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Haviland China
is stamped
On White China { Haviland France · Haviland & Co Limoges } On Decorated China
110 Exclusive decorations in open-stock
Dinner Sets 112 pieces $32 to $1200
Haviland & Co
Established 1840
11 East 36th St. – 10 East 37th St.

MILLIONS A YEAR IN STOLEN STAMPS

Indictment of New Yorkers Brings Revelation of Thefts All Over the Country.

BIG BUSINESS FIRMS ROBBED

Large Quantities Bought from Office Boys and Sold at Discount—State Employes Also Involved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Illegal trafficking in stolen postage stamps all over the country, and aggregating several several millions of dollars annually, has just been disclosed by Post Office Inspectors whose investigations were reported to-day to Postmaster General Hitchcock. They involved those who sold the stamps and confidential employes of large business concerns.

Through confession obtained by the Inspectors from some of the agents whose operations were investigated, it was learned that stamps of all classes and denominations, stolen by burglars from Post Offices, and embezzled by employes from great business houes and manufacturing establishments, were purchased and resold by the dealers at prices far below their face value.

The potal laws make it a crime, punishable by imprisonment, to sell any stamp issued by the Government for less than its face value.

The investigation disclosed the fact, that, in addition to selling the stamps for less than a price they could have been purchased for from the Government, the dealers knew that the stamps were stolen when they bought them. Inquiries showed that the dealers, in some instances, entered into a conspiracy with employes of business houses to buy, at price agreed upon, all the stamps the clerks could steal from their employer.

The first of a series of indictments resulting from the investigations, was handed down, sealed, in New York City yesterday. The men indicted were Richard Fredericks, Irving ("Izzy") Sevel, and John Frank. District Attorney Whitman has informed the Post Office Department that other indictments will follow.

Stamp frauds against the Government and various business concerns, aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, have been unearthed in New York City alone, while illegal trafficking in stamps in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and many other cities has reached large proportions.

In New York approximately twenty dealers make a business of purchasing postage stamps at a discount ranging from fifty cents to ninety cents on the dollar, and selling them to merchants at prices varying from 95 cents to 99 cents on the dollar. The stamps, it is said, are obtained largely from office boys and confidential employes who embezzle them from their employers.

One stamp dealer in New York City who sells from $300 to $1,000 worth of stamps a day to merchants, it is alleged, has been purchasing some of his supply from an employe of the New York State Government at Albany. This employe confessed to Post Office Inspectors that he sent to the stamp dealer from $25 to $50 a week in stamps stolen from the State.

An official of a foreign alliance association, with headquarters at Chicago, confessed that for a long time he had been stealing stamps from the association and selling them.

An employe of a large automobile concern at Indianapolis admitted that he had been stealing stamps from his employers and disposing of them to dealers who knew that they were stolen.

One man advertised by means of a sign carried through the New York financial district during the noon hour that he purchased printed uncanceled post cards. This resulted, it is said, in many office boys stealing cards from their employers and selling them to him for thirty-five cents a hundred. The printed portion of the cards then was skillfully covered by the broker with a piece of thin paper and the cards resold.

The culpable dealer, according to his admission to the inspectors, sold during the last two years more than 2,000,000 postal cards, many of which were stolen by office boys.

The department redeems postal cards from original purchasers at 75 per cent. of their face value. A few weeks ago a member of Congress and a former Deputy Commissioner of Police of New York City requested the Third Asistant Postmaster General to redeem over a million cards for a constituent of the Congressman. Inquiry by inspectors developed the fact that the cards were the property of a stamp dealer, whose business is declared by the department officials to be clearly illegitimate.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Post Office Inspectors in this city said to-night that there were no arrests pending here in connection with the stamp frauds. Most of the contraband stamps disposed of in New England are the results of post office burglaries.

SOLD STOLEN STAMPS.

Stand Owner and Newsboy Said to Have Handled $35,000 Worth Here.

Detectives Leigh and Thomas of District Attorney Whitman's staff arrested, yesterday Richard Fredericks, a stamp dealer of 57 Vandam Street, and Irving Sevel, a newsboy of 84 Chrystie Street on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is said that they received more than $35,000 in stamps stolen by office boys in the financial district.

The complaint against the defendants was made by Postmaster Morgan, to whom brokers had reported losses of large quantities of stamps. Three Inspectors on the case saw an office boy in the employ of Miller, McLean & Co., of 11 Broadway, go to Sevel's stand in front of 60 Wall Street and give Sevel and Fredericks a large roll of stamps and receive money in return.

Indictments were promptly returned against Fredericks, Sevel, and others who are not yet under arrest.

One of several office boys implicated confessed, and said that Fredericks paid him a small amount of money for the stolen stamps.

Fredericks was held by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions in $5,000 bail for pleading to-day. Sevel was remanded to the Tombs without bail.

SHEPARDS AT LYNDHURST.

Bridal Trip Plans Not Yet Divulged—Villagers Watch Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard are still at Lyndhurst, and it i sexpected that they will remain there for a week at least. No plans for their bridal trip have yet been announced. The Stars and Stripes were still flying to-day despite the rain, and this flag will now be keenly watched by the villagers, for as long as it flies they will know that the bridal couple are at Lyndhurst.

Mrs. Shepard is said to have been overwhelmed at the many tributes paid to her. The couple have been busy acknowledging the receipt of the hundreds of telegrams of felicitation received, and Mrs. Shepard is writing personal letters to all those who sent presents. Telegrams are still pouring in.

The presents have not yet been removed from the house, and the Pinkerton detectives are still on guard. Many of the decorations are still up, but the cut-flowers were removed to-night and huge bouquets sent to the hospital and St. Faith's Home here, with kind wishes from Mr. and Mrs. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard paid a visit to New York during the afternoon, and got back in time for dinner.

GET ACCUSED WIRE TAPPERS.

Fake Poolrooms Uncovered; Two Victims from Depew, N. Y., Lost $2,000.

By the arrest last night of two men, technically charged with being "suspicious persons," two fake poolrooms, above Forty-second Street, were uncovered. George Cotton, who was the Postmaster at Depew, N. Y., for seven years and lives there now, and George Mignon, also of Depew, were the victims of wire tappers to the extent of $2,000.

The arrests were made at a Park Avenue hotel, before any complaint had been received.

Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty assigned the work of running down the wire-tapping gang to Acting Captain of Detectives McKinney of the Second Inspection District.

McKinney had four squads of men working under him.

The two men arrested identify themselves as Charles Bolt, a broker of 106 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Harry Davis, salesman of 101 West 117th Street.

McKinney admits the police know nothing of them so far as any former operations are concerned. Following their arrest, they were taken to Police Headquarters, where they indignantly refused to be "finger-printed."

SAFETY MUSEUM AWARDS MEDALS

Honors Fall to Draeger Oxygen Co., New York Edison, National Cash Register, and Edison Himself.

MRS. HARRIMAN NEW DONOR

She Will Give a Yearly Medal in Honor of Late Husband to the Most Worthy Railroad.

The American Museum of Safety awarded last night the four gold medals given each year for progress in the development of safety appliances and means for the conservation of human life. The annual exercises were held in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The recipients of the medals were the Draeger Oxygen Apparatus Company, the New York Edison Company, the National Cash Register Company and Thomas Alva Edison.

Next year there will be a fifth medal, as announced last night, the donor of it being Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of Edward H. Harriman, the railroad man. This medal is founded in honor of Mr. Harriman's memory and is to be awarded annually to the steam railroad that makes the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene. Mrs. Harriman made known her purpose in this letter:

> Office of Estate of E. H. Harriman,
> 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
> Jan. 22, 1913
>
> Mr. Arthur Williams, President Board of Trustees, The American Museum of Safety, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.
>
> My Dear Sir: To stimulate a direct effort for the conservation of human life, it gives me pleasure to place at your disposal the E. H. Harriman Memorial Gold Medal, founded by me, to be awarded annually by your Board to the American steam railway making the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene, affecting the public and its own personnel during each current year.
>
> The conditions of competition shall be formulated by your Board, who shall appoint a Jury of Award to pass upon the merits of the various competitors. The conditions of competition should be published widely in your January transactions, if possible, and the first bestowal of the medal awarded at the annual meeting in 1914.
>
> Very truly yours,
> (Signed) MARY W. HARRIMAN.

The exercises were largely attended, among those present being Andrew Carnegie, who listened to several suggestions that sounded like a hint that it would be a fine thing if the ironmaster donated a site and even a building with it for a great museum of safety in this city. Most of the speakers referred to the inadequate facilities of the museum, T. C. Martin, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, dealing at some length with this problem.

"I am glad that Mr. Carnegie is here," Mr. Martin remarked, and then came his suggestion that the museum needed a bigger home.

"There is only one museum of safety in all the United States," said he. "In Europe there are twenty-two. In the United States the lone museum is supported by private liberally, while in Europe the support comes from State and municipality.

Dr. George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope, followed Mr. Martin. He, too, took occasion to remark that "we have every hope that some kind friend will do something for us."

Arthur Williams, President of the Museum, made his annual report, in which he told of the great progress made in the development of safety appliances.

Mr. Carnegie made a short speech, but he did not say anything about giving the society a new building, but as a matter of fact he did not get the hint until after he had resumed his seat.

"I never before realized," said Mr. Carnegie, "how to be so blissfully ignorant of a great subject as I have been made to realize to-night. I am amazed at the progress that has been made."

Prof. Frederic R. Hutton at the close of the exercises presented the medals, the presentations in the order named being as follows:

To the Dreager Oxygen Apparatus Company and to its President, F. F. Morris, acting on its behalf, for the Pulmotor as an agency for saving life that, without it, would be forfeit. The medal presented by The Scientific American.

To the New York Edison Company and to John W. Lieb, Vice President and general manager, for persistent effort and success in minimizing the dangers of the electric power plant. The medal presented by the Travelers Insurance Company.

To the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and to Frederick Patterson, acting on its behalf, for achievement and success in securing factory hygiene and sanitation in their great producing industry. The medal presented to Dr. Louis Livingston, seaman.

To Thomas Alva Edison, for achievements in electrical devices to make safe the lives of workers in atmospheres charged with combustible gas. This medal, which was received by Mrs. Edison, was presented by the General Electric Company, of Berlin, Germany.

Prior to the exercises, the annual dinner of the society was held in the Engineers' Club.

Mrs. Guiteras Left $169,528.

The appraisal of the estate of Elizabeth W. Guiteras of Bristol, R. I., who died on Dec. 14, 1905, showed she left an estate of $169,528, of which $22,695 was taxable in New York. The beneficiaries were Ramon Guiteras of 80 Madison Avenue and Gertrude E. Guiteras of Bristol, R. I.

Tells How a Magazine Is Made.

S. S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, addressed the students in journalism in New York University last evening on magazine writing. Mr. McClure explained the methods of treating a subject and told the proper way to construct an article.

SHUT OUT ON TOWER LEDGE.

Window Cleaner Scrawled a Note Summoning Help from Street.

George Hopler, a janitor, climbed out of a window in the tower of the Post Office at Newark, N. J., yesterday and stood on a twelve-inch ledge while he cleaned the window outside. As he was at work the lower sash gradually slid down into the casement and he did not notice it. Steadying himself by a grip on an awning hook at one side he attempted to force up the window by pulling on the sash with one hand. Finding this impossible he shouted and pounded the window.

On Broad Street nearly a hundred feet below him crowds of people were passing, but his shouts failed to reach them and none who noticed him realized that he was in danger. There was no one in the upper part of the building near enough to hear him knocking on the window. Hopler began to grow cold as the minutes went by and he remained exposed to a chilling wind. When he had almost given up hope an idea struck him, and with his free arm he reached into his pockets and took out pencil and paper. Pressing the paper against the pane he succeeded in scrawling,

> For God's sake, send me help or I'll drop.

A passer-by saw the paper flutter to the street and picked it up. After reading it he looked up and saw Hopler. Then he ran into the Post Office, where he met Policeman Nostrand and gave him Hopler's message. With several employes the policeman went up the elevator and then up a flight of stairs to the tower. Here the window was opened and Hopler was lifted inside to safety.

Old Court Attendant Drops Dead.

Redmond Keating, 65 years old, an attendant at the County Court House for twenty-five years, died suddenly in a corridor of the Court House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Keating had just received a sealed verdict from a jury when he fell to the floor. Dr. Crane of the Hudson Street Hospital, who was summoned, declared it was impossible to save his life, and Supt. Wisker of the Court House sent for the Rev. Father Doren of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, who administered the last sacrament before Mr. Keating died. Mr. Keating lived at 506 East Eighty-sixth Street.

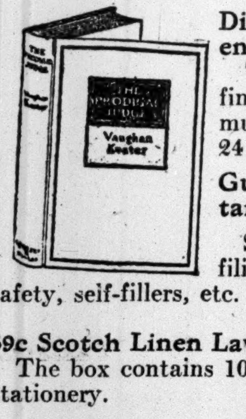
Mid-Day Cabaret, 8th Floor

34 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

The Prodigal Judge, at 44c

Published for the first time in popular edition at 44c. Never before sold for less than $1.25.



Die-stamped initialled correspondence cards, at.................. 18c

These cards are of excellent quality linen finish stock, and bear the long initial so much in vogue at this time. 24 cards and 24 envelopes. ☞Main Floor.

Guaranteed Gold Pointed Fountain Pens, at.................. 79c

Some have gold bands, some plain, some filigree design. Among the lot will be found safety, self-fillers, etc. Values to $2.00.

59c Scotch Linen Lawn, at.................. 34c

The box contains 100 sheets and 100 envelopes of fine quality stationery. ☞Simpson Crawford Co. Third Floor. On Sale Today.

Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Av., 19th to 20th Street

The Playotone, $425

Best of Moderately Priced Player-Pianos

RIGHT on Fifth Avenue, the easiest street in New York in which to shop, you can buy the Playotone for $425.

We make this splendid 88 note Player-Piano in one of our own factories.

We know that it is the best in the market to-day for the money.

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Macy's prices were $32.50 $34.75, $38.50 *and* $47.50.

These Coats are our regular stock, and represent some of the finest Overcoats obtainable.

Among them are Coats made by "Burberry," of 17-19 Golden Square, London—known the world over as makers par excellence of smart outer-garments. *A shawl-collar model is illustrated on the right.*

There are Ulsters and Ulsterettes from England, made of warm, woolly, fleece cloths. American-made Ulster and Travel Coats of tweeds imported from Scotland, of warm friezes imported from Ireland, and of blanket cloths imported from the west of England.

"Chesterfield Overcoats," too, *as illustrated on the left above.* Made of American Velours and Vicunas (and some from England) in black or Oxford gray. These are lined throughout with heavy pure dye silk.

These Coats are a clearance, and, therefore, there is not every size in every pattern of every style. Yet there is an excellent assortment of Coats that, in many cases, cost more than double anywhere else, in all sizes from 34 to 46 in one or more styles.

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English, Semi-English and American models. For men and young men. A very wide range in colorings. *Good choosing* at every price in coloring and patterns, in sizes 33 to 46—for there are over a thousand suits.

At $14.75	At $19.75	At $24.75
Macy's prices were $19.75 and $22.50	*Macy's prices were $24.75 and $27.50*	*Macy's prices were $29.75 and $32.50*

Macy's prices are always lower than "Special" advertised prices elsewhere.

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When, in a moment of desperation, others cut to meet our prices, we in turn cut our prices, and we cut as often as necessary to maintain Macy's reputation for underselling supremacy.

In every case where actual comparison of identical qualities is possible, you find Macy's prices lowest.

Buy at the store that *proves* that it undersells, irrespective of advertisements; irrespective of special sales. Buy at the store that undersells every other store to-day, to-morrow—and every day.

A Case In Point

A certain store, which enjoys the reputation of doing a very large business, yesterday advertised Fleece Lined Ulster Coats at $25.00, "value $40.00."

Macy's immediately investigated and found that we had in stock (and are prepared to serve you today) similar (we think better) Fleece Lined Ulster Coats, dark and medium gray all-wool mixtures, warm and comfortable, at *$22.50*, (Macy's price was $29.75). We never claimed the coats to be worth more than $29.75.

Again the same store advertised Men's Imported Ulster Coats, double breasted model, detachable leather lining at $30.00, reduced from $50.00. Macy's price is *$28.75*, (our original price was $46.74).

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will be sold
On Monday Evening, February 17th
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and following days at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock P. M.
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION

The Entire Art Collection and Library will be
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York,
Beginning Friday, February 7th
and continuing until date of sale.

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The Illustrated Catalogue of the library, (Prepared by Mr. Lewis W. Hatch), issued in two parts, will be mailed postpaid on receipt of $1.25.

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Two judges have decided that it is illegal to stuff the pages of newspapers with unauthorized sheets. Judge Warren Foster of the Court of General Sessions, and Judge Stapleton of the Supreme Court condemn the practice as intended to deceive readers. Judge Stapleton characterized the scheme as "unfair competition in business, conducted with the intent on the part of the unfair competitor to avail himself of the reputation of his competitor and to palm off his goods as those of the other."

Readers of The New York Times annoyed by this illegal practice should give particulars to the Circulation Manager, Times Building, stating names and addresses of offending newsdealers and illicit advertisers.

DR. J. C. DAY ARRESTED IN GARMENT STRIKE

Pastor of Labor Temple Accused of Interfering, Following a Picket Riot.

NEW WAGE SCALE OFFERED

Latest Effort to Compromise and End Struggle Proposes 10 to 15 Per Cent. Increase.

Notwithstanding the blanket injunction restraining the strikers in the men's garment trade from picketing the various factories controlled by the New York Clothing Trade Association there was no let up yesterday in the series of disturbances all over the city. Fifty arrests had been reported up to 8 o'clock last night. Among those arrested was the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, superindent of the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The arrest of Dr. Taylor occurred at about 7 o'clock last night at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street where a number of pickets had assembled. The pickets were pacing the sidewalks in front of the underwear factory of A. S. Iserson, 395 Fourth Avenue, and the rumor that strikebreakers were housed in the factory had brought a number of policemen to the scene.

Policeman Lobdell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station tried to keep the crowd moving when one of the strikers, Lewis Taylor of 11 East 107th Street, according to the policeman, became disorderly and was arrested.

When Policeman Lobdell and his prisoner started for the police station Dr. Day stopped them to talk. An argument ensued, and Lobdell seized Dr. Day and put him under arrest, charging him with interference.

A large crowd followed the prisoners to the station house, where both prisoners were arraigned. A man who gave his name as A. S. Levy, and who said he represented the owner of the underwear factory which the strikers had been picketing, appeared and bailed out Taylor. Levy said that Taylor, being forced to strike, was not blamed by his employer.

But no one appeared to bail out Dr. Day, and the latter refused to telephone for any of his friends. He would wait a few hours until Night Court opened, he said, and present his case before a Magistrate. To those in the police station he explained that he had only approached the officer and his prisoner to ask the latter to submit quietly to arrest.

Dr. Day is well known to the labor people. On two occasions during the past two weeks he has held public meetings for the garment strikers in the Labor Temple. At both meetings he said his church was open for the convenience of the strikers.

Dr. Day lives in an apartment house at 790 Riverside Drive. He had been expected home at 10 o'clock, it was said there last night. When a reporter called at the house shortly before midnight last night Mrs. Day said she had not heard from her husband.

After spending an hour and forty-five minutes in a cell in the police station, Dr. Day was taken to the Night Court. Magistrate O'Connor dismissed the case and the policeman who made the arrest apologized.

While a guard of eight men from a detective agency were trying to protect twelve girls employed by Samuel Peck & Co. when attacked early last evening at Moore and Morrell Streets, Williamsburg, by sixty striking garment workers, thirty shots were fired and Joseph Milstein of 185 Varet Street was struck in the neck.

Capt. Daniel O'Connor called out the reserves in the Stagg Street Station and stopped the riot. All but one of the eight guards had fled, and this one, Benjamin Wilson, was accused of firing the shot which struck Milstein. No weapon was found on Wilson, but he was arrested on the charge of felonious assault.

Representatives of the United Manufacturers' Association, the United Garment Workers of America, and the Clothing Contractors' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Bar Association to try again to settle the strike of the 110,000 workers in the men's and youth's garment industry. The factions did not come to any agreement, and an adjournment was taken until 8:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Mediation and Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was invited to the conference. He suggested terms for a compromise, which the representatives of the three factions agreed to take back to their constituents for action. Thomas A. Rickert, President of the union, demanded an immediate increase in wages of 15 per cent. This was considered too high by the manufacturers and contractors, and the compromise terms named a figure between 10 and 15 per cent.

The question of arbitrators, it was said, was not reached yesterday. Arbitrators, it was explained, would not be called in until wages and hours had been agreed upon. Their only service will concern the consideration of complaints of insanitary conditions and the making of provision for the hearing of future grievances of employer or employe.

George W. Glaze, attorney for the New York Clothing Trade Association, said yesterday that the present negotiations going on at the Bar Association were obvious indications of more union agreements.

"But our association," he said, "will not consider any more union agreements. Even if the members of other trade organizations should settle with the union such action would not have the least effect on the members of the four associations represented by Eugene S. Benjamin.

"All of these associations stand solidly for the open shop, and the open shop would be destroyed were we to be parties to any agreement with the union. We will fight to the end for the open shop. All other grievances, including wages and hours, will be taken up gladly by our manufacturers with their individual employes. In no way will we give recognition to the union."

Mr. Glaze said the injunctions restraining picketing had resulted in more men coming back to work. There was to have been a hearing on these injunctions yesterday, with the view of making them permanent, but postponements until next Tuesday were asked for by the union leaders.

At Beethoven Hall, the headquarters of the striking men cutters, there was much discussion yesterday over a possible settlement of the strike. The cutters are the aristocrats of the garment-making industry, and much depends on the recognition of their claims, they said, as distinct from the claims of all other departments of the trade.

A cutter from one of the smaller shops said he and his 12,000 brothers would remain on strike until the smaller shops, aside from increasing the pay and standardizing the hours, would institute the same methods that now prevailed in the larger up-to-date factories.

The Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at a mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, denounced as unfair the Supreme Court injunction recently sued out by clothing manufacturers in Manhattan to prevent picketing of some of the factories affected in the present strike of the garment workers.

It had been intended to have a representative of the New York Clothing Association as one of the speakers, but Dr. Melish said the invitation had been declined. Thomas A. Rickert spoke for the union.

CATCH SPEECH IN YIDDISH.

Detectives Get Tip and Reserves Squelch Garment Workers' Riot.

A young man haranguing a crowd of striking garment workers outside of strike headquarters at 175 East Broadway engaged the attention of Detectives Erlich and Travis shortly after 5 o'clock last night. Erlich, who understands Yiddish, turned to Travis and explained:

"He's trying to incite that crowd to go to 20 Orchard Street and attack the workers in several garment factories. They will be leaving work in a minute or two."

When, presently, at the head of a mob of 1,000, mostly girls and women, the speaker started toward Orchard Street, the detectives hurried ahead and were outside the building when the strikers arrived.

The young man was still screaming at the crowd and waving his arms in wild gesticulations when the detectives grabbed him, announcing that he had done enough for one day. The crowd, unaware that the men were detectives, attacked them. When Capt. Ryan and the reserves from Clinton Street arrived, the street was packed with fighting men and women. Bricks were flying through the air and three big plate-glass windows in the loft building at 20 Orchard Street had been broken.

The appearance of the policemen seemed to intimidate the strikers in no wise. The reserves were greeted with a shower of bricks and were forced to attack the crowd with their nightsticks before the strikers broke and ran.

Only the youth who started the trouble was arrested and in the station he said he was Samuel Stern, a suit-case maker living at 158 Elbridge Street. He was locked up on the charge of having incited a riot and will be arraigned in the Essex Street Court this morning.

8,000 STRIKE IN ROCHESTER.

Garment Workers Oppose Sub-Contracts and Ask Fewer Hours, More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23.—More than 6,000 garment workers struck in the clothing districts in this city this morning and in the course of the day the strikers added about 2,000 more to their number.

The men demand the abolition of all sub-contract work, an eight hour day, and an increase of twenty per cent. in wages.

DROPS FEDERAL GRAND JUROR

Court Dismisses Smith, Who Halted New Haven-Grand Trunk Hearing.

The special Federal Grand Jury sworn in with special care on Monday to investigate the relations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in order to prevent the technical objections raised against the first Grand Jury, met with a snag yesterday. It appeared that on Wednesday, while Assistant United States Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins and Assistant United States District Attorney Guiler were presenting the case to the jury, James J. Smith of 132 West Fiftieth Street, one of the jurors, was in such a condition and interfered so much with the testimony of E. H. Fitzhugh, president of the Central Vermont, that the case had to be adjourned. Yesterday he failed altogether to appear.

The foreman, John Darling of 41 Union Square, yesterday presented a complaint in the matter to Judge Hand. He simply stated that Mr. Smith was incapacitated and could not sit any longer.

"I understand that he was intoxicated," said Judge Hand, "and that is a serious matter. I will not punish him, however, for contempt of court, but will simply dismiss him and order that his name be stricken from the jury roll. A record of the complaint will be made in the minutes of the court."

The Grand Jury then retired and continued the examination of witnesses. Among those who had responded to subpoenas were H. K. Dugan, secretary to President Mellen; J. S. Murdock, vice-president of the New England Southern Railway; W. C. Bliss of the Public Service Commission of Rhode Island; A. E. Clark, secretary of the New Haven; Nicholas Kinsella, secretary to President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk; E. C. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine, and Benjamin Campbell. The inquiry will be continued to-day.

ZIEGLER PETITION HELD UP.

Question of Accumulated Income Payments Left to Surrogate.

The formal presentation of William Ziegler, Jr.'s, petition for the accumulated income of his father's estate was postponed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court until Feb. 7. The Trustees of the Ziegler estate, Mayor William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Ziegler, and William S. Champ, desire to have the official decision of the Surrogate on the question involved.

This is whether the will provides that the income accumulated during young Mr. Ziegler's minority should be paid over in a lump sum to him on his majority, or should be added to the body of the trust provided for him, to be paid out to him as a part of the installments of the trust at the intervals stated in the will. The amount of the accumulated income is about $4,500,000.

ATTACK LABOR CAMP HEALTH CONDITIONS

And Settlements Maintained by State Are the Worst, Sulzer Commission Hears.

6,000 INDIANS NEED AID

Inquiry to Urge That the Reservations Be Placed Under Board of Health Supervision.

Gov. Sulzer's new Public Health Commission held its second public hearing at the United Charities Building, 287 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and last night it met in secret session to draw up recommendations to the Governor covering labor camps under the charge of State contractors.

The camps where conditions were reported as intolerable are those maintained by contractors at work on the barge canal and new State highways.

The commission came to the conclusion after hearing three witnesses yesterday that labor camps, in the point of living conditions, ranked lowest where the State was the employer, and that these conditions could easily be remedied by forcing contractors, as part of their contract, to establish a standard of sanitation.

The labor camps maintained by New York City in connection with the building of the Aqueduct were praised as the best known anywhere in the country and the standard of sanitation set by the city authorities as part of each contract was mentioned as the ideal which State contractors might well be compelled to attain.

The question of public health was taken up, not only as it applied to labor camps on public work, but also to labor camps maintained by proprietors of canning factories and by the railroads.

The seven Indian reservations for the 6,000 Indians residing in New York came in for notice of a more extended character than that afforded to the labor camps.

A picture of Indian life, drawn wholly in dark colors, was placed before the Commissioners by Dr. A. C. Hill and J. M. Strong, investigators for the State Charities Aid Association, who had visited the reservations and made a personal study of the people. Dr. Hill testified that one out of every three Indians had tuberculosis, the result of living in overheated shanties and promiscuous spitting on the part of the males. He also testified that the only doctor who visited the Onondaga Reservation received $300 a year for his services, and that out of this he must pay for all medicines used. "So, of course," added Dr. Hill, "if the doctor does not come at all he receives his salary just the same and saves the price of any necessary medicines as well as buggy hire.

"I know of a case where an Indian child died after the doctor had refused to come on the appeal of its parents."

Dr. Hill was asked if the Indians did not have any doctors among themselves.

"Yes," he replied, "they have. The old-time medicine man still survives among them, but his code has not materially altered since the days before the white man came."

It was brought out during the testimony given by Mr. Strong that in all matters save questions involving the criminal code the Indians enjoyed a separate sovereignty from that of the United States and that they are not amenable to any civil regulation.

"It means that no records of births are made," said Mr. Strong, "and that no records of deaths are kept. It means that the Indian must shift for himself entirely in matters of sanitation."

Dr. Herman L. Biggs, for the commission, announced that it would recommend that the sanitary code be extended to embrace Indian reservations, as he thought this was a matter as important, surely, as the extending of the criminal statute to the Indian's wigwam. He said that the commission would possibly recommend that the State Board of Health receive charge of Indian reservations, with authority to employ a Special Deputy to look after them.

Joseph Mayper, a special investigator employed by the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Labor Department, explained how it was that labor camps could be maintained in the filthy manner usually prevailing. He said that while the Labor Department had authority to inspect the camps it had no authority whatever to enforce its recommendations, and had a staff so small that more than one investigation a season for each camp could not be made.

The commission will hold another session to-morrow.

TOURED WORLD IN AN AUTO.

Mrs. Hall and Her Son Wore Out 117 Tires on Their Trip.

A trip of 40,000 miles by automobile, in the course of which they visited thirty-three countries, ended here to-day when Mrs. William A. Hall and her son, Melvin Hall, steered their auto into its Broadway garage. Their trip was said to be the first of its kind accomplished by amateur drivers. They wore out 117 tires and burned up 5,000 gallons of gasoline, but suffered no serious mishaps.

The Halls, with a four-cylinder phaeton-type auto sailed from this city on June 10, 1911. When they started they had no thought of encircling the world. They motored through England and Wales and then through nearly every country in Europe. From Naples they shipped their automobile to Bombay and spent several weeks driving through India. They wore out dozens of tires on the roads of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and the Malay peninsular. They motored through Coehin China, and the southern Chinese Empire to Hongkong, then through Japan and the Philippines.

From San Francisco the autoists traveled through Northern Mexico and then came home by way of the Santa Fe Trail and through Denver, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Washington.

STARTS ELEVATOR; KILLS HIM

Inspector Crushed by Car Which Operator Could Not Stop.

Charles H. Powers, an elevator inspector for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, had inspected the elevator in the apartment house at 500 West 122d Street yesterday afternoon and, leaving the car at the first floor, had descended into the shaft to examine the machinery. Presently the elevator operator, John R. Walker, felt the elevator start to descend and at the same moment heard Powers scream to stop it. Walker tried to do so, but the car did not respond to his turn of the lever and settled to the basement. There was a single cry from Powers who inadvertently set the car in motion. Powers could not escape and was crushed to death by the car falling upon him.

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Discovering America by Motor
By Ralph D. Paine. The charm and pleasures of touring.

The Automobile and Its Mission
By Herbert Ladd Towle. The wonderful growth of the automobile industry and the benefits it has brought to thousands.

The Pyrenees Route
By Charles L. Freeston, author of "The High Roads of the Alps," etc. Gives many points of interest as to motoring in Europe, new routes opened, etc.

Steam-Coach Days
By Theodore M. R. von Keler. A glimpse at some of the predecessors of the motor of to-day.

Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View
By Price Collier
Berlin—The City and Its People, Their Manners and Customs.

The Second of the Articles on
The Great Panama Canal
By Joseph Bucklin Bishop
Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission
The Sanitation of the Isthmus. The story of the heroic men who risked their lives in discovering the mosquito origin of yellow-fever and of how Colonel Gorgas has rid the country of plague.

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The Custom of the Country
An intensely modern story of American life, contrasts with convincing truth and knowledge the social conditions of the various groups which make up New York society—the frivolous, the serious, the old families and the new. "Undine," the heroine, will be as much a character to be discussed as was "Lily Bart" of "The House of Mirth."

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Westminster Co., Office Bldg., Chicago.
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Parrish & Heimbecker, Flour Mill, Ft. William.
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Canada Consol. Rubber Co.'s Plant, Winnipeg.
Canada Malt Co., Winnipeg.
Canada Malt Co., Calgary.
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IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Niagara as a Public Heritage

George P. Decker tells of important and long overlooked documents that have an important bearing on the rights involved at the famous falls.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

An Artist's Adventures Among India's Rajahs

An American painter, commissioned by the British Government to paint the portraits of the rulers of the Rajputana States, tells of his amusing and thrilling experiences

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

James Huneker Writes of Max Liebermann

As a result of his studies in the leading galleries of Europe, the well-known art critic reaches the conclusion that Liebermann is the most important of living German artists and one of the few great painters of to-day in any land.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A Famous Raphael May Have a Double

Full-page reproduction of the noted painting in the Prado Museum, Madrid, which the recently exploited picture in London has brought into the limelight. In the Pictorial Section

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FAVOR STATE'S CARE OF THE QUARANTINE

Inquiry Commissions Majority Oppose Federal Control of the Work.

MAY INCREASE THE FEES

Reichmann Says Sulzer's Mind Has Been Poisoned About Weights Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry handed to him tonight a report on the result of its investigation of affairs at the Quarantine Station at the Port of New York. The Chairman of the commission, John N. Carlisle, recommended that the State should abandon the quarantine work and turn it over to the Federal government, but Mr. Carlisle's associates, John H. Delaney of Brooklyn, and H. Gordon Lynn of New York, who are friends of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, reported in favor of retaining State control of the Quarantine Station, and in favor of an increase of fees sufficient to make the work self-sustaining. Mr. Carlisle, who is an anti-Tammany Democrat, said that the Federal authorities were in charge of all but three Quarantine Stations in the country, and there was no reason why this State should keep this station. The majority in their report said that the danger of disease was so great, and delays under Federal supervision would be so annoying that the State should continue to maintain the office.

The fees received by the Health Officer last year amounted to $105,000, the fee for fumigating a vessel being placed by statute at $50, while it cost sometimes $125 to perform the work. The investigators reported that if the Legislature should increase the fees enough to make the office self-sustaining they would be in favor of granting the Health Officer's request for an additional appropriation of $50,000 for more help.

Dr. J. J. O'Connell, the Health Officer, was examined by the Commission of Inquiry to-day. During Dr. O'Connell's testimony it was brought out that his estimated budget for this year was $2,090,000 in excess of last year's administrative expenses. Approximately $2,000,000 of this, however, was for new buildings which Dr. O'Connell said were an absolute necessity. In its report the committee recommended that the matter of new buildings be left to the proposed commission which will investigate all requests for new structures and recommend a bond issue to cover their cost.

Dr. O'Connell advised against an abandonment of the station by the State and favored an increase in fees to be paid for inspection and fumigation.

In their report the investigators say that the work at the station has been reorganized by Dr. O'Connell, and that it is now efficient.

The Commission of Inquiry to-morrow will take up affairs in the Department of Weights and Measures, which the Commission is in favor of abolishing as useless. Dr. Fritz Reichmann, head of the department will explain the work now maintained at a cost of $30,000 a year. Dr. Reichmann intimates that the Governor's mind in relation to the department has been poisoned by incompetent men who were discharged or by unscrupulous persons who had been prosecuted by the Department for using false weights and measures.

"Would it not be the falsest kind of economy to cut off $30,000 and let honest business and consumers suffer to the extent of $20,000,000?" Dr. Reichmann asked. "The Governor has been misinformed, and those who gave him the false information are enemies of the Governor. I think the Governor believes in full and fair quantity and believes in protecting the consumer against the most despicable of crooks, the false weight man."

Dr. Reichmann referred to the "container" law as one of the most effective statutes in force for the protection of the consumer. It provides that written or printed representation must be made of the quantity of a commodity delivered.

MR. CUVILLIER EXPLAINS.

Assemblyman Now Says Mr. Bennet Did Not Appear for Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your issues of last week you published an article on the pardoning of Kate Hicks by Gov. Dix, wherein you stated ex-Congressman William S. Bennet appeared before Gov. Dix and advocated her pardon. That is not correct. Mr. Bennet had no connection with her pardon whatever. I at one time was associated with Mr. Bennet and knowing that Mr. Bennet was counsel for the Committee of Fourteen I asked him to give me a letter of introduction to Mr. Hook, the Secretary of the committee. Mr. Bennet did so and a copy of such letter is on file with the papers in the Governor's office.

I write this letter in justice to Congressman Bennet and request that you kindly publish it and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.
Assembly Chamber, Albany, Jan. 21.

In a special dispatch from Albany to THE TIMES, under date of Jan. 12, the following appeared:

"According to Assemblyman Cuvillier, ex-Representative William S. Bennet appeared at a hearing before the Governor in behalf of the Hicks woman. Among the papers was a half sheet of paper, typewritten and bearing the typed signature "William S. Bennett," but no date. The former Representative spells his name 'Bennet.' Mr. Cuvillier said the double 't' was a typographical error. The note ran:

"My Dear Mr. Hooke: You can rely on what Assemblyman Cuvillier tells you. He wants to get the woman pardoned for an operation, and Gov. Dix wants your O. K. On the facts as stated, it looks as though the Assemblyman was right.

"Mr. Bennet at one time was counsel to the Committee of Fourteen."

SHIELDS ELECTED SENATOR.

Chief Justice of Tennessee Court Selected on Seventh Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—On the same day on which two years ago Luke Lea was elected to the Senate, Judge John K. Shields, Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, to-day was elected United States Senator to succeed the late Robert Love Taylor. It was on the seventh joint ballot, and Shields got 69 votes, while Gen. Charles T. Cates, Jr., received 61. Sixty-six votes were necessary to a choice. Shields was regarded as the candidate of the "Regular" faction, while Gates was the candidate of the fusionists.

Judge John Knight Shields is in his fifty-fifth year. Three years ago he took a leading part in the fight for a free judiciary in Tennessee, and he and his followers were victorious. He was born at Clinchdale, Tenn., and is a son of James T. and Elizabeth Simpson Shields. He received a common school education and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. Until his father retired, in 1890, Judge Shields practiced law with him.

Later he formed a law partnership with R. E. L. Mountcastle of Knoxville, member of the Democratic National Committee from Tennessee. He was Chancellor of the Twelfth Chancery Division from 1892 to 1894. Judge Shields has been on the Supreme Court bench of this State since 1902, when he was elected Associate Justice for the term 1903-10. He was re-elected in 1910 for eight years. Upon the reorganization of the Court Judge Shields was elected Chief Justice, succeeding the late Judge W. D. Beard.

Judge Shields was Chairman of the Democratic Convention which nominated Gov. Robert L. Taylor in 1896, and was named as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that year. He was one of the prominent supporters of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan at that Convention. He was also a delegate to the convention that nominated Alton Brooks Parker in 1904. Judge Shields has been twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Jeannete Cowan. They were married in New York in December last.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—The deadlock between Republicans and Democrats in the State Senate of West Virginia was broken to-night when Samuel V. Woods, a Democrat, was elected President of the upper house. The Senate has been deadlocked since Jan. 2 Woods was chosen on the 110th ballot, the Republicans voting solidly for him.

The Senate is composed of fifteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats. After three weeks of futile balloting, Senator French, Democratic caucus nominee for President, withdrew and the Republicans agreed to support Senator Woods on condition that the Republicans should select the Clerk of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and have first choice of all committee Chairmanships.

The Republicans control the Legislature on joint ballot by twenty votes. A United States Senator is to be chosen to succeed Clarence W. Watson.

SUFFRAGE PASSES IN SENATE.

Assembly Adjourns Before the Bill Can Be Sent to It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Leaders of the woman suffrage hosts were disappointed to-day when the suffrage amendment in its final form failed to be passed by both Houses. The bill in the shape desired by the suffragists was passed by the Senate, 40 to 2, but the Assembly adjourned before it could be sent from the upper branch for concurrence. The adjournment, it was explained to the suffrage leaders, was due to a misunderstanding between the leaders of the two houses. Speaker A. E. Smith, of the Assembly, assured the women that he would take up the amendment next Monday and that the Assembly would approve it.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Caroline Lexow, Gen. Rosalie Jones and other suffragists were present when the amendment was called up in the Senate. Only two voices were raised in praise of the amendment. They were those of Senators Salant and Palmer, the Progressives. Senators Frawley and Cullen voted in the negative.

Senator Brown said extension of the franchise to a class was dangerous to the country.

"Instead of giving the right to vote to women wholesale," he argued, "we should restrict the right of ignorant men to vote. I'd have no man or woman vote who could not read and write the English language." He added, however.

"I'm not willing to live the rest of my life in antagonism to women. I'd rather have suffrage than have war."

Senator McClelland expressed the belief that a referendum of the question should be submitted to the women themselves, rather than to the male voters.

Senator Palmer said the votes of women would help to improve morals and politics in general. Senator Salant thought the suffrage plan in the West worked well and that it would do much good here.

FOSS EAGER TO GET SCOTT.

Sulzer Denies Superintendent of Prisons Has Resigned.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Gov. Foss wishes to place Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons of New York State, at the head of the Massachusetts Prison Commission to re-organize the system. Two appointments to that office by the Governor have been rejected by the Executive Council. The five-year term of Frederick G. Pettegrove, the present Chairman of the commission, expired two years ago. Col. Scott was in the city to-day and was invited to the State House to discuss the subject.

A statement that Col. Scott had sent his resignation to Gov. Sulzer was published here to-day, but it could not be confirmed. The Colonel was with Gov. Foss for an hour this afternoon, after which the Governor issued a formal statement in which no reference to the possibility of the Colonel coming to Massachusetts was made. Mr. Foss said the talk largely was personal, but the Governor also sought the advice of his guest on prison matters. Col. Scott would say only that he and the Governor "got down to hard pan."

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—"Col. Scott has not resigned," said Gov. Sulzer to-day. When informed that Gov. Foss wanted New York's Superintendent of Prisons to head the Massachusetts Prison Commission, Gov. Sulzer said that was a question for Col. Scott to determine. Mr. Sulzer and the Colonel have had differences over the appointment of a Warden in Auburn Prison.

CASHIER'S $100,000 THEFTS CLOSE BANK

High Bridge National Suspends Business After Officer Confesses Big Shortage.

LOST CASH IN STOCK MARKET

A. L. Beavers Allowed to Leave Town After Turning Over Property to Bank—Depositors Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 23.—The High Bridge National Bank did not open its doors for business this morning, and it became known throughout the town, in a very short time, that Abram L. Beavers, cashier of the bank, had confessed to bank officers last night that he was approximately $100,000 short in his accounts. Beavers has not been arrested. He was not at his home in Glen Gardner to-day, and it is believed that he is in New York. It is known that Beavers was compelled to make over to the bank all his real and personal property before permission was given to him to leave town. This is believed to amount to about $25,000.

Beavers was under bond of $10,000, and it is understood that the bank officials intend to leave his prosecution, if there is to be any, to the bonding company or to the Federal officials. Notice was sent to-day to Controller Murray in Washington, and it is understood that National Bank Examiner A. L. Fowler is now on his way here.

J. Henry Rose, Vice President of the bank, issued the reassuring statement to-day that every depositor would be paid in full as the double liability of the stockholders, together with the surplus which the bank had earned, would be amply sufficient to meet every demand on the institution.

The bank was organized in 1900 with a capital of $30,000. Its last financial statement showed deposits, subject to check, $313,327.05; surplus earned, $40,000, and undivided profits, $12,976.02. The officers are Percival Chrystie, President; J. Henry Rose, Vice President; Abram L. Beavers, cashier; Knox Taylor, John R. Apgar, George H. Cramer, W. G. Bosler, and Samuel J. Surts, Directors.

Bank President in California.

Mr. Chrystie has been in California for several weeks, because of poor health, and Beavers's confession was made therefore to Vice President Rose. Mr. Cramer was present at the interview. Beavers is said to have told the Directors that he could not fix the exact amount of his shortage, though the amount would approximate $100,000. He is understood to have lost the bank's money in unfortunate speculations in the stock market. Mr. Rose declined to-day to discuss this phase of the case however.

As soon as Beavers had made his confession, which was after closing hours yesterday, Mr. Rose called a meeting of the Directors, and they met in the bank last night, Mr. Besler, who is general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, coming from Jersey City on the observation engine used by officials of the road for inspection trips. The situation was discussed, the conclusion reached not to open the bank to-day, and then word was sent to Washington.

Meantime Beavers is understood to have gone to his home in Glen Gardner, and from there departed for New York. He was not seen in his home town to-day. His friends in Glen Gardner, and they are many, insist that the cashier has not run away, and that he will return. He is about 45 years old and has a wife and one son, Joseph, 15 years old.

Beavers had been with the bank since it was opened. He was not regarded as an extravagant man and was considered shrewd above the average in business dealings. He owned a half interest in a farm in Glen Gardner and his home, a small house on a lot of ordinary size, was given to Mrs. Beavers by her father.

Examiner Paid Two Visits.

Thus far no details as to Beavers's method of taking the bank's money and of covering his peculations or of the length of time over which they extended have been made public. If Vice President Rose knows the details he is keeping them secret until he can give them to Bank Examiner Fowler. The latter, now that the townfolk have had a chance to talk over the event, is getting credit generally for having occasioned Beavers's confession. Within the last two months he paid two visits to the bank; not, it is believed, because he suspected anything amiss, but Beavers might well have been frightened by his repeated visits, and it is believed now that they did induce the cashier to make a clean breast of the affair before he was found out.

Throughout the day the bank has been the centre of interest in town. On the door appears the notice, posted this morning, which gave the first public intimation that the bank was in difficulties. It reads:

> At a meeting held last night by the Board of Directors, it was deemed advisable, in the interests of the depositors, that the bank be closed temporarily.

How sudden this decision had been was revealed long before the true story of Beavers's shortage became known, for in the crowd that gaped at the notice in the early morning hours were two of the bank's bookkeepers who found themselves barred from their desks.

CLARA BARTON LEFT $24,000.

One of Her Assets a Contract for Her Red Cross Book.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—The inventory of the estate of Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society, who served as an army nurse in the Civil War, was filed to-day. It showed that she left $24,333.60, divided into $20,833.60 of personal property and $3,500 in realty.

An item in the personalty was a contract with a New York publishing house for publication of the book Miss Barton had started before her death, "The Story of the Red Cross," which she mentioned in her will should be completed by a board of editors named in the document.

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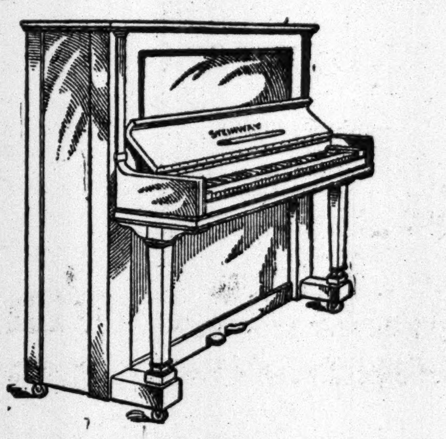

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And other good things instead.

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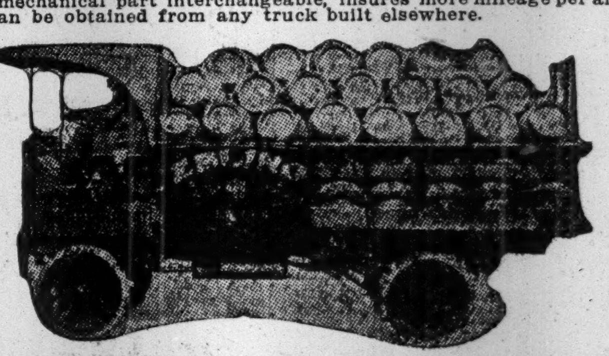

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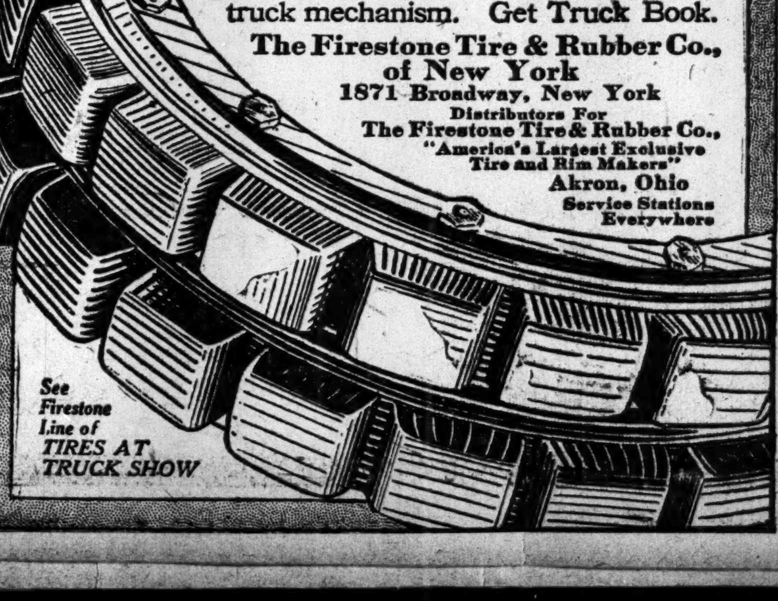
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AMERICAN FASHIONS NUMBER
of THE NEW YORK TIMES which will, on February 23, exhibit
THE NINE PRIZE WINNING DESIGNS
of The Times American Fashions Contest just concluded.

☞ SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

TRAIL HOLD-UP MEN BY ABANDONED TAXI

Machine Came from Same Garage as Rosenthal Murder Auto and Bank Robbers' Car.

STOLEN, ITS CHAUFFEUR SAYS

Gasoline Gave Out in 116th Street, Where Thieves Left It—Cash Boxes Found in Central Park.

With the finding of an abandoned and partly wrecked taxicab in 116th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, early yesterday morning, the police got the first tangible clue to the bold robbers who held up Charles Fink and Robert Borenmann, assistant cashiers employed in the packing house of Rohe & Bros., at 527 West Thirty-sixth Street, early on Wednesday night, and looted the cash drawer of $800. Investigation revealed that the taxicab had been stolen from its chauffeur, Thomas Stankard of 112 West 100th Street, half an hour before the robbery. The chauffeur's story to this effect apparently is corroborated by the police records of the West Seventeenth Street Police Station, at which he immediately reported the loss of the cab.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a citizen notified Patrolman Daniel Koeller, who was on fixed post at 116th Street and Broadway, that an abandoned taxicab with two lamps broken was standing near the curb in the middle of the block between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. It was a blue-bodied machine, the number 44,425. The tail lamp had been smashed so as to make the rear number illegible at night. One of the front lamps was damaged and the right fender was badly bent. The tank was empty of gasoline, which is supposed to account for its abandonment by the robbers.

By tracing the number of the taxicab the police ascertained that it was owned by Antonio Rissetto of 138 West Tenth Street. Rissetto explained that he rented the machine to Stankard and the latter was immediately ordered to appear before Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

Stankard told Mr. Dougherty that shortly before 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday night, while his taxicab was standing in front of a restaurant in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, a tall man, wearing a light Fedora hat and a long belted ulster approached him and asked if he could carry a passenger and a steamer trunk. Stankard took the contract and the prospective fare entered the taxicab and directed him to drive around the corner into Twenty-sixth Street.

At the command of his passenger Stankard stopped in front of a house between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Two men were standing on the side-walk and another was sitting on the stoop of the house. As he followed his passenger into the hallway to help him carry out the trunk, Stankard said some one struck him a stunning blow on the back of the head, felling him to the ground. He got up and staggered out to the sidewalk in time to see the taxicab moving away with the stranger in the Fedora hat climbing into the door from the running board. One of the men who had been sitting on the stoop was in the driver's seat and the other loiterers had disappeared, presumably having entered the machine. The taxicab turned up Eighth Avenue and disappeared.

After reporting the theft of the machine to the police Stankard notified Rissetto of its loss.

Yesterday afternoon the two cashiers, Fink and Borenmann, went to Police Headquarters and in company with Capt. Faurot and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty looked through the Rogues' Gallery for the purpose of making possible identifications of some of the hold-up men. Stankard also looked over the collection of photographs, but Mr. Dougherty declined to say whether he had been able to pick out the stranger in the Fedora hat. Capt. Faurot intimated later, however, that he confidently expected to make arrests in the case within the next forty-eight hours.

An interesting feature of the case is that the taxicab came from the same garage in Washington Square South, where the "gray murder car" used in the Rosenthal case and Montani's taxicab which figured in the $25,000 bank messenger hold-up were kept.

The route taken by the robbers after the hold-up was established yesterday afternoon, when Patrolman Ticio of the Arsenal squad found two tin cash boxes taken from Rohe & Bros. lying several hundred yards apart on the West Drive in Central Park near Sixty-ninth Street. Receipts, memoranda and ferry tickets, part of the contents of the boxes, were scattered along the drive.

It is now known that five men took part in the robbery. It was about eight o'clock when the taxicab drew up in front of the packing house and the driver jumped from his seat to open the door for four passengers who were riding inside. With his four accomplices the driver walked through a driveway leading to the stables and to the rear entrance of the office. As they approached the rear of the packing plant the robbers encountered two of the stablemen, Edward Miller and Riak Srolofske, in the courtyard. Two of the thieves whipped out magazine revolvers and backed the frightened hostlers into the shadow of the building.

"If you keep quiet we won't hurt you," one of the robbers said.

The other three robbers entered the packing house, slipped through a narrow hallway which led to the cashier's cage, and the first Fink and Borenmann knew of their presence was the command "Throw up your hands!" As they stood helpless one of the robbers, a tall, dark, smooth-shaven man, vaulted over the low railing and picked up two tin cash boxes that were lying on top of the desk. One of these boxes contained $800 while the other was filled with bills of lading, receipts and memoranda. The thief overlooked the open safe, which contained $5,000 in bills. All five robbers then retreated to the taxicab and fled up Eleventh Avenue.

CHURCH ARISTOCRACY A BANE

R. Fulton Cutting Warns Against It at the Church Club Dinner.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be held in this city in October next, and the part which it is hoped the convention will play in furthering the church unity movement, were the main topics last night at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Church Club of New York at the Hotel Knickerbocker. George Gordon King, President of the club, presided. The speakers were Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey, and R. Fulton Cutting.

Referring to the fact that "aristocracy will be written large over that convention," Mr. Cutting said that the old exclusiveness which had been so grave a mistake in the past, was giving way, and that prejudices were being replaced by fraternalism. He expressed also the belief that it would be dangerous and untimely to change the name of the Episcopal Church. "Let us beware," he added, "of awakening in the minds of others our old mistake of aristocracy."

Mr. Cutting requested that the ministers of the various churches arrange so that no pews would be held after 11 o'clock at services during the convention, saying: "This is the time we must learn that the advantages we have are to be placed at the disposal of others." He then told of the plans which had been made for the convention. Earl Hall has been offered by Columbia University as a meeting place for the Bishops, and a parlor of the Manhattan Hotel will be used for a general reception room.

Bishop Greer and Dr. Manning spoke at some length on the church unity movement, and Dr. Manning announced that plans are now under way for the bringing together at an informal conference in this country of the representatives of as many denominations as possible.

Those at the guest table included the Rev. Dr. C. S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of New York, and Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, head of the Episcopal Board of Missions.

SHONTS PROMISES MORE PAY

All Interboro Car Men to Get the Raise—Food at Actual Cost for Them.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, announced last night that the company proposed to raise the wages of its motormen and conductors at a cost of about $150,000 a year, and would also inaugurate a system by which the employes of the Subway, elevated, and surface lines would be able to buy the necessities of life at practically cost price.

The announcement was made at the sixteenth annual ball of the New York Railways Company Employes Benefit Association at the Harlem Casino, 127th Street and Second Avenue. About 5,000 employes and their wives and guests were present, and the speech of Mr. Shonts was received with loud cheers.

Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the company, who is also president of the Benefit Association, opened the proceedings by a less encouraging statement. The association had collected $400,600 in the past year and had expended $500,505. Mr. Shonts was then introduced and said:

"My brief turn will not be as entertaining as the performance of the stars who appeared before you this evening, but I trust it will be of more lasting interest. In appreciation of the service of its employes during the first year of operation the Board of Directors has authorized an increase in the wages of conductors and motormen beginning Sunday, Feb. 2. It will be small to the individual, but it will add to the payroll about $150,000 a year. All we ask in return is continued co-operation to give the public the most reliable, safe, and efficient service in the most courteous manner possible. Politeness costs nothing and pays big dividends.

"Then we have all read of and experienced the high cost of living. Many solutions have been advanced, but, after all, the way to reduce the cost of living is to reduce it.

"With this object we propose, subject to your approval, to establish one or more stores on the company's property, where the employes will be able to obtain the actual necessities of life, such as foodstuffs, at actual cost to the company."

Mr. Hedley explained in more detail that in a few days bulletins would be posted in the car barns of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough, and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, announcing that a vote would be taken on the proposal of these co-operative stores.

It is proposed to start the first store in the car barn at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

If the first store succeeds, a second will be started, probably at the Lenox Avenue and 146th Street car barn. The increase of wages affects only the motormen and conductors and will give them each about $43 a year more.

A general increase of pay was granted by the Interborough to its employes on May 12 last.

FIRE THEFTS LAID TO SALVAGE PATROL

Insurance Corps Does the Looting, Says Commissioner Johnson's Report to the Mayor.

URGES DEPARTMENT CONTROL

Order Issued Holding Men in Command at Fires Responsible for Property Till Patrol Arrives.

In a report to Mayor Gaynor yesterday Fire Commissioner Johnson charged members of the Fire Insurance Patrol with being responsible for many of the thefts committed at fires. Some time ago the Mayor informed the Fire Commissioner that he had received many complaints of thefts at fires and asked for an investigation. Washington S. Howe, a fireman of the first grade, did the investigating and in submitting his report to the Mayor the Fire Commissioner said:

FIRE DEPARTMENT
Of The City of New York
Office of the Commissioner.
Jan. 21, 1913.

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor, City of New York.

Several complaints, transmitted by your Honor in the last three months, of persons who have lost property by theft at fires, have been carefully investigated. I had a man working continuously through several weeks in an effort to apprehend any guilty member of the uniformed force.

I regret to say that I have not been able to lay my hands upon any one, and that in some cases suspicion has fallen upon uniformed firemen. In the majority of cases, however, suspicion has been directed toward members of the Fire Insurance Patrol, over which the Fire Department exercises no control. The Fire Patrol is a salvage corps belonging to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and supported by them. Perhaps it should be a part of and under the Fire Department.

The responsibility for these thefts will be placed squarely upon the commanding officers of the Fire Department at fires.

I am glad to inform your Honor that since this investigation was got under way, complaints of theft have almost entirely ceased.

Copies of reports to me and this subject are appended hereto.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Fire Commissioner.

"It is apparent that the employes of the Fire Insurance Patrol are responsible for many of the depredations," said Fireman Howe in his report. "In one, and perhaps two, instances the accusations made against members of the Fire Department are not unwarranted. Out of 4,500 uniformed men it is only reasonable to assume a few unscrupulous ones have found their way into the department and have succumbed to the temptation to steal, especially where the opportunity to ransack is unlimited and the possibility of detection remote. As there is invariably a delay in reporting these thefts to the department, valuable time is lost, and as a consequence our investigations are without satisfactory results."

Fireman Howe suggested that, in an effort to control these conditions, commanding officers be held responsible for property reported missing at fires, and that they be brought up on charges of neglect of duty if they fail to exercise proper supervision over their respective commands at fires.

Commissioner Johnson adopted Fireman Howe's suggestions at once, and last night issued an order to all members of the department that officers in charge at fires would be held responsible for property so long as they were in command and until they were succeeded by members of the Fire Insurance Patrol.

Henry W. Eaton, President of the Board of Fire Underwriters, said last night that he had no comment to make at this time concerning the charges of Commissioner Johnson, but added that he might have something to say on the subject later.

Alfred M. Thorburn, Secretary of the underwriters, asserted that this was the first official charge made by the Fire Department against the patrol, and he pointed out that where firemen, policemen, and men of the patrol were all in the same building at a fire, it would be unfair to either department to say that only one of the three departments was responsible for any property loss by theft.

FOUND DIAMOND BROOCH.

Criterion Theatre Cleaner Returned Mrs. Oliver Harriman's Lost Jewel.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman of 84 East Fifty-second Street, attended the performance of "The Argyle Case" at the Criterion Theatre Wednesday night, witnessing Robert Hilliard, as the detective, solve the mystery of the play. When she returned home she found that she had lost a diamond brooch worth several thousand dollars.

The mystery of its loss was cleared up yesterday morning when she telephoned the theatre early in the day. Mrs. Mary Robertson of 466 West Forty-third Street, a cleaner at the Criterion, found the brooch in the narrow passage behind the box which Mrs. Harriman's party had occupied. Mrs. Robertson was rewarded.

Cutter Finds Steamship Mae.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—A wireless telegraph message from the revenue cutter Androscoggin to-night said that she reached the steamship Mae early this afternoon. tI is believed here the steamship is not in any great danger.

PROF. AGASSIZ LEFT A $2,100,000 ESTATE

Nearly All in Securities, Much of Them in New York—Harvard the Greatest Beneficiary.

FUNDS FOR THE SCIENCES

National Academy, Academy of Arts, and Coles Industrial School Get Bequests.

An appraisal of the estate of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, the scientist and explorer, who died on March 27, 1910, shows an entire personal estate of $2,136,252.

The New York estate is valued in the proceedings at $455,465. Included in the list of New York securities are 600 shares of the Central & South American Telegraph Company, $70,200; 750 shares of the General Electric Company, $113,250; an interest in bonds deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, $41,135; 1,000 shares of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $140,000, and 600 shares of the General Electric Company, $90,600. Deductions for administrative expenses, &c., bring the net New York estate to $447,741.

Securities make up the bulk of the entire estate. There is an affidavit in the report showing that during his lifetime, Prof. Agassiz had transferred equal shares of stocks, valued at $76,866 a share, to his three sons, George R., Maximilian and Rodolphe. The largest block of securities is one of 1,059 shares of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, $55,975. A block of 5,000 shares of the Hawthorn Silver and Iron Mines is appraised as of no value.

The appraisal shows that in the distribution of the estate Harvard University, where Prof. Agassiz was a member of the Faculty, gets $178,996, including two specific bequests and the residue of several trusts. The Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology gets $100,000 to be devoted to its uses and the same amount is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the publication in the Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of sundry publications relating to explorations made by Prof. Agassiz.

The Coles Industrial School is given $3,497. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences receive $50,000 each, and the City of Newport is left $25,000 for laboratories at the Manual Training School and at Coles Industrial School.

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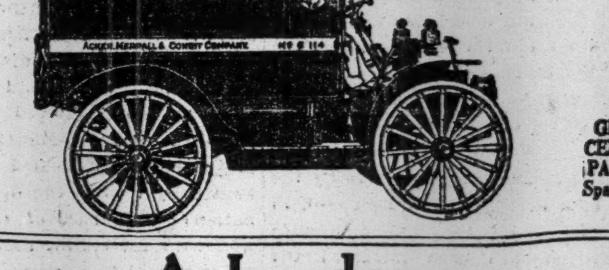
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Of these three, THE NEW YORK TIMES is consistently FIRST, by margins which leave no doubt as to its absolute supremacy in the field.
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Second Newspaper, 81,169
Third Newspaper, 68,527
For the year 1912—
Times, 500,238
Second Newpaper, 445,408
Third Newspaper, 392,553
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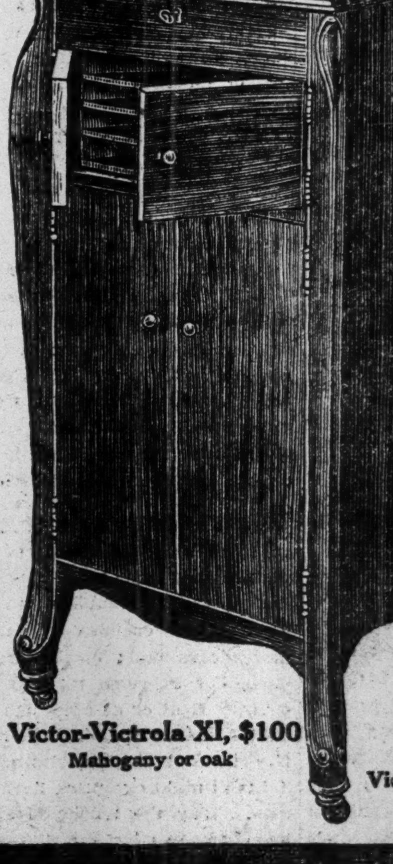
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1913.

GOV. SULZER AND HOME RULE.

Within the next few days Gov. Sulzer will have to show whether he is loyal to home rule or is willing to betray it. That is the plain choice for him in the treatment of the subway situation. If he has any doubt that this and this only is the choice involved, it must be removed when he reads the letter addressed to him by ex-Mayor Low, which we publish this morning.

New York has a peculiar and an unusually good form of representative government. Its authority is vested by direct suffrage in the Board of Estimate, three of whose members are chosen by the voters of the whole city, and each of the other members by the votes of a borough. To this board, in connection with the Public Service Commission, has been intrusted the duty of providing adequate transit for the 5,000,000 of people in the city. A plan has been developed carefully, honestly, and wisely, the main features of which are tersely presented by Mr. Low. Whether this plan shall be carried out, or whether it shall be delayed indefinitely and probably defeated, depends on Gov. Sulzer. The duly authorized representatives of the city support the plan with the weight of their experience, study, and official responsibility. Its opponents have no representative character whatever, and no responsibility. By every test the plan has the seal of direct and complete popular authorization. It concerns the vital interests of the city for a generation. It protects and advances them in an extraordinary degree. It is a product and example of home rule at its best. Gov. Sulzer can save or he can destroy it.

THE PULPWOOD DECISION.

The Treasury on Tuesday instructed Collectors of Customs until further orders to continue to collect duties from pulp or its manufactures from wood from certain Quebec Crown lands certified to be free from restrictions on export. This relates to Quebec's order in council of Dec. 31 exempting from the restrictions on export the products of four of the largest manufacturers of wood pulp on Crown lands. The restrictions on export of wood, designed for their benefit by the promotion of manufacturing in Canada, operated to their disadvantage as soon as other manufacturers enjoyed admission to the American market by the effect of the American portion of the law providing reciprocity with Canada. **Accordingly the four manufacturers moved for the alteration of the law, expecting that certification of freedom from restrictions would place them on equality with those free to compete for the privilege of supplying this market, and thus cheapening the product to American consumers while permitting a profit to Canadian producers. In Canada this was called flimflamming the United States, because the restrictions were not removed from the Crown land wood as a whole, although undoubtedly the supply available for the United States would be increased proportionately to the larger volume removed from the restrictions.**

The decision of the Treasury seems to be on the theory that the pressure which has caused the partial removal of the restrictions would cause the entire removal, if continued. This promised bird in the bush is to be compared with the bird in hand through the actual removal of restriction on a considerable volume of pulp and manufactures. Previously the Treasury had granted admission to British Columbia products on a state of facts differing only in the fact that the British Columbia restrictions were removed generally, and not as in Quebec by an Executive order of partial application to interests making no particular appeal to American sympathies, apart from the urgent demand for their product. It is true that the United States is in no position to complain of Canada's adopting the protective policy so abused by the United States, and now under reform here. But that is different from Canada's procedure regarding reciprocity, in which respect it makes excessive demands upon both Americans and Canadians. Before the Dominion electorate the cry is that trade with the Yankees is treason to England. But behind the electorate's back there are constant concessions to those desiring to trade, and esteeming it no treason.

These under the tablecloth concessions have been made in an uncertain number of cases, pulp, cement, steel rails, and railway and water rates are among the number partially known here. The correct procedure is for Canada to adopt reciprocity and give complete freedom according to its privileges, and according to the desires of the Canadian electorate. Reciprocity could not be beaten again on the false cry which beat it before. Meanwhile American trade in pulp and manufactures might well be made free for all instead of for a few, but the concessions to a few might be acceptable as an installment on account, leading to further concessions.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE AGITATION.

Two months ago Mr. David Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, feared that the cause of woman suffrage, of which he is an ardent advocate, would receive little or no help from Parliament this session because of the strengthening of the prejudice of its opponents and the weakening of the enthusiasm of some of its supporters by the foolish tactics of the militants. Yesterday Mr. Lloyd-George spoke hopefully to a deputation of women of the result of to-day's debate on Sir Edward Grey's proposed amendment to the Franchise Reform bill, eliminating the word male. It is not unlikely that the change of feeling the Chancellor of the Exchequer observes in the House of Commons is partly due to the needless violence and extravagance of the opponents of woman suffrage.

Why should a statesman of the supposed sagacity of Lord Curzon declare that if 3,000,000 women were enfranchised the vanguard of a great army would be created which would eventually control the destinies of the nation? This sort of talk compares well with the silliest assertions of the suffragists. The women voters will never outnumber the men, and they will not control the destinies of the nation in any circumstances, except in the sense that women now have a large share in the control of all civilized nations. The sound arguments against increasing the number of electors by giving women the right to vote are the same in England as in America. Election expenses will be doubled, no rights or privileges will be secured to women which they do not now possess, and the relative social position of woman will inevitably be changed for the worse.

There has been a great deal of needless excitement in the House of Commons in the preliminary discussions of the various amendments which will be taken up to-day. But the excitement is unwarranted. If the women are victorious there will be months of delay over grave decisions touching the meaning of words, and three years must elapse, in any case, before a suffrage bill can become a law without the consent of the House of Lords.

GOVERNMENT AS CONSPIRATOR.

The testimony at Washington as reported yesterday discloses that the official trustbuster is in the trust. The freight manager of the Hamburg-American Line testified that its rates to the Pacific Coast were made under an agreement to observe the rates of the Panama Railway, the Government line. The trade to Jamaican points and destinations in the Canal Zone are pooled, and other traffic to which the independents have access is carried under an understanding that the rates are to be maintained. It might seem to mundane intellects that the best way to bust this trust is to take the Government railway out of it. But perhaps the Government as manager of a railway sees a light different from the light of reason according to which the way to bust trusts is to put malefactors in jail.

If there is one rule for all—as there ought to be under a Government by law—it is interesting to surmise who ought to go to jail on the part of the Government's Panama railway for standing in with the shipping pool now under investigation. Is the Government to have a license to rebate because it is the Government? Or ought the Government which is engaged in showing the lines of legality to mere men of business to observe the same lines itself?

In the words of one of the witnesses, "It seems that our own Government is engaged in the very business which it is endeavoring to prevent the combine from doing and which has been made the basis of a suit in the United States courts." The Government as a stifler of competition and as a prosecutor of stiflers is playing the rôles of political Dromios, in a veritable Comedy of Errors. How about this? Is the incident merely amusing, or is it in any degree illuminating and instructive?

UNLIGHTED VEHICLES AFTER DARK.

One of the chief causes of accidents on the highways of this State is the crashing of automobiles into unlighted horse-drawn vehicles on dark nights. Motor cars must display lights after dark, but at some turn in a narrow country road or at crossings unlighted vehicles are in danger. The rule in this city is that all vehicles shall carry lights at night excepting licensed truckmen. Why the truckmen are exempt nobody knows, but merchants who own warehouses that are occasionally pilfered would feel safer if the trucks employed for bearing away the booty bore lights like all other city vehicles.

Secretary Edward S. Cornell of the National Highways Protective Society has drafted an amendment to the highway law relating to lamps and display of lights on vehicles drawn by animals which would apply the rule to every vehicle drawn by an animal on any street or highway of the State. The light must be "clearly visible from both the front and rear." The bill, which was introduced yesterday by State Senator Herrick, would take effect on June 1 next.

WELCOME TO NEW YORK.

Our cordial welcome to the Chicago concern which has been doing a mail-order business there on a capital of $5,000,000, and which has raised it to $40,000,000 as the "ante" for admission to the New York game. That is showing suitable appreciation of the proportionate dignities of the metropolises of the East and the West, and the enterprise will be as cordially received here as it has been there.

Of course an inland fresh-water village, where business can be done on $5,000,000, could not be expected to provide profits on $40,000,000. The West has to come to the East to "turn that trick." The gentlemen with the money are welcome, and we hope that they will take away more than they bring. We welcome them because they are bringing 800 employés who must be lodged and fed, and because they say they want 700 more workers for whom they will provide employment adequate for food and lodging. Such immigrants can be sure of the glad hand on the date of their arriving within hand reach, but we fear that they are closing the door of hope behind as they enter the gates of this welcoming town. Dare they ever return to the place whence they came, and how can they explain themselves to their former neighbors?

WASHINGTON'S WHITE GLOVES.

So far as has been reported the only ill-result in Washington of the abandonment of the Inauguration Ball is a large overstock of white kid gloves in the shops. This is not a serious matter. In the course of a Winter a very large supply of white kid gloves must be consumed in Washington, and the fashions in gloves, even for women, do not change much from year to year. If the shops were oversupplied with ready-made ball dresses of approved 1913 patterns, the shopkeepers would command our sympathy. But few women who have attended Inauguration Balls have bought their gowns in Washington, while a large proportion of them have not worn ball dresses at all, but have just worn their Sunday clothes, as they do at social entertainments of an uncommon kind in their home towns.

White gloves, to be sure, they have always worn, and the Washington glove trade has profited largely. But the gloves will keep. Those with 24 buttons and those with a single clasp can be kept clean and white without expense and disposed of according to the demand. The shopkeepers who are now selling off at marked-down prices are the restless ones who are temperamentally unable to keep goods long in stock. Wherefore Washington is to be congratulated on passing through a great crisis without disaster.

The ball is not to be, though there may be a reception at the Capitol. The Pension Building will not be disturbed, and the business of this branch of the Government will go on as usual. On reflection, many Washington folks are glad there will be no ball. And a few more white gloves in stock than there are pairs of hands to fit them do not signify much. Probably a great many pairs of white gloves will be worn at the reception, if there is a reception.

NEW YORK'S TERCENTENARY.

Whether or not a town or only a trading post was built on the lower end of Manhattan Island in 1614, that year is as clearly fixed in the popular mind as the date of the founding of New York, as 1607 is for the settlement of Jamestown, Va., and 1620 for the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. Therefore 1914 is the year for the celebration of New York's tercentenary. There were Dutchmen here and hereabout in 1614, and among them, undoubtedly, were ancestors of old New Yorkers who boasted of their sturdy Dutch stock.

It is just as well to have all the historical facts classified and plainly set down. To be sure, no array of historical facts will ever disturb the serene authenticity of Diedrich Knickerbocker's veracious history, but we are willing to take the facts for what they are worth. The zeal and courage of Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, who has labored so industriously to destroy certain myths associated with early New York history, are most commendable. The precious date is 1614. The three hundredth anniversary will be celebrated in 1914.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another War of Medicine.

When Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin announced, last November, that he had discovered or developed a weakened or "sensitized" strain of the bacillus which causes tuberculosis, and that by injecting into the veins of victims of this disease living bacilli of this kind he could cure all except far advanced cases, he started in medical circles all over the world a controversy which has since illustrated, not for the first time in the history of science, quite as much bitterness as has ever been created by differences of religious belief.

National jealousies played some part in the antagonism which Dr. Friedmann excited, but the greater and avowable part of it was due to professional doubt as to the safety of using in this way living instead of dead bacilli or their products, which is the more familiar course. Another excuse for criticising him was found in the fact that he kept a considerable part of his process secret and refused to let other investigators test his results. This was denounced as unethical.

Dr. Friedmann's reply to the first objection has been that the use of living bacilli was not without precedent or promise—that there had been, indeed, for several years past, indications of great things to be achieved along just this line, both in effecting cures and in establishing immunity. As for the charge of secrecy, he answered that he would disclose to the world every detail of his discovery as soon as, in his judgment, to do so would not work more harm than good.

The validity of these defenses, of course, is not to be decided by laymen. It is enough to say that they were not accepted by all doctors, and some of note in Berlin deemed themselves justified in resorting to rather desperate expedients in order to get and try for themselves the Friedmann serum, regardless of his wishes. These efforts they declared to be successful, though Dr. Friedmann denied it, and at last, his patience exhausted, he has put an end to the unseemly and regrettable dispute by turning over his culture, with all he knows about it, to the imperial health authorities. He still insists that his hand was prematurely forced, and that it would have been better for humanity had he been permitted to decide the time of disclosure.

The episode is in many respects as peculiar as it is interesting. Without any attempt to decide which side, if either, was wholly right or wholly wrong, one can note with something of humiliation that the innovator in medicine as in other domains still has his woes and difficulties, even if he does nowadays escape the actual persecution which was in the past his invariable lot.

Artificial Ice Not Inferior.

According to one of our readers, not all the talk about the inferiority of artificial to natural ice deserves the epithet of "foolish," which we applied to it the other day. One of the common charges against artificial ice—that it melts more rapidly than the natural product—this critic does not take up. He realizes, presumably, that only by melting does ice perform the work expected of it by everybody except skaters, and that therefore a tendency to more rapid liquefaction, if it existed, would not be a fault, but a merit. All our reader claims for natural ice is greater refrigerating efficiency than artificial ice possesses. His experience, he says, convinces him of this, and he offers an explanation of the difference that deserves consideration.

Natural ice, he correctly declares, is often produced at temperatures far below the freezing point, and when stored is colder than artificial ice, which is made at not much under 32 degrees, and is not likely ever to be any colder than at the time of its congelation. His conclusion is that as the natural ice might be of lower temperature when put into the refrigerator than ice of the other kind, more heat would be taken from its surroundings before it melted and so more of the desired work would be done.

The conclusion is right, as a possibility, but it applies to hardly any ice, if to any at all, except that delivered to the consumer on the coldest of Winter days. At other times, the surface of all ice is melting when it comes to us, and there is not even a probability that the interior of the natural blocks is then even a little colder than those artificially formed. So, for the present, the "foolish" shall be allowed to stand as regards by far the greater part of all ice used for domestic purposes.

As a rule, artificial ice equals natural ice as a refrigerant, and, again as a rule, it is safer than natural ice, for it is far less likely to have been made out of water infected by sewage. The typhoid bacillus has been proved to survive long freezing, and any ice formed within two miles of a sewer opening may contain it. The danger from this source may be minute, but it is real, and the sooner the gathering of river ice in thickly settled parts of the country is stopped, and all dependence placed on artificial ice the better it will be for the public safety.

Similar, with a Difference.

Except that it was conducted on a scale of greater magnificence, in a bigger and finer house standing in a bigger "lot," the Shepard-Gould wedding was curiously like other home ceremonies of the kind, and every report of it was full of phrases and sentences already made familiar by frequent usage.

Just why this should be surprising or should excite comment it would be rather hard to tell, for of course a wedding is a wedding, no matter what may be the wealth of the celebrants of the sacrament. The obligations assumed, the service used, the presents given, the music played, the garments worn, the food eaten—all these things have to be always much the same and in accord with national or racial custom, in essential details, rather than with personal possessions. Nobody studies economy on such occasions, and where good taste prevails there can be little beyond a justifiable expenditure.

This wedding, however, was appreciably different from most others with which it would naturally be compared in that it could not be viewed or judged by anybody with other emotions than sympathetic approval. It was a union of good people, in the right way, for the right reason. There is no suspicion of fortune hunting on the one side or of title-buying on the other. The bride was even better known for her intelligent and effective interest in admirable causes than for her wealth, and her works had earned the respect as well as the regard of thousands and thousands of her fellow-citizens. The groom was a typical American, with a typical American history.

There will be more than the usual sincerity in the innumerable expressions of the wish that they will live long and prosper in all the ways that count.

DECREASE OF FIRES

Attributed to Mild Weather and Less Overheating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES it is stated that the number of fires in New York City for the period from Jan. 1 to Jan. 20 of this year was 35 per cent. less than for the corresponding period last year—and that the Fire Commissioner attributes this decrease to his fight against incendiaries.

The decrease should cause general satisfaction, but without any wish to disparage the Commissioner's efforts against incendiaries, it should not be forgotten that the period in question this year was one of exceptionally mild weather, while in 1912 we had very cold weather indeed, with the result that heating apparatus was forced all the time, and this fact may account for some of the difference in the number of fires.

If heater and furnace drums, flues and stove pipes, and chimneys were examined carefully every Fall, we would have further cause for gratification in the decrease of fires not only in New York City but all over the country.

Truly, we often miss the obvious.

J. J. SHIELDS,
Special Agent, The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM

Might Be Solved If Housekeepers Learned Self-Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The woes of servants and complaints of the employers harken back to the original Jacob, and history since has added much to them. From the employers' side much cause could be obviated if more of us could acquire a higher degree of self-help. This necessarily involves the men of households, who by the expenditure of some home or social hours, now more than wasted, could contribute much toward the relief of some of the alleged slavery under servants.

Some housekeepers are appalled at tasks that they have never undertaken. Application to such, perhaps awkwardly performed at first through inexperience, might prove more tolerable than the vagaries or incompetence of servants or perhaps be a relaxation from the irksomeness of idleness, the bane of so many female lives.

Very much, certainly, can be done by members of a family in the care of a home that does not entail severe physical strain, and many services can be performed by periodical helpers who offer themselves in great number. Brooklyn and Queens, according to my observation, contain thousands of private houses of selling values of from $4,000 to $10,000, or at rental prices from $400 to $800 per year, where no servants are employed, and pleasant homes maintained in cleanliness and comfort by the systematic division of duties by occupants, with occasional transient help.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I kept two maids, who shared a very large room. They were downstairs at about 7:15, had ample time for all their meals, had good food and plenty of it, at least two hours' rest every afternoon, during which time they had often the use of my sewing machine for their own work. As we are a quiet family, with little company, they retired to their room never later than 8:30, and often before. Whenever they wanted they had a whole day off, in addition to Sunday afternoons.

Can this be a "hard lot"? But after a year and a half they departed, for the reason that we could and would not pay the exorbitant "rise" they demanded. The two received $45 between them. This experience has been mine twice in four years. I cannot help thinking that many girls give up a good and comfortable home for the sake of an extra dollar or two added to their wages, and if so they really have only themselves to blame for the "hard lot," which perhaps exists but in their imagination.

L.
New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue "M. L." complains of a "mistress who buys fruit, counts it, and tells the servant that this is for the family." There is also another side to this apparent meanness. Supposing a mistress knows that she has seven or eight of a certain kind of fruit, enough for a dessert for the next day for the entire family, the maid included, and the next day finds only four or five, what is she to do? Supposing she knew there was enough cake to go with the fruit for the entire family, and the next day found only half as much, what is she to do? No member of the family would do anything like that. And this mistress is the one that bakes the cake, makes the desserts, and does the more important cooking. And the maid has exactly what the family has in everything.

A. M. C.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1913.

M. E. Gibbs of Rochester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Milton E. Gibbs, candidate from Rochester, N. Y., for a position as Commissioner of the State Hospital Commissioners, is 42 years of age, was born in Livingston County, and has been a practicing lawyer at Rochester for over fifteen years. He has always been affiliated with the Democratic Party, and ever since his majority has been a hard-working, consistent member, doing his best to put the local organization on an efficient basis and to give it a high standing. At the Democratic State Convention he served as a member on the Resolutions Committee, and strongly urged that the direct primary law should be made simpler and more easily intelligible to the voter. He was attorney under Controller Martin H. Glynn in transfer tax matters during Mr. Glynn's term and for one year under Controller Sohmer.

Mr. Gibbs has been noted for his competency, executive ability, and efficiency in handling any matters which were submitted to him.

ROCHESTERIAN.
Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1913.

Our Military Burden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States is spending 43 per cent. of its total expenditures in preparation for future war. No other nation in the world spends nearly so large a percentage except Germany, which, though the most exposed nation, as we are the least exposed, spends no more than 43 per cent. England, which spends a larger per cent. than Russia, France, and all the others, spends only 34 per cent. for future war.

Every year 600,000 Americans—40 per cent. of the total death list—die from preventable causes.

One battleship costs as much as our city, State, and National Governments pay to exterminate preventable tuberculosis.

The annual repairs on two little torpedo boat destroyers cost much more than the whole budget of our National Children's Bureau.

Let him who can comprehend the significance of these facts make the logical deductions and then proclaim them from the housetops.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1913.

Extortionate Bank Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of toll roads at short intervals on a long journey, how's this?

I received at Spring Lake, N. J., a check for $100 from a conspicuous New York house. I wished to deposit $90 of that amount in my own account at the Corn Exchange Bank in New York. I took the check to the bank in Spring Lake, where they kindly charged me 10 cents to cash it. Then I asked for a cashier's check for $90 in lieu of cash. For this they very kindly charged me another 10 cents. Then from the branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, where my account is kept, I received a notice acknowledging my remittance, with a 10-cent fee taken out for receiving the cashier's check. And the bank in New Jersey got the use of my money while the paper was "floating," while the Corn Exchange Bank gets its use continuously without any interest to me.

R. E. PRATT.
New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

Indigestion Diagnosed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether indigestion is a "vice or a crime" depends, in my view of it, upon how "W. J. L.," who seeks enlightenment thereon, eats. If he frequents a "Great White Way Lobster Palace" and eats and drinks in a way calculated to beat the band, or the cabaret show, it is a vice. If he skimps himself to the point of bare subsistence, with an occasional surprise party to his stomach in the shape of an extraordinary "blowout," it is a crime, if only against himself. Let "W. J. L." sit up and eat "regular" in a spirit of cheerful content, and he won't be bothered with such questionings.

J. W. E.
New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

A Club for Domestics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps both mistresses and maids will be glad to know that the Harlem Branch of the Y. W. C. A. has recently established a Thursday afternoon club for domestics, where these worthy helpers may drop in for a cup of tea, a little music, a visit among themselves, and with one of the Industrial Committee. The club is non-sectarian, and as it grows the girls can make it as interesting as they like.

I shall note with interest how many of your readers take advantage of this social hour in agreeable surroundings.

C. S. L. C.
of the Industrial Committee.
New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

SETH LOW PRAYS FOR DUAL SUBWAY PLAN

Asks Gov. Sulzer to Consider Project in Terms of Human Life.

ENDS TERRIBLE CONGESTION

A Hostile Act Now, He Says, Will Deal Cause of Home Rule a Staggering Blow.

January 22, 1913.

The Hon. William Sulzer,
Governor of the State of New York,
Albany, New York:

My Dear Governor: I am greatly concerned to observe that there is apparently a systematic effort being made to defeat the pending consummation of the so-called Dual Subway Plan, and that in this effort you are expected to play the absolutely essential part of replacing, on the Public Service Commission of the First District, Mr. Willcox, who is friendly to the plan, by some one who is unfriendly to it. I need not point out to you that, if you consent to do this, in all the circumstances, you will take upon yourself full responsibility for everything that may happen to the City of New York by reason of this decisive action. Let me point out to you what I think these consequences will be.

First of all, you will give the city's righteous demand for home rule, as to all questions local to itself, a staggering blow. It is true that the Public Service Commission, which prepares the contracts, is a State body, and that you will be entirely within your rights in changing its composition; but, so far as the Dual Subway Plan is concerned, it is equally true that this plan has been developed in two years of constant consultation between the Public Service Commission, and a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is made up entirely of officials locally elected, and, with the exception of the President of the Board of Aldermen, this body is unanimously in favor of the Dual Plan. The Mayor of the city, the Controller of the city, and the President of every borough in the city each wishes to see it consummated; and has done, and is doing, everything in his power to secure for the city, in the execution of the Dual Plan, the best possible terms from both of the companies with which the city is proposing to co-operate. I submit that if the Governor of the State, by changing the composition of the Public Service Commission of the First District, whose duty it is to prepare the contracts for the execution of the Plan and to sign the contracts after they have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, makes it impossible to carry out the Plan which has been devised as much by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as by the Public Service Commission, the Governor will have substituted for home rule, in this entirely local matter of vital interest to the greatest city in the State, the rule of the State and the determination of the Governor of the State for the determination of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

With all respect, I venture to say that the Governor of the State of New York received no mandate to do such a thing as this. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, was elected by the people of the City of New York to do the very thing that it is trying to do, and that it will do, unless as Governor of the State of New York you prevent it. In my judgment the people of the City of New York will have a just grievance if this thing is done.

Let me now speak to the merits of the Dual Plan. The characteristics which have led me to contend for the Dual Plan, from the beginning, are these: (1) It promises a symmetrical distribution of the population of the city, which no less comprehensive plan can offer. You, Sir, have lived upon the east side of Manhattan Island, and you know by experience what the congestion of population means. I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of your human sympathy if a plan does not greatly appeal to you which promises to make any such congestion impossible again in any part of the City of New York. So long as only trunk lines of rapid transit exist, so long the entire growth of population is largely centred along those lines. The Dual Plan adds to the trunk lines the essential branches that are necessary to spread population in the outskirts, from the very beginning of the operation of the system. It will have the maximum effect in distributing population, because it avails of every rapid transit line that now exists, and, instead of only offering competition in the same territory with existing lines, completes all of these lines, and brings into vital touch with the throbbing heart of the City of New York, on Manhattan Island, the remotest sections of its territory. If the Dual Plan can be carried out, in its entirety, this result will be achieved within five years.

More than that, the pending contract provides for the construction of new branch lines whenever they are wanted, at the option of the city and not at the option of the railroad companies concerned; and, in so doing, it obviates what has been a great defect of the original contracts. Few additions have been made to these contracts, because the contracts themselves fail to provide a method by which additions are to be financed. The result is that the city and the companies concerned have almost never been able to agree. But in the great solution of the rapid-transit problem of this municipality which is proposed by the Dual Plan this difficulty has been overcome. The consequence is that, from the moment that the contract for the Dual Plan has been signed, the city is assured not only of immense increase in its present rapid-transit facilities, within the next five years, but of constant and continuous increase, decade by decade, as the necessities of the situation develop. I respectfully submit that the Governor of the State of New York cannot deprive the people of the City of New York of this wonderful promise without incurring a responsibility that does not properly attach to his office.

(2) Because of the immediate construction of the conprehensive Dual System, bringing into connection the new parts with every piece of rapid transit road which is already in existence on either side of the East River, the area of the five-cent fare becomes almost universal in the City of New York, within the next five years. If this plan, now on the point of consummation, is rendered impossible by the action of the Governor of the State of New York, what will be the feeling of the millions of his fellow-citizens who pay twenty cents a day instead of ten cents a day in going to and from their homes? You know, Sir, as well as I do, what ten cents additional carfare daily means to the great body of our citizens. **Under the Dual Plan, a man can ride from the Bronx to Coney Island for ten cents; and from Brownsville to Pelham Bay Park for five cents. If the Dual Plan is now defeated it will require fifteen cents, or ten cents, to do what, under the Dual Plan, can be done for five cents.** Please try to picture to yourself what this means expressed in terms of human life: How many fathers and mothers can take their children to the seashore in the Summer if the fare is ten cents each way who must forego that life-giving opportunity if the fare is fifteen cents each way. What is offered to the city as a return for the loss of such benefits as this?

It is said that there are defects in the contracts, that one or the other, or both, of the private companies which the city is proposing to take into partnership in this statesmanlike solution of its rapid-transit problem, are getting a better bargain than the city. As one who has been familiar with the negotiations from the beginning, I deny this absolutely. The bargain is as fair a bargain for the city as circumstances will permit. In my judgment, when the contracts are completed they will embody a bargain between the city and each of these two companies that is fair to both sides. In my business experience, I never knew a bargain to work well which was not fair to both sides. As one who has been Mayor of the City of New York, I should think that the good name of the city was injured if it attempted to deal unjustly with those who are joining with it in the solution of the greatest problem that confronts the City of New York at the present moment. I do not say that every provision of either contract is ideal; but I say, without the slightest hesitation, that the arrangement, as a whole, is so overwhelmingly in the city's interest that it argues an entire lack of proportion to pass upon the merits of this question from the point of view of insignificant details.

There are those, I know, who would prefer public operation of the city's subways to private operation of such subways. I have no disposition to discuss the merits of either side of this question. What I wish to emphasize, as pointedly as I can, is that this is not the question which is now involved in the consummation of the pending contracts. The question is, whether any possible alternative open to the City of New York can secure for the people of the city the symmetrical distribution of population, the quick construction and operation of a vast system, and the extension of the five-cent fare over, perhaps, nine-tenths of the area of the City of New York, within five years. I submit, that, unless the alternative plan can do those things, it can have no standing at the present time before the people of the City of New York.

Ever since I was Mayor of Brooklyn I have written and spoken in behalf of a Governmental system which would enable a city not simply to say yes and no to what somebody wants to do in the matter of transportation, but to lay down its own plan, and to find out upon what terms the city's plan can be carried out. For the first time in the history of American cities, I might almost say, such a comprehensive plan has been developed, through the co-operation of the Public Service Commission and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, representing the city. I beg of you, Sir, not to destroy this great achievement by exercising your undoubted power, as Governor, to make impossible the statesmanlike Dual Plan which has commanded the earnest study of the city officials for the last two years. I have been in touch with the rapid transit problem of New York City for twenty years—in 1893 as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission; in 1902-3 as Mayor of the City of New York. I wish to place upon the record that, in my judgment, nothing has ever been proposed for the City of New York half so valuable as this Dual Subway Plan. The names of the men who have planned it will yet rank in the city's history as De Witt Clinton's name ranks in the history of the State of New York.

The whole cost of the Erie Canal was borne by the State. If this Dual Subway Plan is carried out the City of New York, at the end of the contract, in return for an outlay of $100,000,000 made by the city, will own, absolutely, the so-called Interborough Subway System, which will have cost $225,000,000. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

SETH LOW.

Faulty Theatre Boxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a well-known fact that at the average theatre box-seats do not afford the best view of what is going on upon the stage. People have come to take this as a matter of course, and reem to regard it as a necessary evil. But is there any logical and just reason why, when a person pays more for a seat in a box than he would pay for one in the middle of the first row on the floor, he should have to twist his body into an attitude far different from the normal in order to catch even a fleeting glimpse of the actors? Such is the case in the rear boxes, especially the top ones, of a large number of New York theatres.

My experience last Saturday night might be regarded as lamentable. I bought two "very good box-seats," to quote the ticket seller, who was fairly carried away with enthusiasm about them. I paid enough to warrant a realization of what he had given me to expect. So I hoped to have a good time witnessing a fine play. But, alas! had it not been for the dulcet tones of the leading lady, which, defying the obstructions presented by the architectural pranks of the theatre, did cheer our ears, my friend and myself might just as well have been at home reading the play to each other. In fact, such an alternative would have been wiser, from a point of both physical and pecuniary comfort.

H. K.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20, 1913.

Meaning of "Horse Power."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES's editorial article headed "White Coal," mention is made of transmitting to this city "the continuous power of half a million horses." In the report of the Legislative Joint Committee on the Conservation of Water, (1912,) 1,000,000 horse power is referred to—one-half belonging in Canada—as "this might of a million horses." What is the power or the might of a horse? Has the term "horse power" anything at all to do with the power of a horse?

S. C. CRANE.
New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

Sullen and pitiless he rides
  On sable steed,
Across wan stretches where the dead
  And dying bleed,
Unmindful if a stiffened hand,
  Uptossed in pain,
By that black hoof to riven side
  Be crushed again;
Unmindful that a fluttering prayer
  On lips grown blue,
Be halted on its way to God
  By that iron shoe.

Sullen and pitiless he rides
  The blood-soaked East,
Where pestilence and poverty
  Blend man with beast.
No joy lives in his swelling breast,
  His soul is dead.
Though he should wear the victor's crown
  Upon his head,
And loud the gaping mob should shout
  With lusty breath,
When home returning from his crimes,
  He rides on Death.

ALICE D. BAUKHAGE.

DINNER PARTIES ARE LURE FOR SOCIETY

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Guests Entertained by Bessie Clayton and Eight Dancers.

GIVES A COSTUME DINNER

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Attired as Madame Pompadour, Entertains—Mrs. C. B. Alexander a Hostess.

There were many entertainments for society yesterday, including several large dinners.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained last night at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, with a dinner for sixty guests with music, after which Bessie Clayton and eight dancers entertained the guests. Sixty people were asked to the dinner, and were seated at small tables dcorated with yellow Spring flowers. No one was asked in after the dinner, as there was no dance.

The guests asked included the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hopkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bashmetieff, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Miss Janet Fish, and Miss Dorothea Carroll.

Also Judge Pierre Barlow, William C. Reick, Thomas F. Ryan, Frederick Baldwin, Frederick Juilliard, Eliot Gregory, Frank Munsey, Benjamin Nicoll, Frederick T. Martin, Gordon Fellows, Edward Fraser, Charles A. Munn, Charles Robinson and Charles Hayden.

Mrs. Fish will give a third dinner on Jan. 30 at which the Cosinos are to dance.

Mrs. J. Amory Haskell was the hostess last night of a theatre party given in honor of Miss Gertrude Hoyt, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Joseph Blachley Hoyt. After seeing "Peg o' My Heart," the party went to Sherry's for supper. The guests included the Misses Mary Haskell, Margaret Strong, and Edith Riker, cousins of Miss Hoyt; Louise Chappell, Susanne Warren, Margaret Trevor, Cornelia Cammann, Kate Willis, Eleanor Hartshorne, Mary Brooks, Elise Francke, Gertrude Mali, Louise Clarke, Marjorie Wiggin, Margaret Colgate, Amy Bradish Johnson, Clover Todd, Margaret Wagstaff, Mary E. B. Jones, and Harriet Paris.

Also William Fairchild, Thomas L. Johnson, William Symington, Charles and Brenton Welling, Edward Bogert, Vivian Palmieri, Jesse Hoyt, Shippen Davis, Leonard Wyeth, Francis Murray, Harold Harbey, Bryce and Steuart Wing, Thornton Brown, Dr. Harold Pardee, Daniel A. Riker, Porter Hoagland, Langdon Leslie, William Palmer, Lomax Littlejohn, Jr., Nicholas Biddle and Amory Haskell.

The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Haskell and Dr. Walter Chappell and Mrs. Chappell.

Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine gave a costume dinner last evening for sixty guests, followed by dancing, for which about thirty others came in. The guests were seated at small tables trimmed with Spring flowers. Mrs. Valentine was dressed as Madame Pompadour, her sister, Miss Henrietta Porter, was an Egyptian Princess, and Mr. Valentine was a courtier of the Louis XIV period.

Miss Kathleen Anderson, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Allen, had a theatre party given for her by Mrs. Allen, followed by supper at the Ritz-Carlton. The guests included the Misses Rosamond Sherman, Ethel Outerbridge, Emily Montague, Caroline T. Coxe, Cornelia Beekman McLoughlin, A. Talbot Jones, Dwight Partridge, Daingerfield Lewis, Gaillard Rademel, Mayhew Washburn and Herbert Sherman, Jr.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander gave a large dinner dance at her residence, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, for her two elder daughters, the Misses Harriet and Janetta Alexander. A number of additional guests were asked in for the dancing, and supper was served soon after midnight. The guests included most of the older girls, some of the season's débutantes, and a few young married people.

Mrs. William Church Osborn invited a number of guests yesterday afternoon to her house, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, to meet Mrs. Julian Heath and for tea. Mrs. Heath gave a short talk on the work of the Housewives' League, emphasizing the necessity of personal responsibility and concerted action among women in order to improve conditions and lower the cost of living.

DRAMA MORNING AT ST. REGIS.

Miss Ada Sterling Entertains—Chansons en Crinoline at Plaza.

Miss Ada Sterling gave the fifth of her Drama Mornings yesterday at the St. Regis, after which several luncheons were given. Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had as her guests at luncheon Miss Sterling, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. George Elmore Hyde, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. James Gregory McLoughlin, Mrs. William Alfred Perry, Miss Laura Shannon, Miss Sylvia Zan, Mrs. James Edwards Wyckoff, Mrs. Franklin H. Carter and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury.

Miss Anna Case and Maurice Farkoa were the soloists yesterday morning at the second series of Chansons en Crinoline at the Plaza. The programme consisted of English songs and dances, the artists being in English madrigal costume. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

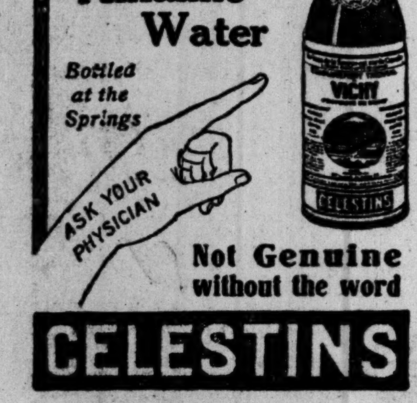
Mildeberger-Harbeck Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillie Adelaide Mildeberger, daughter of Mrs. Amelia A. Mildeberger of Bay Shore, L. I., to Dr. Charles J. Harbeck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck of 806 Lexington Avenue. Dr. Harbeck is a member of several clubs and was graduated from Harvard in 1900 and Columbia in 1905. The Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck are his sisters.

EPPIG—TAGGART.

Mrs. Joseph Eppig of Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Barbara J. Eppig, to Paul J. Taggart of Wilmington, Del. No date has been set for the wedding.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Natural Alkaline Water



Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw are giving a dance to-night at their residence, 985 Fifth Avenue.

The last of the three Sherry dances will take place to-night at Sherry's. These dances have been among the most successful of the Winter.

The usual midwinter ball of the Ardsley Club will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 31, at the clubhouse. Owing to the early advent of Lent the ball is being given earlier this season. Many prominent society women are included among the patronesses.

The Duc de Richelieu, who is to marry Miss Eleanor Douglas Wise of Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 8, has taken a large suite of apartments in the Carlton Chambers, in Madison Avenue, which he and his bride will occupy after their marriage.

Mrs. Archibald Gracie and her daughter, Miss Edith Temple Gracie, are at their apartment at 34 East Thirty-second Street, after a visit to Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Goethals of Washington are at the Wolcott for the week-end.

The St. Christopher Leage will give their annual costume ball to-night at the Plaza. There will be costumes for the men at the door. A number of dinners are being given before the dance, Mrs. W. J. Curtis, Mrs. Ashton Clarkson, Mrs. Richmond Mayo Smith, Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. John B. Moore, and Mrs. Henry Clay Adams being among the dinner hostesses.

Miss Julia A. Gallup of this city and John Harrison of Minneapolis, Minn., are to be married to-morrow at noon in St. Matthew's Church in West Eighty-fourth Street. A reception is to follow at the home of Miss Gallup's cousins, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Tilton, 14 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings are at the Plaza for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and their son, Edwin Gould, Jr., of Ardsley, are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit.

The Duke and Duchess de Talleyrand and the young Duke Howard de Sagan have left the St. Regis and will be the guests of Howard Gould at Castle Gould, Sands Point, L. I., until Sunday, when they will return to the hotel to remain until they sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Everman and their two daughters, who came here from Texas in a private car to attend the Shepard-Gould nuptials, left last night for their home in Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton are going South for a short trip, including a visit to Washington, D. C., where they will be the guests of Mr. Lorton's cousin, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, at the annual charity ball in that city, of which Miss Heth is President.

Mrs. Cass Gilbert is giving two dinners for her daughters, the Misses Emily and Julia Gilbert, the first to be given to-night, and the second on Friday, Jan. 31.

Mrs. Joseph Widener, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton, left yesterday for Philadelphia.

Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes will give a dinner to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria for her son, D. Oliphant Haynes, Jr., before the Yale play, and will entertain with dancing after the performance at her home, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Charles Burnet Bradley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Constance Zerrahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franz E. Zerrahn of Milton, Mass., are to be married on April 5 in Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert are giving a musicale and dance to-night at their Fifth Avenue residence for their daughter, Miss Gertrude Herbert; Mrs. John Porter Shannon will be hostess at a dance for her daughter, Miss Margery Shannon; Mrs. Percy R. Pyne is giving a small dance to-night, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate are to entertain at dinner.

NEW MUSICAL PIECE SCORES.

"The Man with Three Wives," Lehar's Latest, Pleases Greatly.

THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES, operetta in three acts, by Franz Lebar, with book and lyrics by Agnes Bangs Morgan and Harold Atteridge. Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

First Clerk	Jack McCoy
Second Clerk	Robert Ranier
Third Clerk	Walter Smith
Franz	Robert G. Pitkin
Rosa	Dorothy Webb
Baron Pickford	Leslie Kenyon
Capt. Adhemar	Stewart Baird
Lieut. Loriot	Arthur Geary
Marie Flix	Katheryn Sainpolis
Flix	Harold A. Robe
Blix	James Billings
Anna	Marah Vivian
Hans Zifler	Cecil Lean
Lori	Alice Yorke
Sidonie	Charlotte Greenwood
Wendelin	Sydney Grant
Colette	Sophye Barnard
Blanche	Marguerite La Pierie
Suzette	Ida Jeanne
Olivia	Dolly Castles
Alice	Cleo Mayfield
Cabby	Frank Hart

"The Man With Three Wives" whom they told about last night at Weber & Fields's Music Hall did not really have three wives, but he came very near it, and for once there was reason to be grateful for a man's nearly committing bigamy, or trigamy, because recounting his adventures has led to one of the best musical entertainments seen for some time. Last night's audience enjoyed it immensely.

To begin with the person most prominently associated with it, Franz Lehar, has provided a score that the foyer talk during intermissions placed along with the "Merry Widow," skipping some that have come between. It is all in the light mood and the tunes are insinuating and graceful. It sparkles and soothes, and stirs too, as witness the march finale to the second act under the not too promising title of "Paris, Oh Festive Land." This score was entrusted last night to a large orchestra, which might be summarized by the fact that it employed four horns, and its members, under the direction of Oscar Radin, had a prominent part in the reception of the piece.

Shortly after the rise of the first curtain things began to happen, and they kept happening until a quarter past eleven. Not even the suburbanites left early.

The story of the operetta had to do with the marital adventures of one Hans Zifler, courier to a tourist agency in Vienna. He was the husband of Lori, and he happened to have been engaged for a long time to Colette, head of a ballet school in Paris, and Olivia, who kept a hotel in London, and he neither mentioned these ladies to his wife, nor informed either of them of the fact that he was theirs no longer. His secretary was in exactly the same state of affairs as regards the maids of the ladies his employer was interested in, and they made a combined visit to the Paris and London establishments, accompanied by Hans's wife and her maid, the former posing as her husband's sister and accompanied by Baron Pickford, the employer of Hans, who was anxious to show Lori that her husband was unfaithful and so get her himself. He did not succeed, for Hans wriggled out of it in the end, assisted by the two fiancées, who had found metal more attractive in the meantime.

The plot proved not much more important than those in musical comedies usually are, being sufficiently unobtrusive to cause the audience to forget it was getting its fun over the idea of marital infelicity, which, as a matter of fact, it was not, owing to the aforesaid unobtrusiveness.

One of the most noticeable things about the production was the proof it offered of the fact that it is possible to get a whole evening's entertainment without even a suspicion of the turkey trot, or any other kindred form of stage dancing of the moment.

Indeed "The Man With Three Wives" went pronouncedly in the opposite direction. At the opening of the second act, advantage being taken of the scene in a ballet school, there was an ambitious exhibition of the good things the real ballet has to offer. In this scene Mlle. Dazie and Signor Bonfiglio, assisted by a large staff of coryphees, provided one of the most appreciated features.

Cecil Lean, with an expansive smile and a lock of hair with which he subdued his fiancées whenever they got obstreperous, was the courier around whom the story revolved. Alice Yorke was the wife, and Sophye Barnard and Dolly Castles the two fiancées. They provided a trio that met all the singing and pulchritudinous demands of their rôles. Charlotte Greenwood was liberally applauded for her familiar antics in an eccentric rôle. Stewart Baird and Arthur Geary filled singing rôles in a successful manner.

The costumes designed by Melville Ellis were of the sort to attract attention for their harmonious and pleasing designs. And the stage direction of J. C. Huffman and William J. Wilson merits a word of praise.

Engagement Reception.

The engagement of Sol M. Eckhouse and Miss Florence Meyer, both of Newark, N. J., was announced at a supper and reception at the Washington in Newark on Wednesday evening. Among the out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Rothschild and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rubin, of New York.

'THE NEW SECRETARY' IS LONG DRAWN OUT

With Little to Reward the Patient Listener to Its Inconsequential Expositions.

CO-STARS APPEAR IN IT

Miss Doro Hardly Equal to the Opportunities, Mr. Cherry Agreeable, and Mr. Gottschalk Very Good.

THE NEW SECRETARY, a comedy in three acts by Francis de Croisset, adapted by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. Lyceum Theatre.

Robert Leavaltier	Charles Cherry
Baron Garnier	Frank Kemble-Cooper
Paraineaux	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Faloize	Claude Gillingwater
Miran-Charville	Wilson Hummel
Bourgeot	A. G. Andrews
Marquis De Sauveterre	Harry Redding
Vicomte De Drossais	Robert W. Smiley
Ducray	Conrad Cantzen
Georgie Garnier	Mac Macomber
Helene Miran-Charville	Marie Doro
Mme. Flory	Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Mme. Miran-Charville	Annie Esmonde
Irma	Kitty Brown
Julie	Edith Wyckoff

An author, an adaptor, two stars, and a zealous and liberal management would seem to be enough to lend some value to almost any theatrical endeavor. But the combination, with the addition of several very good actors and at least two sets of new scenery out of a possible three, failed to vitalize "The New Secretary," which proceeded for the most part rather somnolently to that point where the two principals clinch in the finish.

Indeed, if "The New Secretary" left one with any special desire to speculate it was upon this almost inevitable conclusion to our plays no matter how illogical or hurried the result might seem. As a matter of fact Robert Levaltier, the new secretary, and Helene Miran-Charville, the haughty little daughter of his rich employer, wouldn't possibly by any chance have fallen into each other's arms at this particular moment in real life, whatever they might have been doing later. But plays must end. And as this one was mostly tedious, there was, after all, some consolation in the action.

Having made it plain therefore that they do marry in the end, or are about to do so, it may be as well to explain that this felicitous conclusion is only reached after she has heartily despised him, and he has feverishly denounced her, or to be exact, as heartily as it is in the power of Miss Marie Doro to express any emotion, and as feverishly as would seem to accord with the always adorably correct procedure of Charles Cherry.

The he in the case was a more or less penniless young man who had come as private secretary with the determination of marrying his employer's daughter and otherwise mending his ill-fortune. And both of these things he ultimately accomplishes through his cleverness in outwitting a pair of rascally adventurers who are prepared to take advantage of their host's aristocratic dislike of the word business and any effort on his own part which it might involve.

In a somewhat too extensive first act the fact is conveyed that there are many suitors for the hand of Mlle. Helene Miran-Charville, but she will have none of them. In fact, though she naively confesses to a desire for children, a sentiment heartily approved by her grandma, she admits herself as abnormal in respect to a lack of interest in any one seeking to make love to her, a sentiment, it may be added, which both parent and grandparent as positively deplore. But as the curtain falls on the first act the new secretary appears on the scene, and the little maiden eyes him curiously.

Aha, says your second self, I can guess the end. And it need hardly be added after what has been said in the opening paragraphs, that the guess is a correct one.

But before the familiar ending the new secretary must make himself thoroughly disliked, a condition not altogether impossible, and the heroine presently describes him as an officious meddler, a walking encyclopedia, and a butter-in where he is not wanted, or words to that effect. There is rather an amusing scene in which the new secretary twits the girl about her photograph and another effective one in which he prevents the signing of a contract until he has safeguarded his employer's interest. The last act also, provides some cause for amusement, and would allow for more in the hands of a comedienne skillful enough to avail herself of the opportunities. But Miss Doro, save for a delicate prettiness and a complete familiarity with a few tricks which she employs over and over again, has but the faintest sense of comedy acting.

In the rôle of the secretary Mr. Cherry finds nothing that he cannot accomplish easily, pleasantly, and with good grace, and his suave, well-mannered acting is entirely in keeping with what the rôle demands.

A distinctly clever characterization, by long odds the best thing in the play, is provided by Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk, who also adds value to it in a very skillful and natural make-up. And there is good acting by Mr. Gillingwater, Mrs. Whiffen, Miss Esmond, and a child who confesses to the name of Mac Macomber.

"The New Secretary," however, is rather light stuff. And its newness is chiefly in the qualifying adjective of the title.

MISS MacELHINNY A BRIDE.

The wedding of Miss Margaret MacElhinny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. MacElhinny of 202 West 103d Street, and Eugene J. Reid took place last evening at 6 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, 107th Street, near Broadway, the Right Rev. Mgr. Francis Wall officiating.

After the church ceremony a supper was given at Delmonico's for the immediate relatives.

Engagement of Miss McKee Denied.

James R. McKee of this city, Vice President of the General Electric Company, denied emphatically yesterday the report published on Tuesday that his daughter, Miss Mary Lodge McKee, a granddaughter of President Benjamin Harrison, was engaged to Kurt Reisinger, of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reisinger. Mr. McKee said no ground whatever existed or had existed for such a report.

Sculptress Shows Bust of Col. Owen.

A reception was given to a few friends Wednesday night by Miss Belle Kinney, a young sculptress, at her studio at 61 Fifth Avenue, to exhibit the bust of the late Col. Richard Owen, which she had recently finished. The bust occupied a position in the centre of the studio, and was surrounded at its base by a mass of palms. The work is soon to be placed in the State Capitol at Indianapolis in appreciation of the kindness Col. Owen showed to the Confederate soldiers who were his prisoners in Camp Morton during the early months of 1862. The guests, of whom the majority were from Nashville, the home of Miss Kinney, were very appreciative.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hans Kronold will give a 'cello recital at Carnegie Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4. He will be assisted by Ivan Isenberg, pianist.

Paul Reimers, the lieder singer, will be the soloist at the Colony Club on Sunday evening.

The third and last subscription concert of the tenth season of the Russian Symphony Orchestra will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 6, at Aeolian Hall, when a Wagner-Tschaikowsky programme will be presented.

The Elsa Fischer String Quartet will give a concert in the hall of the Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening under the auspices of the People's Institute.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Buffalo" Jones will make his last appearance on the lecture stage at Carnegie Hall on the evenings of January 27 and 29, with a children's matinee in the afternoon of the latter day. His talk, illustrated with moving pictures, will describe his recent experience in Africa, lassoing the beasts of the jungle.

Cohan & Harris, managers of the Astor Theatre, where "Fine Feathers" is being produced, say that they object to the intention of H. H. Frazee, producer of the play, of giving "flying" matinees of the piece in nearby towns, as their contract with him stipulates that no performance of the play shall be given within 150 miles during its run in the city.

The next performance by the Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Francais will occur at the Aerial Theatre atop the New Amsterdam on Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1.

"Jim's Nerve," a one-act play by Louis Rouillion, will be presented at an entertainment of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs at the Berkeley Theatre on Jan. 30.

GERMANS DANCE FOR CHARITY

2,000 Attend Ball at Astor—E. Wolkwitz Leads Grand March.

The German Charity Ball was held last night at the Hotel Astor, and about 2,000 guests attended. The grand march began at 10:30, Ernest Wolkwitz leading with Mrs. William J. Amend, who wore a gown of gold thread brocade with a gold lace train, the bodice of Italian lace being studded with pearls and rhinestones. She carried a bouquet of orchids.

The ballroom was decorated with ferns, and the word "Charity" burned in large electric letters at the south end. The music was continuous and the dancing general. All of the adjoining rooms were used, and supper was served in the orangerie shortly after midnight.

The boxholders included Herman Ridder, George Ehret, Ernest Wolkwitz, E. M. Burghard, Henry Heide, Phillip Hoffmen, William Hoffmann, George S. Runk, John F. Becker, John W. Weber, Henry W. Boettger, German Hospital, J. B. and B. J. Greenhut, Fred Benken, R. Maynicke, Julius Franke, Theodore Sutro, John C. Heintz, Jacob Siegel, Francis Draz, George J. Stier, C. B. Wolffram, West Side German Dispensary, Ladies' Society of the Arion, Damen Verein des Arion, St. Mark's Hospital, A. C. Bosselmann, German Poliklinik, Ladies' Society of the German Liederkranz, Damen Verein des Deutscher Liederkranz, J. C. G. Hupfel, R. J. Schaefer, William H. Klenke, Jacob Ruppert, William C. Muschenheim, F. A. Muschenheim, E. G. N. Woerz, George S. Nicholas, Beethoven Bachelors, Jung Arion, Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, and Albert Prybel.

Gov. Sulzer to Lead Grand March.

Gov. Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer will lead the grand march of the ball to be held in the Hotel Astor Feb. 8 in behalf of the People's Hospital. The Governor gave his promise yesterday to a committee which visited him at Albany. Gov. Sulzer is a Director of the Hospital. Others recently elected to the directorate are: John Temple Graves, Allan Robinson, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Samuel S. Koenig, Edward Mandel, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, S. I. Frankenstein, John H. Delaney, Marcus Brown, Hugo Gutfreund, Abraham Goldschmidt, and Moses Bennett Fertig.

DEAN OF BROOKLYN BAR DEAD

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Almost 92, Killed by a Fall.

George Greenwood Reynolds, former Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the dean of bench and bar in that borough, died yesterday as the result of injuries received in a fall on Wednesday night. He was within two weeks of his 92d birthday. Ex-Judge Reynolds had visited the home of William G. Lowe at 58 Remsen Street. Leaving the house, he slipped on the steps and fell to the sidewalk, striking his head. Physicians who were called, after he had been carried into his home at 44 Remsen Street, found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull.

Ex-Judge Reynolds was the sole survivor of the Brooklyn Bar as it stood in 1854. He was also the last survivor of the Wesleyan University class of 1841. He was born in Amenia, N. Y., on Feb. 7, 1821. He entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and was graduated in the class of '41. He studied law in Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1844.

In 1872 Mr. Reynolds was elected to the City Court bench to succeed Judge Thompson. Judge Reynolds was identified with the Liberal Republican movement, as a supporter of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. From 1884 until his term was over in 1887, he was Chief Judge.

Ex-Judge Reynolds was appointed by the Governor in 1881 to hold Supreme Court, and for a time he served in the dual capacity of a City Court Judge and a Justice of the Supreme Court. After his term of service on the bench ended he resumed the practice of law.

Ex-Judge Reynolds was one of a commission appointed in 1890 to revise the provisions of the State Constitution in relation to the judiciary. He was a Director of the Brooklyn Trust Company and the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company. He was also President of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University in 1871. In 1890 he became President of the Board of Trustees.

Ex-Judge Reynolds left a grandson, George G. Reynolds, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank Reynolds. The members of the bench and bar in Brooklyn will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the County Court House to take suitable action on his death. The funeral services will be held at the Sands Street Church on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

William Gaston Hamilton.

William Gaston Hamilton, the last surviving grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and until his retirement in 1886 one of the foremost business men of this city, died yesterday at his residence on Gramercy Park. Mr. Hamilton was born on Sept. 15, 1832, at 28 Beach Street. Young Hamilton prepared to enter Columbia University, but was apprenticed at 18 to Henry R. Dunham & Co. and entered their machine shop. In 1861 he married Helen M. Pierson, the eldest daughter of Henry Lewis Pierson, iron merchant and owner of a large tract of land at Ramapo, N. Y. There he started the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company. He was President of the Hamilton Steeled Wheel Company of Philadelphia and for thirteen years supervised the construction of these wheels in the Altoona, Penn., foundries of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An amateur artist of no small merit, in his house are many of his oil paintings.

In 1891, as Chairman of the committee appointed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Mr. Hamilton built the first people's baths in the United States, at 9 Center Market Place. Mr. Hamilton was Vice President of the Mexican Telegraph Company, and Central and South American Telegraph Company; member of the Century, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, and Church Clubs, New York Geographical Society, Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, St. Nicholas Society, and Fellow of the Academy of Design. His children are William Pierson Hamilton, who married Juliet Pierpont Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan; Helen M. Rhinelander, wife of the Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Marie V. Swan, wife of Charles Fearing Swan.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. ALONZO GRANT SHARP, special agent in Atlanta, Ga., for the American Bell Telephone Company, died there yesterday of heart disease. Capt. Sharp was born in New York State, but after the war he settled in Chattanooga and was elected Mayor several times. He was also for a time Chief Post Office Inspector.

ROBERT GEORGE CAMP, 28 years old, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Camp Manufacturing Company, a large lumber concern, died on Wednesday at his residence in Franklin, Va.

H. ASHBY McCULLOCH, former Superintendent of the Interoceanic Railroad of Mexico and the Peruvian Southern Railroad, died on Wednesday in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EDWARD SKRINE BERRALL, 49 years old, who was connected with the Graphophone Typewriting Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 922 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN RICE BROWNE, 91 years old, died on Wednesday at his home in Jersey City. Mr. Browne was for fifty years connected with the firm of James H. Dunham, dry goods merchants of 340 Broadway.

Mrs. REGINA GREENWALD, widow of Solomon Greenwald, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Gutenstein, at 251 West Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Greenwald was born in 1832.

GEORGE NEWKIRK, 60 years old, a retired hotel proprietor, died on Wednesday at his home in Jersey City.

CHARLES H. GAGE, 65 years old, who was connected with the Gilsey House in this city and for twenty years cashier of the United States Hotel in Saratoga, died on Tuesday at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

JAMES McKERNAN, 68 years old, who was for twenty years linen expert for Lamb, Finley & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Mount Vernon.

CHARLES W. DOBBINS, 48 years old, of the staff of The New York Herald, died yesterday at his home, 30 Central Avenue, Flushing.

GEORGE KASSEBAUM, former manager of the East New York office of The Brooklyn Eagle, died Wednesday at his home, 216 Logan Street, East New York.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, 76 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 26 Truxton Street, Brooklyn. He was a former pastor of the Dunton Congregational Church.

JOHN H. MEYERS, a famous minstrel of a generation ago, and known in the theatrical profession as "Count," died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 77 years old.

Dr. JAMES ALEXANDER PETRIE died in Philipsburg, N. J., yesterday, aged 70 years. He was a graduate of Kings College, London. Dr. Petrie was a surgeon in the United States Navy, and served in the civil war.

GEORGE W. ODELL, President of the Townsend-Odell Company, a realty corporation, and head of the organbuilding house of J. H. & C. S. Odell, died yesterday at his home, 267 West Eighty-ninth Street, aged 56 years. He was a native of New York City. Mr. Odell is survived by his wife.

M'MILLIN PICTURES SOLD FOR $442,395

Harpignies's "The Meissonier Pine" Is Purchased by G. H. Ainsley for $12,900.

$7,200 FOR A LARGILLIERE

Schreyer's "The Stampede" Fetches $5,500, and Van Loo's "Marquise de Maillebois" $5,000.

The final sale of the Emerson McMillin collection of pictures under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel last evening, was a quiet one. The rain and the somewhat less important pictures kept the audience down to about half that of the night before. The returns, however, for the fifty sold, amounted to $79,960, bringing the total for the entire collection of 238 pictures to $442,395.

It was a large and beautiful Harpignies: "The Meissonier Pine—Souvenir of Antibes," which brought the highest price of the evening, going to George H. Ainsley for $12,900. There is a letter from the artist to Mr. McMillin which goes with the picture. In it he says, after expressing his pleasure that his correspondent has become the owner of the picture:

"It is one of my works to which I devoted great care. The place is well known, on the coast of the Mediterranean, near the Gulf of Juan. I believe I have painted it with spirit and a great deal of life, for the site is a very grand one."

The enormous triple-trunked pine stands in the foreground of the picture, and, looking deep into it between other trees, one may see the mountains outlined against the distant horizon. It was painted in 1902.

The "Portrait of the Marquise du Chalet as 'Astronomy,'" by Largilliere, brought the second highest price of the evening, going to Edward Brandus for $7,200. A second Largilliere, "Portrait of the Duchess of Escher," went to the Blakesley Galleries for $5,100. A portrait of "The Marquise de Maillebois," by Van Loo, went to Edward Brandus for $5,000. A Schreyer, "The Stampede," horses frightened by a fire, went to A. Benziger for $5,500.

Following is a list of the pictures bringing the highest prices, the names of the artists, purchasers, and prices:

Moorish Horsemen—Eugene Fromentin; Charles Kohler	$600
Louis XIII, Enfant, Sortant de L'Eglise—Isabey; Georges Petit Galleries	1,800
Bull and Dog—Brascassat; W. W. Seaman, agent	1,650
Coast View—Courbet; C. W. Kraushaar	525
The Broken Pitcher—Bonnat; Charles Kohler	3,100
On the Banks of the Nile—Fromentin; Knoedler & Co.	1,025
Napoleon Reviewing the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons in 1807—Detaille; R. H. Lorenz, agent	2,600
Interior of a Mosque—Alberto Pasini; P. H. Pavlirtch	850
The Haymakers—Munkacsy; Dr. P. Mirsch	1,125
The Babe—Charles Chaplin; George Petit Galleries	1,700
Standard Bearer—Roybet; M. C. Anderson	900
La Moissonneuse—Antoine Vollon; Knoedler & Co.	1,050
La Voix Celeste—Hebert; Knoedler & Co.	1,700
The Cherry Picker—Bouguereau; Charles Kohler	1,500
The Stampede—Schreyer; A. Benziger	5,500
The Meissonier Pine, Harpignies; George H. Ainsley	12,900
Mlle. Oliver—Greuse; Loring, agent	950
Portrait of a Lady—Ramsey; Blakesley Galleries	750
Portrait Col. Martin—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Blakesley Galleries	700
Miss Robinson—George Romney; R. H. Lorenz, agent	1,450
Lady Melville—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Edward Brandus	1,500
Countess of Carlisle—Sir Peter Lely; Dr. Paul Mersch	1,450
Portrait of a Court Lady—Jean Raoux; Capt. J. R. De Lamar	850
Elizabeth, Countess of Chesterfield—Sir Peter Lely; Blakesley Galleries	2,550
James Prescott of Warwick—Sir Peter Lely; Erich Galleries	1,100
Mme. d'Argenville—Santerre; Edward Brandus	2,300
The Marquis de Maillebois—Van Loo; Edward Brandus	5,000
Marquise de Chatelet—Largilliere; Brandus	7,200
Duchess of Escher—Largilliere; Blakesley Galleries	5,100
Duchess de Noailles—Rigaud; Capt. De Lamar	3,100
Duchesse de La Valliere—Pierre Mignard, (attributed)—Mrs. Rumsay of the Hotel Plaza	580

This was the best collection of both American and foreign pictures ever sold in this country, according to Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby.

$250,000 FOR A REMBRANDT.

"Pilgrim at Prayer," Dated 1661, Purchased by John N. Willys.

The picture by Rembrandt, "Pilgrim at Prayer," which was sold day before yesterday to John N. Willys of Toledo from the Reinhardt Galleries of this city, for $250,000, belongs to the religious pictures of the painter's last decade. It represents a pilgrim in prayer, and the ascetic type of the face is brought out with a feeling for spiritual quality rare even in Rembrandt's art. The yellowish brown pilgrim's cape is fastened on the right shoulder with the typical scallop shell, and a pleated white shirt is seen at the neck. In front at the right is a table on which is laid his pilgrim's hat, and a staff leans against the wall. It was formerly in the collection of Maurice Kann and is illustrated in Bode's monumental work on Rembrandt. Bode says of the picture:

> The half length of the Praying Pilgrim, in profile, to the right, belonging to M. Moritz Kann of Paris, dated 1661, differs radically from his other studies of monks. Whereas in these latter the chief attraction to the artist was the opportunity they gave for new and piquant effects of light in the illumination of the head under the cowl, it was the pilgrim's personality, his ascetic features, and fervid devotion that fascinated the master, and he accordingly presents him in a more even light, shed over the whole figure. It is a magnificent study of character, rich in graduation in spite of the absence of local tints, luminous in coloring, broadly treated, and in its way perfectly elaborated.

These late works of Rembrandt are favorites with American collectors. Although the old painter became bankrupt in 1656, the fire of his genius continued to burn clear. From the year of his bankruptcy came the "Sibyl" belonging to Mr. Davis of Boston, and the "St. Paul," belonging to Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, Mrs. Huntington's "Virgil" and George Gould's "Standard Bearer" date only a year or so further back; the "Jupiter and Mercury in the House of Philemon and Baucis," formerly in the Yerkes collection, dates from the year 1658, and so do the magnificent self-portrait belonging to Mr. Frick, a head of Christ belonging to Mr. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Altman's wonderful "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails."

To the decade of the sixties belong the two portraits of men in the Metropolitan Museum, the picture of "Lucretia Stabbing Herself" in the Borden collection, the "Pilate Washing His Hands" in the Altman collection, and the portraits of Titus and his wife in the same collection, also the fine portrait belonging to Charles M. Schawb of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's "Hendrickje Stoffels." There are others, also, but they by no means include all the great Rembrandts owned in this country. Several no less discriminating collectors have preferred the canvases of his younger, less emotional period, and have acquired very important and beautiful examples. In only one case has a really fine Rembrandt been lost to this country after having been brought here—the well-known case of the Petronella Buys.

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Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York

MME. METZGER APPEARS.

Contralto Comes from Hamburg to Sing at Philharmonic Concerts.

The soloist of last night's Philharmonic concert had gone through an unusual experience. She had come to this country for the sole purpose of singing with the Philharmonic Society last night and this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, after which she will go back to Europe. This soloist was Mme. Ottilie Metzger, leading contralto of the Hamburg Stadt Theatre. American visitors to Bayreuth have heard her, and in Germany she is spoken of, it is said, in the same breath with Margarete Matzenauer and Ernestine Schumann-Heink, both of whom she resembles to some degree.

Last night Mme. Metzger was heard in Andromache's Lament from Bruch's "Achilles," and five songs, Brahms's "Sapphische Ode," Schubert's "Tod und das Mädchen," "Rastlose Liebe," a "folk song" of Weber's, and Hugo Wolf's "Der Freund." As might have been expected of a dramatic singer she was heard to greater advantage in the lament of Andromache than she was in the songs. Her voice proved to be of good quality—some of the notes in her middle voice are especially warm—and also of ample size, although one could but realize that it had lost something both in the size and quality of the tone. Her singing, moreover, was often of the sort that one hears from the more explosive type of German singers, singing which cannot be highly commended. However, she disclosed a broad dramatic style which might have placed an estimate of her on a higher level had she been singing in opera rather than concert.

The programme further included Beethoven's overture "Prometheus," Berlioz's overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Mozart's C minor symphony, and Strauss's tone poem, "Tod und Verklärung."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

SISTO—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., Katherine Sinclair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville W. Williams, to Joseph A. Sisto.

Brooklyn.

BLANCO—GREER.—Jan 22, Jessie R. Greer to Louis F. Blanco.

CASTYGLONE—CASTLE.—Jan. 22, Olive Castle to Francis Castyglone.

O'BRIEN—HAGGERTY.—Jan. 22, Agnes M. Haggerty to Thomas F. O'Brien.

Jersey City.

BORST—McINTIRE.—Jan. 22, Zella McIntire to Dr. Guernsey J. Borst.

Died.

BERRALL.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, aged 49 years, Edward Skrine Berrall. Funeral services at his late residence, 922 8th Av., Brooklyn, Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

BLACKWELL.—At Springville, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1913, in her 87th year, Jennet D., wife of the late James M. Blackwell and daughter of the late Philip W. Engs. Funeral services at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Astoria, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock.

BROWNE.—In Jersey City, on Jan. 22, 1913, John R. Browne, in his 91st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 651 Jersey Av., Jersey City, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BROWN.—Ancient Lodge, No. 724, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at 1,252 Dean St., Brooklyn, for the purpose of holding Masonic services over our late brother, James L. Brown.

ELIAL T. FOOTE, Master.
STEPHEN B. WHEELER, Sec'y.

CURRAN.—Suddenly on Jan. 23, 1913, Ellen, beloved wife of the late Daniel Curran and mother of Rev. Wm. F. Curran. Funeral from her late residence, 749 Union St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1913, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay St., N. Y., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary.

DAVENPORT.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1913, Anna L., daughter of the late Newbury Davenport, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her residence, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

DE LA MATER.—Jan. 23, 1913, Nathaniel J. De La Mater, aged 36 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 804 West 126th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Jan. 22, 1913, Amzi Dodd, in his 90th year. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Friday afternoon, on arrival of 2:50 train from New York, D., L. & W. Railroad.

ELLIOTT.—John, aged 56. Remains lying at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

HALL.—At his residence, 336 Monroe St., Brooklyn, William Pomeroy, son of the late William Parker and Silence Chamberlain Hall, formerly of Saratoga Springs. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913, at his residence, Gramercy Park, New York City, William Gaston Hamilton, in his eighty-first year. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St., New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock.

HAMPTON.—At Croton, N. J., Monday, Jan. 20, 1913, William L. Hampton, beloved husband of Emma C. Hampton. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 65 Pinehurst Av., near West 180th St., on Friday, Jan. 24, at 8:30 P. M.

HARWOOD.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 23, Sarah Bradford, widow of the late Edward Everett Harwood, in her 67th year. Funeral private. Interment at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

HEIG.—At Stratford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1913, Augusta M. Heig, beloved wife of Rudolph Heig, in her 52d year. Funeral services at Christ Church, 406 East 19th St., New York, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26, 1913, at 2 o'clock.

JEANNE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1913, Annie, beloved wife of Paul Jeanne, aged 76 years. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 24, from her late residence, 89 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church. Please omit flowers.

KLUENTER.—John, on Jan. 21, 1913, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral private on Friday, Jan. 24. Baltimore, Md., and Allentown, Penn., papers please copy.

LOUNSBURY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, Joshua Wardell Lounsbury, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral service Friday morning, 24th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, from his son's residence, 685 West End Av.

MARTIN.—Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1913, Mary A., wife of Patrick Martin, in her 68th year. Funeral from her late residence, 473 East 137th Street, Bronx, Saturday, Jan. 25, 10 A. M.; thence to St. Jerome's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond Cemetery.

McKERNAN.—At his home, 39 South 11th Av., Mount Vernon, on Jan. 22, James McKernan. Requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Saturday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M. Boston and New Haven papers please copy.

MATTHIESSEN.—Suddenly, in San Francisco, on Jan. 21, Fanny, beloved wife of Frederick William Matthiessen of La Salle, Ill.

MAY.—Ferdinand, Jan. 22, suddenly, in his 49th year. Dearly beloved husband of Nathan Ash May. Dearly beloved father of Paulyne and Louise May. Funeral services Friday at 10 o'clock at his late residence, 1215 Madison Av. Interment private.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913, at his residence, 267 West 89th St., George W. Odell, in the 56th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at his home, 44 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., George Greenwood Reynolds, in his 92d year. Funeral services at Sands Street Memorial Church, corner of Henry and Clark Streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—Entered into rest early Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1913, Burton, only and beloved son of Frank B. and E. Gertrude Robinson. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Ossining, N. Y., Friday afternoon, Jan. 24, at half-past three.

SEARS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1913, Alexander B. Sears, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 657 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 24, at 83:0 P. M. Interment on Saturday at Newburgh, N. Y.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913, Mary Florence, wife of Albridge C. Smith and daughter of the late Freeman and Mary Burwell Jackson Wood. Owing to illness in immediate family, funeral services and interment will be private.

STEVENSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, Dr. Clinton Stevenson, in his 48th year. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock. Medical Society of the County of New York and Sons of the Revolution are invited. Interment private.

STEVENSON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, Jan. 23, 1913. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Dr. Clinton Stevenson, at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

Died.

TEGETHOFF.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, Helen Marr, beloved wife of Charles C. Tegethoff. Funeral services at her late residence, 291 East Seventeenth street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At her home, 160 East 87th St., New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, Jessie Huntington Williams, daughter of the late E. Winslow and Lydia Marvin Williams of Norwich, Conn. Funeral service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St., 9 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 25. Interment at Norwich, Conn.

WILHELM.—Mrs. Elizabeth MacD., beloved wife of Ludwig Wilhelm and mother of Mrs. Walter Walden, 1,211 East 52d St., Chicago, Jan. 15. The funeral was held in Buffalo Jan. 19.

ARNHEIM.—Jennie, 604 West 115th St., Jan. 22.
BACH.—Edward, Jan. 21, aged 74. Funeral 934 8th Av., to-morrow, 4 P. M.
BIRNBAUM.—Joseph, 1,746 Anthony Av., Bronx, Jan. 22.
BROMILY.—Joseph, 663 East 217th St., Jan. 22, aged 51. Funeral service to-day.
BURLOWITZ.—Abram, 133 West 113th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
COLEMAN.—Christina, 529 West 133d St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
COLEMAN.—Elaine, 163 West 103d St., Jan. 22, aged 73. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
DEVLIN.—Terence F., 445 West 13th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow.
DONOHUE.—Andrew, 174 East 108th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
DUNN.—Margaret, 287 West 147th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-day.
EGAN.—Timothy S., 461 East 148th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow.
FARRELL.—John, 852 9th Av., Jan. 22. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
GOODMAN.—Alfred, 2,971 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Jan. 22, aged 12. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
GREENWALD.—Regina, 251 West 81st St., Jan. 22, aged 81. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
HERRMAN.—Abram, West New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 22. Funeral service to-day.
HILL.—Rev. John W., Jan. 22, aged 82. Funeral 171 8th Av.
IGOE.—Theresa, 234 East 76th St., Jan. 21.
JORDAN.—Kate, Jan. 22. Funeral 804 9th Av., Jan. 26, 2 P. M.
KEARNEY.—Annie V., 164 East 104th St., Jan. 22, aged 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
KINZEL.—Barbara, Jan. 22, aged 48. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
KURZI.—J. B., 11 West 18th St., Jan. 22, aged 61. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
MAGENHEIMER.—John, 434 East 87th St., Jan. 21, aged 83. Funeral private.
MALONE.—Arthur J., 330 East 29th St., Jan 21. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
MEYER.—John H. D., 177 East 90th St., Jan 22. Funeral notice later.
O'CONNEL.—William F., 28 East 127th St., Jan. 21.
O'CONNELL.—Michael, 1,068 3d Av., Jan. 21. Funeral to-day.
O'LEARY.—Mary, 1,051 Home St., Bronx, Jan. 21. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
O'NEILL.—John, 1,522 Williamsbridge Road, Westchester, Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow.
PRATT.—Ella F., 596 West 152d St., Jan. 22. Funeral private.
RABBINO.—Robert, 328 8th Av., Jan. 21, aged 13.
SCHOCHE.—Helen M., 1,093 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 21, aged 50. Funeral private.
SMITH.—Margaret, New Dorp, S. I., Jan. 22. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
THOMPSON.—Florence A., 815 East 233d St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow, 9:15 A. M.
WOHLFAHRT.—Robert, 409 East 14th St., Jan. 21. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BEADLE.—Mary A., 320 Union St., Jan. 22, age 81. Funeral Jan. 26, 2 P. M.
BOSCH.—Louisa W., 1,690 Gates Av., Jan. 21. Funeral to-morrow.
CASEY.—Roberta M., 802 Greene Av., Jan. 22, age 6.
DALY.—John C., 790 President St., Jan. 22, aged 35. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
DEVOY.—James M., 354 16th St., Jan. 21. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
DILLON.—Joseph, 100 Eckford St., Jan. 21, aged 43.
DUFF.—Margaret J., 35 Lafayette Av., Jan. 21, aged 73. Funeral private.
FENNELL.—Bertha, 1,447 Bushwick Av., Jan. 22, aged 54. Funeral service to-day.
FRANZ.—Mathilda, 1,328 Gates Av., Jan. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
GIEB.—John, 343 Prospect Av., Jan. 22, aged 26. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
HALL.—William P., 336 Monroe St., Jan. 23. Funeral private.
HOPPLER.—Jacob, German Evangelical Home, Jan. 21, aged 69. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
KASSEBAUM.—George C., 216 Logan St., Jan. 22, aged 18. Funeral notice later.
KAUFFMANN.—Marie, 909 Myrtle Av., Jan. 22, aged 47. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
KLODT.—Annie, 999 Pacific St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
KELLY.—Lawrence, 174 York St., Jan. 22, aged 45. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
KOLLMAN.—Charles, 871 Flushing Av., Jan. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
LEONARD.—James T., 145 Albany Av., Jan. 21. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
McGOLDRICK.—Patrick, 827 Willoughby Av., Jan. 21, aged 68. Funeral to-day 10 A. M.
MADIGAN.—Michael, 1,850 Myrtle Av., Jan. 21, aged 47. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
NAYLOR.—Almira, 709 Decatur St., Jan. 22, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow.
O'CONNOR.—Patrick J., 60 Huntington St., Jan. 21. Funeral to-morrow.
O'ROURKE.—Louis, 768 3d Av., Jan. 22, aged 20. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
POHL.—Anna, St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan 21.
REYNOLDS.—Thomas P., 91 Hart St., Jan. 21. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
SCHRADER.—Albert E., 374 Palmetto St., Jan. 22, aged 74. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
SHEDEL.—Arthur A., 455 Sumner Av., Jan. 23. Funeral service to-morrow.
STARCK.—Karl, German Evangelical Home, Jan. 21.
WALSH.—James, 968 Manhattan Av., Jan. 22, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
WALSH.—John, 446 47th St., Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AMROCK—Lillian, 720 West Side Av., Jersey City, Jan. 23. Funeral to-morrow.
BACHMAN.—Catherine M., 23 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, Jan. 22; aged 59.
CARLTON.—Carrie E., Reservoir Av., Jersey City, Jan. 22.
COLLIER—Josiah, Newark, Jan. 22; funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.
DOWD—Francis J, 20 121st St., Newark, Jan. 23; aged 2 months.
EBERLE—Frank, 17 Somerset St., Newark, Jan. 22; aged 41; funeral to-morrow 9:30 A. M.
FLEMING—David, 10 Alpine St., Newark, Jan. 23; funeral private.
KELLEY—Patrick N., 613 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Jan. 23; funeral to-morrow 9 A. M.
LANGSTROTH—Annie T., 158 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Jan. 23; funeral to-morrow 1:30 P. M.
LUDDEKE—Louis, 366 Bergen St., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 81; funeral Jan. 26.
McQUILLAN—Patrick, Newark, Jan. 22; funeral notice later.
MULLIGAN—Joseph, 341 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 22; funeral to-morrow.
MURPHY—Patrick, 210 15th St., Jersey City, Jan. 23.
NORRELL—Adeline, 264 Van Horne St., Jersey City, Jan. 22; funeral Jan. 26.
REILLY—James, 570 Newark Ave., Jersey City, Jan. 21; funeral to-day.
SCHNEIDER—Joseph, Sr., 147 Hamburg Pl., Newark, Jan. 22; aged 76.
SMITH—Frances, 27 Hudson St., Jersey City, Jan. 22; funeral Jan. 26.
SOELL—Augusta, 48 Lang St., Newark, Jan. 21; aged 45.
STREICHER—Frank. W. 61 Jefferson Av., Jersey City, Jan. 21; aged 63.
STRYKER—Annie L., 59 North 6th St., Newark, Jan. 22; aged 51; funeral to-day.
TEELING—Michael, 140 Garside St., Newark, Jan. 23; funeral to-morrow 9 A. M.
VOLK—George, 297 Littleton Av., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 69; funeral Jan. 27.
WELDON.—David R., 68 South St., Newark, Jan. 21; funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
ZINK—Jacob, 410 Highpoint Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 22; aged 51; funeral to-day.

Long Island.

BECK.—Joseph, Ridgewood, Jan. 21, aged 36.
BECKER.—Mary, Jamaica, Jan. 21, aged 68.
BUX.—Casper, College Point, Jan. 21, aged 82.
DOBBINS.—Charles W., 30 Central Av., Flushing, Jan. 22, aged 45.
DONNELLY.—Frank, Flushing, Jan. 21, aged 48.
GOETHKE.—Theodore, Woodside, Jan. 21, aged 65.
HEATOR.—George, Whitestone, Jan. 22.
KETCHAM.—Latting C., Flushing, Jan. 21, aged 81.
KING.—Carrie, Flushing, Jan. 22, aged 20.
KUHR.—Joseph, Jamaica, Jan. 21, aged 20.
LEWIS.—William G., Richmond Hill, Jan. 21.
SCHUMANN.—Anna M., Jamaica, Jan. 21, aged 35.
SHAW.—William H., Lynbrook, Jan. 23, aged 78. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
SHEATH.—George, Elmhurst.
WESTCOTT.—Alice, Jamaica, Jan. 21, aged 67.

Westchester County.

FOX.—Philip A., 2 Alder St., Yonkers, Jan. 21, aged 36.
KENNEDY.—Castella T., Katonah, Jan. 22. Funeral, to-morrow, 2 P. M.
RAYNER.—Hannah M., Yonkers, Jan. 21, aged 62.
ROGAN.—Julia S., Peekskill, Jan. 21, aged 34.
RYAN.—James, Portchester, Jan. 22. Funeral to-morrow.
THORN.—Esther A. Pleasantville, Jan. 22. Funeral Jan. 26.
VIDAL.—Angela J., 43 North Terrace Av., Mount Vernon, Jan. 22. Funeral to-day.

In Memoriam.

MORTIMER.—A solemn month's mind mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of George W. Mortimer, beloved son of Mary A. and the late John S. Mortimer, will be celebrated at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1913, at 9:45 A. M.

ALLEN.—Mary E.; mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8:30 A. M.
GREGORY.—James; mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., to-morrow, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.
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SLAYS HIS GIRL WIFE, THEN KILLS HIMSELF

W. V. Robinson, in Jealous Rage, Shoots Bride of Nine Months in Her Sister's Presence.

WRITES NOTE BEFORE SUICIDE

Accuses Wife of Association with Other Men—City Chauffeur He Names Is Arrested.

Married life which began last April after an acquaintance of less than a week ended yesterday afternoon, when Walter Vermilia Robinson shot and mortally wounded his wife, Marion Rose Robinson, and then put a bullet through his brain. The shooting occurred in the back parlor of the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Johnson, 4,469 Park Avenue, the Bronx. The tragedy ended a stormy married life, and before killing himself Robinson fled to his own room and there hastily wrote a note in which he accused his wife of friendship with other men and blamed his mother-in-law as the cause of all his trouble.

Robinson was an electrician employed in Long Island City. He did not go to work yesterday, and was around the house all morning. He and his wife had a quarrel just before he shot her and the husband went to his room in a rage. When he came down to the lower floor of the little frame house his wife was sitting near the piano. A woman friend had just finished playing a scrap of rag time. Miss Florence Johnson, the wife's sister, was sitting near the room leading into the kitchen and dining room.

"I want you to come out with me," the husband announced.

"I don't want to go," said Mrs. Robinson, and as she spoke her husband pulled a revolver from his hip pocket.

"You won't," he said, and with that he opened fire upon his wife. Mrs. Robinson sprang to her feet.

"Oh, Walter," she cried, "don't do that."

But as she spoke the man fired. Four times he shot. The first bullet struck her in the right side, the bullet entering her lung. Another struck her in the stomach. The third struck her in the back as she swung around. The last went wild.

Mrs. Johnson, who was ill upstairs, came running downstairs with her 9-year-old son John. John jumped at his brother-in-law and knocked the revolver from his hand. The latter stooped down quickly and picked it up.

"I will shoot you, too," he threatened the boy.

Then Robinson took one look at his wife lying on the floor and turned and walked up the stairs into his own room. There was a short interval, and then came the sound of two shots.

Women Flee From House.

The women who fled from the house found Sergeant Kelly of the Tremont Station and he ran back to the house. Mrs. Robinson was not dead and he at once notified Fordham Hospital and called up the Coroner's office. Coroner Healy was at the house within a short time. The wife regained consciousness. She said that her husband had shot her and that they had quarreled.

While Dr. Ahern was getting her ready to remove to the hospital she received extreme unction from Father Francis Duffy of the Church of the Saviour, 183rd Street, near Third Avenue. She died soon after she reached the hospital.

Robinson was dead when they found him. He had sent a bullet through the right side of his neck and another had entered his brain through the right temple. This is the note he wrote before ending his life:

> To Whom It May Concern:
>
> I haven't committed this deed without due consideration. My wife has been going out with other men right under my nose. Going out automobiling with this man Hobson, who is a married man. She even told me he was going to get a divorce so he could marry her. Wednesday night, when I came home, who was in the dining room but Hobson. Her mother is the cause of it all. She is making a white slave out of my wife. I will know she is at rest now and in no temptation. I know I won't be forgiven, but I must do this. Ask my mother to forgive me, as I love her, but I haven't shown it. Hoping I will be forgiven, I remain, a heartbroken husband,
>
> W. V. ROBINSON.

Husband Was Intensely Jealous.

Mrs. Johnson said that Robinson was intensely jealous of his wife. Soon after the shooting, William Hobson, the man mentioned in the suicide's letter, came to the house. He was questioned by the Coroner. He said he had taken Mrs. Robinson out automobiling, but she had always been with other members of the family. He is a city chauffeur operating a car for Edward J. Raldaris, Superintendent of Construction of the Department of Buildings in the Bronx. He is married and lives at 4,305 Park Avenue. Hobson was taken into custody by Coroner Healy as a material witness. Later he was released on bail furnished by Mr. Raldaris. The latter said that he had known Hobson for some time and had always found him trustworthy.

Mrs. Robinson was only 19 years old and her husband three years older. They were married less than a week after their first meeting. It was not a runaway match, the family said, the girl simply left home and went with Robinson to Burlington, Vt., where the young man was then working and married him there. In the pocket of the husband was found a small card case in which was a newspaper clipping showing that they were married in Burlington by the Rev. J. S. Braker of the First Baptist Church, on April 18, 1912.

The father of the dead man, Matthew Robinson, a motorman on the Union Railway, living at 453 East 138th Street, went to the Fordham Morgue about 9 o'clock last night and claimed the body of his son. John W. Johnson, father of the dead girl, who has a contracting and steam heating business at 314 West 176th Street, assumed charge of the girl's body.

Banquet for Billy Locke.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 23.—William Henry Locke, former Secretary of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club, bid farewell to Pittsburgh to-night at the Colonial Hotel, where he was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the sports writers of Pittsburgh. Among the seventy-five who gathered about the tables were some of the stars who shone on the diamond long ago. Ed Morris, who in his day was as well known as Ed Walsh, sat beside Hans Wagner. And the first time in his life Wagner made a speech. Toastmaster Morgan E. Gable, editor of The Gazette-Times, asked Hans to talk on "What Makes a Ball Player." Hans said it was fifteen years of kind treatment by the Pittsburgh fans.

Gov. Tener wired his regrets from Philadelphia. Connie Mack sent a letter in which he paid tribute to Locke and welcomed him to Philadelphia as head of the National League club of that city. Barney Dreyfuss told of his regret at losing Locke. "Ad" Gumbert, who pitched in the 90s when Gov. Tener was playing; Frank Killen, Elmer Smith, Ed Swartwood, Steve Toole, and other old diamond stars talked.

Two "Met" Golfers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23.—Two of the semi-finalists in the New Year's golf tourney here are metropolitan players. A. F. Southerland and V. B. Hubbell both won their matches to-day, the former figuring in the closest contest of the third flight, in which he defeated L. M. Stumerf of Chicago by 1 up. The other winners in to-day's matches are R. H. McElwee and A. A. Stagg of Chicago. The summary:

First Division (second round).—R. H. McElwee, Ontwentsia, defeated R. W. Henderson, Knollwood, 4 and 3; A. A. Stagg, Chicago, defeated G. C. Van Dusen, Minnikahda, 3 and 2; A. F. Southerland, Garden City, defeated L. M. Stumerf, Ravisloe, 1 up; V. B. Hubbell, Englewood, defeated J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, 6 and 1.

Second Division (semi-final).—E. W. Edwards, Hamilton, defeated R. L. Whitman, Myopia, 4 and 3; B. H. Kroger, Hamilton, defeated H. D. Keeler, St. Louis, by default.

Consolation (first round).—H. K. Bolton, Ontwentsia, defeated H. T. Keerner, Buffalo, 4 and 3; F. W. Lightner, Town and Country, defeated V. C. Longley, Wannamoisetta, by default; L. E. Martin, Oakley, defeated H. W. Gregg, Jr., St. Louis, 1 up; G. C. Van Dusen, Minnekahda, defeated C. W. Ware, Ontwentsia, 3 and 2.

NEW BASEBALL RULING.

National Commission Defines Method of Releasing Drafted Players.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The National Baseball Commission to-day set aside the release of Player Yant by the Chicago National League Club to the New Orleans Club, holding it to be illegal. Yant was drafted from Birmingham.

The commission also issued a notice to major league clubs, putting an interpretation on that part of the National agreement relative to the release of drafted players. It says that when a major league club desires to release a drafted player on whom it has obtained inter-league waivers it must notify only the Secretary of the National Association, the President of the league from which the player was drafted, and the National Commission.

If the player is claimed by the club from which he was drafted or any other club in the National Association the Secretary of that association will notify the club which drafted the player, the league from which he was drafted, and the commission within ten days after he has received notice, providing it is after Feb. 5. This is five days after the time National Association clubs are permitted to file claims for drafted major league players. If no National Association club claims the player, then the releasing club may do with him what it deems best. A major league club is required to enter into contract with its drafted players.

When a National Association club claims the player, a check for him must be forthcoming to the National Association within five days, and this will be forwarded through proper channels to the releasing club.

GILCHRIST NAVY CAPTAIN.

Rodes Declines Football Leadership a Second Term at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—At the meeting of the members of the Naval Academy football team held this afternoon, K. P. Gilchrist, right end, a member of the second class and a Missourian, was elected captain for next season. Peter P. Rodes, who captained the team and played quarterback this season, and who has another year at the academy, was first elected, but declined to serve another year, and Gilchrist was chosen.

Gilchrist won his place as right end during the first year he was at the academy. During the next season he played quarterback and last season returned to his old position. He is a strong, coolheaded player and has distinct qualities of leadership. The election was postponed until a later date than usual because Capt. Rodes found it necessary to go to the Naval Hospital for an operation upon his nose. He has now fully recovered.

WRESTLER BOTHNER WINS.

Irslinger Unable to Gain One Fall on American.

George Bothner, America's best exponent of catch-as-catch-can wrestling at his weight, was the victor last night at Brown's Gymnasium A. A. in his handicap match against Henry Irslinger, an Austrian, who won the Lord Lonsdale belt through his defeat of 141 men in an international competition several years ago in London, the latter failing in his contract to throw the American three times within an hour. As a matter of fact, Bothner had his man in jeopardy half a dozen times with the latter's weight and strength his saving factors.

Had Bothner thrown the Austrian once he would have been declared the winner. During the last five minutes of the bout the American showed his opponent more points of the game than he had probably ever heard of. Repeatedly during the contest Irslinger admitted by his actions that he didn't know what to do with the American, who for the greater portion of the time, according to the rules of the match, was on the defensive.

Games at Bronx Church House.

F. Murrer was the star performer at the monthly games of the Boys' Club of Bronx Church House, held last night in the clubhouse gymnasium. He was first in two of the five events contested, the three standing jumps event, and the potato race, and finished third in the eight-pound shotput with a put of 44 feet 7½ inches. The latter event was the closest, and was won by C. Travers with a put of 47 feet 1 inch. Travers was the recipient of an eight-foot handicap, and it was this allotment that won for him, as H. Riley, the scratch man, had a put of 46 feet. The competition in the running high jump was also close, the winner, J. Hopkins, having an advantage of only one inch over his nearest opponent. Hopkins won with a jump of 5 feet, with W. Simon second, jumping 4 feet 11 inches. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Muhlfeld; W. Long, second; W. Smith, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by F. Murrer, with a jump of 28 feet 3 inches; H. Riley, second, with a jump of 26 feet 8½ inches; E. Muhlfeld, third, with a jump of 25 feet 11¼ inches.

Eight-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by E. Travers, (8 feet,) distance 47 feet 1 inch; H. Riley, (scratch,) second, distance 46 feet; F. Murrer, (4 feet,) third, distance 44 feet 7½ inches.

Potato Race.—Won by F. Murrer; P. Lamm, second; E. Ostendorf, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hopkins, height 5 feet; W. Simon, second, height 4 feet 11 inches; E. Ostendorf, third, height 4 feet 9 inches.

Boston Men in I. A. A. C. Games.

Among the hundreds of athletes who will take part in the athletic games of the Irish-American A. C. in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 6 will be not less than ten of the star performers of the Boston Athletic Association. The B. A. A. team will come to New York under the management of George V. Brown, the manager who piloted the Hub athletes on the trip to Stockholm last Summer. Among those who will make the trip are Oscar Hedlund, the crack miler; Harry Lee, who holds the distinction of having traveled the fastest half mile ever run indoors; Harry Barwise, the high jumper who won a junion championship here recently as a novice; Joe Silva, the five and ten mile champion of New England; and Tom Halpin, the National quarter-mile champion. The appearance of the Boston A. A. men is always interesting to the local enthusiasts, and the Irish-American games will mark the first 1913 representation in full strength of the Boston athletes.

Northeastern League Organizes.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23.—The holders of five franchises in the Northeastern Baseball League organized here to-night by electing George W. Mills of Portland, Me., President. The cities represented were St. John, N. B., Manchester, Bangor, Me., Portland, Me., and Gloucester, Mass. A message from William Malarky, of Fitchburg, Mass., stated that he would try to secure franchises for Fitchburg, Mass., Salem, Mass., and Concord, N. H. Lewiston, Me. was also mentioned for the proposed circuit. James T. Manning, of Binghampton, N. Y., represented Manchester, and Joseph Page, of Bangor, represented St. John, N. B. The league is listed as a class C organization by the National Association of Baseball Clubs.

Governor's Son Will Not Box.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—There will be no title bout of six rounds to-morrow night between Ernie Clark of Los Angeles, amateur welterweight champion of the Pacific Coast, and Archie Johnson, youngest son of Gov. Hiram Johnson. When Johnson weighed in to-day at the Olympic Club he weighed 148 pounds, three pounds over the welterweight limit. Clark boxes at 138 pounds, and his manager said he could not afford to let Clark risk his title against a man ten pounds heavier.

Boxing at City A. C.

There was a boxing show for members at the City Athletic Club last night, a large crowd witnessing three fast bouts. The main affair was for ten rounds between Paddy Sullivan and "Red" Ames. Ames was the winner. In the sixth round he was forcing the boxing so fast that Sullivan went down. Knockout Eggers won a six-round bout against Jimmy Murray and Terry Mitchell defeated Willie Beers in six rounds.

McIntyre to Train with Reds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Harry McIntyre, formerly of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, will go South with the Cincinnati club on its Spring training trip. If he shows he is in good pitching condition he will be placed on the Cincinnati payroll regularly.

SNODGRASS SWINGS IN LINE FOR GIANTS

Erratic Outfielder May Not Land a Regular Place in the Outfield.

Fred Snodgrass, the Giant outfielder, whose hands were so "frozen to the marrow" that he dropped a fly ball in the last game of the World's Series last fall and enabled the Red Sox to win the World's championship, has mailed his signed contract for next season to the New York management. Snodgrass, with several other major leaguers, including Chief Meyers, is playing ball on the Pacific Coast near Los Angeles. Snodgress will join the Giants at St. Louis on Feb. 27.

Snodgrass's muff was a killing blow to the Giants' chances and the player was severely criticised. Nearly every Giant baseball fan in the world heaped cruel words on Snodgrass, but through it all Manager McGraw took it philosophically, and at no time did he place all the blame of the loss of the game on his outfielder. McGraw believes that the best of players make mistakes, but the circumstances of this "muff" were so unusual that it was a more colossal error than a thousand others would be.

The outfielder's hitting was not notably strong last season, his average in 146 games being .269. However, he improved in base running and stole 48 bases and made 21 sacrifice hits. Snodgrass is probably not sure of his berth this season, for Manager McGraw has George Burns in mind to be a change outfielder. Burns has shown great promise and is a fine base runner.

Another young outfielder of whom many things are expected this season is Bill Jacobson, who also sent in his contract yesterday. He was developed into a star outfielder on the Mobile club last season by Mike Finn, one of McGraw's former scouts. Jacobson was in the Giants' training camp last Spring, but he was slow and clumsy and couldn't get out of his own way. McGraw put him under Finn's training. Finn says that the improvement in the player is remarkable. Jacobson is not a .300 batter and in 139 games last season his average was only .263. He is a slugger though and when he hits the ball with his wide free swing it travels fast and far. If Jacobson can get over some more of his clumsiness, Mike Finn predicts that he will be another Bill Lange. Jacobson made some very spectacular catches in the Mobile outfield last season.

Barney Dreyfus, of Pittsburgh, says the Giants have no chance of beating out the Pirates next season, because it will be impossible for McGraw's club to get a sixteen-game lead in the race such as they had last year. Barney thinks the Pirates will play the Red Sox in the World's Series, another repetition of baseball history.

Doc Scanlon, the former Brooklyn pitcher, has announced that he is through with baseball for ever. He is now practicing in Brooklyn, and is so well satisfied that he will never appear in uniform again.

William Stump, another of the Yankees' young infielders, sent in his signed contract yesterday. Stump was drafted from the Tri-State League in 1911.

The Phillies have decided to train at Southern Pines, N. C. The squad will leave Philadelphia on Feb. 24, the same date that the Athletics start for San Antonio. "Toots" Schultz was sold by Manager Dooin yesterday to Harry Wolverton, of the Sacramento Club.

The St. Louis Browns signed a new pitcher yesterday in Dwight Stone of the Ogden team of the Union Association. The Cardinals released Catcher Snyder to the Springfield (Ohio) team. Edward Weinberg, first baseman of the Battle Creek Club, has been sold to Louisville. Weinberg is a .338 hitter.

Steve Evans, the outfielder of the Cardinals, remarks that the green recruits who now go on the Spring training trips with the big league ball clubs know a lot more about hotel manners than they did a few years ago. Evans illustrates his point by saying: "The yellow-haired young farmers who used to annually try to break into the big leagues used to try to eat their peas with their knives, but now they are wiser and they order mashed potatoes and mix the peas with the potatoes."

Out in Detroit they say that "Red" Corriden, who was sold to the Chicago Club in the many-sided Frank Chance deal, will not make good at shortstop for the Cubs. In the field he showed fairly well, but at bat he seemed absolutely unable to fathom the curved balls. Evers may be able to teach him to cut out his overbalancing swing, but there are few batsmen who can survive the process of a change in style.

Orvie Overall, once a star pitcher for the Cubs, is playing ball in California to get into shape to return to the major leagues. Overall tells the all-believing baseball public that he has discovered a new curve. His statement is backed up by that of Jack Bliss, who is Overall's catch, and he says the "jump" which the veteran puts on the sphere is remarkable.

President Ban Johnson has sent out word quietly to all the American League managers that the games next season will have to be played in shorter time. Two-hour games were too frequent on the hilltop last Summer. President Navin of Detroit suggests that the coachers' boxes at first and third bases be moved back so the catcher and his pitcher can give each other signals quicker. From the boxes at present the coaching players can detect the catcher's signals unless he takes a lot of time to hide them. President Navin says that the slow signaling is the reason for most of the delays. Manager Clarke Griffith of Washington is also in favor of moving the coachers' boxes back.

In case Yale and Princeton break even on their two baseball games on May 31 and April 7, the deciding game will be played at the Polo Grounds on June 12. Either the Giants or the Yankees will have a scheduled game that day, but they will probably arrange to play a double-header on the following day.

Hugh Bedient, the Red Sox pitcher, whose brilliant work was one of the sensations of the last world's series, sent in his signed contract to the Boston Club yesterday for next year. Bedient is the only member of the world's champions' regular pitching staff to agree to terms thus far. President McAleer said yesterday that the absence of the other players' contracts is causing the club officials no alarm.

McLean Signs with St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—John (Larry) McLean, the erstwhile Cincinnati catcher, signed a contract here to-day with the St. Louis National League team for next season. Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals had a conference with President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals, but announced at its conclusion that there was nothing doing in the way of trades. "I have said before, and reiterate, that neither Konetchy nor Sallee are for sale. Murphy wanted these two men," said Huggins.

Dartmouth's Indoor Games.

Announcement is made by the Dartmouth College athletic management that a series of track and field games will be held on the new dirt indoor field of the college at Hanover, Feb. 22, which will be open to all secondary schools of this section of the country. The college will furnish sleeping accommodations for the visiting teams while in Hanover, arrangements for which can be made through R. K. Stone, manager of track athletics, Hanover, N. H. Since the completion of the new gymnasium at Dartmouth the department of track athletics has held a series of indoor interclass meets. These have been very successful for the reason that the construction of the gymnasium permits of holding an indoor meet under outdoor conditions. There is a good cinder track of a little more than six laps to the mile. The events to be decided will be as follows, with the addition of special relay races to be arranged: Sixty-yard dash, sixty-yard high hurdles, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, one-mile run, putting twelve-pound shot, pole vault, running high jump, and running broad jump. Prizes will be provided for the point winner in every event, and for the winners of the relay teams. A banner will be awarded to the school winning the greatest number of points.

CORNELL BEATS PENNSY.

Ithacans Win Fourth Consecutive League Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cornell triumphed over Pennsylvania in the crucial game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League race to-night, winning a fast and rather rough contest by the score of 26 to 18. The Ithicans deserved their victory, for they outplayed the Quakers throughout the second half, passing all around them and raining shots at the baskets toward the end of the game.

When Freed and Reisner were put out of the game for personal fouls, the Pennsylvania machine went to smash, but even with these men in the line-up Pennsylvania was not quite so strong as Cornell. At the end of the first half the score favored Cornell 9 to 8, and, beginning with the second period, the Ithicans drew ahead.

Brilliant passing and shooting by Cross, Cornell's right forward, who got four goals, the fine guarding of the Halsted brothers, who also got two baskets each, and the all-around playing of Zelbach of Pennsylvania, were features of the game. A fine goal made by Freed of a dribble and push character, and the goals from deep centre thrown by Cross and Halsted, were also worthy of mention. Haeberle, Cornell's centre, was put out of the game for four personal fouls, Jourdet of Pennsylvania was hurt when he collided with two Cornell men, but he resumed play after a few moments. Cornell has now won four straight league games. Line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Cross	Right forward	Freed
Lunden	Left forward	Reisner
Haeberle	Centre	Seelbach
G. Halsted	Right guard	Jourdet
H. Halsted	Left guard	Wallace

Goals from field—Cross, (4,) Lunden, Haeberle, H. Halsted, (2,) G. Halsted, (2,) Freed, Reisner, Seelbach, Jourdet. Goals from fouls—G. Halsted, (6,) Reisner, (6.) Substitutes—Riley for Haeberle, Bloom for Freed, Crane for Reisner. Referee—Thomas Thorpe of Columbia. Umpire—William Lush of Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Berkeley Second Loses.

In a fast and exciting basket ball game, Berkeley School's second team lost to Columbia Grammar School's second quintet by the score of 11 to 9. Steiner's accuracy in throwing goals from fouls won the game for his team. Berkeley was lamentably weak at this part of the game. The line-up:

Berkeley	Position.	Columbia. Gram.
Mahr	Right forward	Steiner
Eisenback, Romaine	Left forward	Levy
Parkes	Centre	Simmons
Maxwell	Right guard	Robbins
Firth	Left guard	Moeller, Cohn

Field goals—Mahr, Parkes, Maxwell, Steiner, 2, Levy. Foul goals—Mahr, 3; Steiner, 5. Time of halves—Ten and fifteen minutes.

NEW YORKER HIGH GUN.

B. M. Higginson Captures 200-Bird Shoot at Pinehurst Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—The New York Athletic Club through its representative, B. M. Higginson, and its former champion carried off honors in to-day's 200-bird shoot stake of the mid-winter handicap tournament, leading Henry Powers of Atlantic City by a single target with a score of 191. Other New York shooters were further down the line. F. S. Wright of South Wales, yesterday's winner, made 186, R. L. Spotts of New York and Dr. D. L. Culver of Jersey City, 179; Fred A. Hodgman, 176; David T. Leahy, 175; A. W. Church, 172; H. H. Shannon, 159, and Thomas Lenane, Jr., 158.

H. H. Stevens and H. D. Gibbs led the professionals in a tie of 190. J. M. Hawkins with 189, and C. W. Phellis, 186.

Olympic Champions Invited.

The management of the New York A. C. games to be held at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 12 has hit on a novel idea, and one which seems bound to make the meet the most attractive of the indoor season. The entire list of Olympic champions are to be invited, so that the club's patrons and the public will have the opportunity of watching a Stockholm hero in almost every one of the events. Within the past couple of days word was received from Canada that several cracks from the Dominion are anxious to make the trip for the games. A college team from over the border would like to compete against a quartet from one of the big colleges in the East. There is a one-mile handicap relay open to clubs, colleges, and other institutions, but should enough colleges enter there may be a separate race for the college men improvised out of the names handed in. Brock, the Canadian middle-distance runner who showed up so well in the Olympic games, is anxious for another tussle with Meredith and Sheppard.

Cloughen in Pastime Games.

Among the many entries received for the Pastime A. C. games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory next Tuesday evening was one from Robert Cloughen, the National indoor sprint champion of 1910 and holder of world's records for 60, 70, and 110 yards. He has been out of the game for over a year and is anxious to regain his old-time form. His performance at the Pastime games will be watched with interest. He will be opposed in the 60-yard dash by Howard P. Drew, the crack negro sprinter from the Springfield High School, Stephenson, the junior national champion, and several other good sprinters. Eddie Frick, the New York A. C. middle-distance star, will start from scratch, with Homer Baker of the same club in the 600-yard run. Jim Thorpe, the Indian athlete, will be on scratch in the running high jump and will give large handicaps to Egon Erickson, Gene Jennings, and others. Harry Smith, Louis Scott, and Tom Collins will be the back markers in the three-mile race, in which all the best distance runners of the district have entered.

Mohawks to Honor Star Athletes.

Frank Joyce, who scored the largest number of points during last year, and Henry Miller, who was second in the competition for the Mohawk Athletic Club, will be presented with silver loving cups in appreciation of their good work at the club's annual ball, which will be held at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, to-morrow night. A number of officials of the A. A. U. have been invited and have promised to lend their presence in making the affair of the first organized athletic club in the Bronx a success. Many prominent athletes of the metropolitan district are also expected to be present. Ernie Hertzberg, former trainer of Irish-American A. C. athletes, who recently trained the Swedish team for the Olympic games, will act as a judge in a Swedish dance. Jim Duncan, Leo Gehring, and E. Renz, with other members of the Olympic team, will be the participants, accompanied by Swedish girls attired in their native costumes, and the event promises to be a decided innovation.

Long Island A. C. Runs.

The Long Island Athletic Club will promote runs of about fifteen miles from their clubhouse, 2,643 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, starting next Sunday afternoon and every Sunday thereafter until Feb. 9. This will afford all those training for the Brooklyn-Sea Gate race an excellent tryout, as the course mapped out takes in most of that course which will be run over Lincoln's Birthday afternoon. Starting from the clubhouse at Fulton Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the course is as follows: Pennsylvania Avenue to Bushwick Avenue, to Jefferson Avenue, through Jefferson Avenue to Bedford Avenue, to Parkway, along Parkway to Prospect Park, around Prospect Park and return the same way. All men who intend to enter the Brooklyn-Sea Gate marathon are cordially invited to participate.

Billiards and Pool.

Harry Goldman made an unsuccessful attempt to concede an eight point handicap to Dr. Birs last night, in the amateur handicap three cushion carrom billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, and lost by the score of 22 to 21 in forty-six innings. Birs made the high run of four points. Goldman agreed to make thirty points to Birs' twenty-two. This evening T. H. Thompson will oppose B. Snow.

Sam Gruhn won the first block of his three night's pocket billiards match with George Clark when he defeated the champion of New York State last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy, Sixty-fifth street and Broadway, by the score of 100 to 85 in fourteen frames.

Century Road Club Election.

Paul Thomas of Tarrytown was elected President of the Century Road Club Association at its annual meeting at the clubhouse, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. The other officers are: First Vice President, E. Lee Ferguson, New York; Second Vice President, D. W. Moore, Bayonne; Financial Secretary, R. W. Zarr, New York; Recording Secretary, Sylvian Segal, New York; Treasurer, R. A. Van Dyke, New York. Appointments for the New York division were: Centurian, H. W. Zarr; Secretary, W. F. Thompson; Treasurer, George Bieregel, and Captain, F. H. Meir. For the New Jersey division: Centurian, C. F. Hansen; Secretary-Captain, H. W. Jaeger; manager and trainer of team, Frank Blats, Jr. The officers will be installed at a meeting on Jan. 31, and all the prizes won by members last year will be awarded. The New York division has arranged for the inter-club and individual bicycle races next summer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

CAPABLANCA LEADS IN NATIONAL CHESS

Cuban Vanquishes N. T. Whitaker of Pennsylvania in Postponed Game.

By defeating Norman T. Whitaker, former chess champion of the University of Pennsylvania, in the postponed game from the second round of the National Masters' Tournament at the Café Boulevard, yesterday afternoon, José R. Capablanca of Havana assumed the lead with a clean score of three straight victories to his credit.

The result of this encounter was wholly contrary to general expectations, inasmuch as Whitaker, who had played really brilliant chess in the early stages of the game on Tuesday, was considered to have at least a draw in the adjourned position, with a chance of winning. After resumption of play yesterday, however, he played quite indifferently, though the position was an exceedingly difficult one to handle. He was eager to establish an advantage, and this led him to neglect providing a proper defense for his king.

Capablanca had sealed his fifty-first move, and this proved to be B-Q 4. At his fifty-sixth turn he studied for twenty minutes, an indication that he, too, found the position one worthy of careful study. Finally, he appeared to have made up his mind, and placed his queen at QB6 without, however, relinquishing his hold upon the piece. Suddenly, he switched away from that square and played the queen back to KKt8. Whether this manoeuvre served to distract his opponent in any way did not appear, but Whitaker nevertheless made a move which enabled the Cuban to win an important pawn through a check by discovery. This was inexplicable to the bystanders, who accepted it as a case of nervousness.

Later, Capablanca won the other of Whitaker's centre pawns and then, getting out his rook, which had been bottled up for a long time, the Cuban soon had the game well in hand.

Whitaker resigned after sixty-six moves, when the black king rook's pawn had been advanced to the seventh row and could not be stopped from queening. Thus was spoiled in the last dozen moves what might otherwise have ranked as a real masterpiece in the annals of the game.

The other adjourned game between Harry Kline of Boston and I. Tenenwurzel of this city resulted in a draw after forty-seven moves.

After three completed rounds, the scores of the players are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	3	0	Janowski	1½	1½
Chajes	2½	½	Kline	1	2
Jaffe	2½	½	Rubinstein	1	2
Kupchik	2	1	Morrison	½	2½
Marshall	2	1	Whitaker	½	2½
Stapfer	2	1	Zapoleon	½	2½
Tenenwurzel	2	1	Liebenstein	0	3

The fourth round will be contested in the following order at the Café Boulevard this afternoon and evening: Chajes against Stapfer, Marshall against Liebenstein, Whitaker against Zapoleon, Janowski against Kupchik, Morrison against Capablanca, Tenenwurzel against Rubinstein, Jaffe against Kline.

Stars in Battery A Games.

An added attraction to the games of the Bronx Church House and Battery A, to be held Saturday night, Feb. 1, in the latter's armory, will be a three standing broad jump contest open to all members of the Church Athletic League. As this league has many fine athletes in its ranks it is expected that this and the other competitions will arouse much interest. The series will be the first of an athletic nature ever held in the Bronx on an indoor track and field, and it is stated that from the manner in which the entries are coming in a bumper programme will be the result. The ten-mile scratch race has attracted such stars as Harry Smith, the champion at the distance; Gaston Strobine of South Paterson A. C., the first of the United States team to finish in Stockholm; J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C.; William Rozette, and Harry Jensen, the so-called marathon king.

Sunday Walk to Coney Island.

Owing to the increased enthusiasm now being shown in the weekly walks each Sunday under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America, the club has decided to hold the remainder of its "tramps" over the course selected for the race which it will promote on Washington's Birthday. The route is from City Hall steps to Coney Island. The party will leave at 9:30 A. M. and will be divided into squads so that novices may finish the distance. The veteran pedestrian Jim Hocking will act as pacemaker. All amateurs and non-registered athletes are invited to participate.

Zbyszko and Samson Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 23.—Jack Herman, manager for Stanislaus Zbyszko, completed arrangements to-day for a wrestling match between Zbyszko and Paul Samson, the German heavyweight, who recently arrived in America. The contest is to be held in New York City on the evening of Feb. 13. Herman to-day forwarded $300 as a forfeit to guarantee the fulfillment of contract in behalf of Zbyszko.

Willard Breaks Hand; Calls Off Bout.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The bout between Jess Willard and Dan Daly, scheduled for next Saturday night in Philadelphia, was canceled to-day on account of Willard breaking a bone in his right hand while boxing Frank Bauer at Fort Wayne last night. It will be at least a month before Willard can fight again.

Al McCoy in a Drawn Bout.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Clarence "Wildcat" Ferns of Kansas City and Al McCoy of New York, welterweights, fought a fast fifteen-round draw here to-night. Ferns was superior at infighting, but McCoy was the aggressor most of the time, and it earned him a draw.

Battling Nelson Married.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Battling Nelson, the prizefighter, and Miss Fay King of Denver were married at Hegowisch, Ill., to-day.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

All the contestants scheduled for the bouts at the New Polo A. A. to-night are local boys. Heretofore the club has been the mecca of out-of-town boxers and many of them make their debut at the Harlem Club. As the local fans have tired of outside performers, who in many cases fail to come up to the standard of the home talent, the management hit upon this plan of an All-New York card. In the main event of ten rounds Eddie Sherman and K. O. Eggers will be opponents. Both boys are well known to the local fans, and as they are equally matched from a physical standpoint should put up an interesting exhibition. The semi-final of six rounds will be for the championship of the Bronx and Manhattan in the featherweight class. Four four-round bouts, comprising representatives of all five boroughs, will furnish the preliminaries.

To-morrow night at the Sharkey A. C. Eddie Smith of Yorkville and Dick Peters of the west side will be the headliners in the main event of ten rounds. The semi-final will bring together Joe Shears of England and Fighting Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn. In addition to these contests the regular lengthy card of preliminaries is arranged between well-matched boxers.

An attractive card comprising fifty-six rounds of boxing has been arranged for to-morrow night's show at the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx. The majority of the contestants will be local performers. The final bout of ten rounds should be productive of fast work when Young Reilly hooks up with Richey Ryan. Reilly won fame as an amateur a few years ago in the featherweight class, but since his advent into the professional ranks has grown to be a lightweight. In the semi-final of ten rounds Charley Young and Mickey Dunn will swap punches. In the three six-round preliminaries the principals are Roy Marquard and Chicago Jack, Freddie Haas and Kid Henry. There will also be six four-rounders.

Whether or not Young Shugrue is entitled to be placed among those in direct line for the lightweight championship will probably be threshed out on the evening of Jan. 29, when this rapidly improving Jersey City boxer clashes with Leach Cross in Madison Square Garden. Cross has on many occasions proved himself to be a thorn in the side of the best men in his class. He is especially dangerous over the ten-round route. The dentist demonstrated that to the satisfaction of all in his recent encounter with Joe Rivers. Shugrue is a whirlwind when in the ring, never hanging back an instant in his attack, yet with all his speed he rarely has to slow up. Another contest the Garden A. C. has arranged for the same evening and which looks equally attractive will bring together Young Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and Phil Cross. The Philadelphian, who has been filling out rapidly, is outgrowing the lightweight division, and it will not be long before he will be fighting among the welters. He will box Cross at 138 pounds, the weighing-in time to be 6 o'clock.

RIDING ACADEMY.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING ACADEMY.
The oldest established, best situated, and most popular academy in the city. Seventh Ave. at 59th Street.

NEW YORK BOXERS WIN.

Dundee Whips Shea and Young Shugrue Knocks Out Griffin at Waterbury.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 23.—Johnnie Dundee, the New York featherweight, defeated Joe "Kid" Shea, a local favorite, in the final twelve-round bout on an extensive boxing card here to-night, winning by a comfortable margin. Although the local boy figured in the most important contest of his career, he put up a bout that was a surprise to his followers. Dundee was engaged as an eleventh-hour substitute for Tommy Houck of Philadelphia, who was unable to box because of an injured hand. At the finish Shea was bleeding from a cut over his left eye, opened by Dundee in the eighth round.

Dundee led in nine of the twelve rounds, but he found considerable difficulty dodging a stiff left-hand punch of the local boy. Shea did his best work in the seventh and eighth rounds, in each of which he shaded the New Yorker and he held Dundee even in another round. In the ninth round and again in the tenth Dundee cut loose and Shea had to hold on to save himself from punishment.

The bout, originally carded at the featherweight limit, was made a catch-weights affair after Dundee was substituted for Houck, and the New Yorker had the advantage of about four pounds. His cleverness, aggressiveness and ring generalship proved too much for the less experienced Shea.

In the semi-final, scheduled to go twelve rounds, Young Shugrue of Jersey City stopped Charley Griffin of Australia in the first round. This bout lasted only two minutes and Griffin never had a chance. He was also outweighed several pounds by Shugrue, but the exact figures were not announced.

A ten-round preliminary which brought together Young O'Leary, the New York bantam weight, and Buddy Faulks, a negro, was the best bout of the show. Both boys showed much cleverness and the bout was filled with action from start to finish. Faulks was the more aggressive and the cleaner hitter and was entitled to the honors. O'Leary's face was considerably bruised when he left the ring.

In a ten-round bout which opened the show Bunny Ford, a New Haven lightweight, gained the honors over One Round Nolan of Waterbury.

BOWLING CONGRESS IN WEST.

Record Entry List Expected for Tournament at Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Preparations are being completed rapidly for the National tournament of the American Bowling Congress to be held in the Toledo Terminal Auditorium, Feb. 22 to March 12. The most expert bowlers of the country will be here and 4,000 of them will be Toledo visitors during the three weeks of the tournament, which is looming in such magnitude that official cognizance of the sport has been taken by the Commerce Club.

Immediatelly after the close of the auto show, Jan. 25, the big exposition building will be rehabiliated for the tenpin meet, which is expected to be the biggest in the history of the national organization.

Such interest has been displayed at this early period that the officials of the Toledo Tournament Company, which is financing the event, and the American Bowling Congress are confident that the entry list will equal and possibly exceed that of the Chicago tourney in 1912.

The bowlers will have an opportunity to roll for solid gold medals in each event while a solid gold diamond-studded medal will be donated the winner of the all-event contest, the highest mark for the nine tournament games.

McLEAN WINS TWICE.

Chicagoan Disqualified in Third Event in Skating Championships.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Robert McLean, of the Illinois A. C., and R. Wheeler, of the Montreal A. C., again divided honors in the international amateur indoor skating championship races to-night. But for a foul, which disqualified him, McLean might have made a clean sweep of the three events. Wheeler was declared winner of the one-third-mile race, because McLean attempted to get the inside track. Time for this race was 1:16. W. Gunderson, of the Illinois A. C., was placed second.

McLean won both the one-quarter mile and the three-quarter mile races in 37 3-5 and 2:06, respectively. F. Robson, of Toronto, finished second in the quarter mile, and Wheeler second in the three-quarter mile event. Robson, holder of the 220-yard amateur skating championship title, failed in a trial to lower his record of 18 seconds, making the distance in 20 seconds.

Boston-New York Hockey Match.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team, comprising the best team of native hockey players in America, will be seen at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink to-morrow night in a game with the St. Nicholas team of the Amateur Hockey League. This will be a game between only American experts, as the local team also boasts of not having a Canadian player in its line-up. These teams represent the very best talent there is in the development of local players. Boston has made greater strides in bringing hockey to the front as a Winter sport than even New York has, and the Boston A. A. team is unquestionably the best team in that vicinity, which is composed of former college hockey stars. The St. Nicholas team is made up of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton veterans, who are playing better hockey now than any team in the local league.

Public Schools Championships.

The Public Schools Athletic League will hold its tenth annual indoor track and field championships at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Over 400 entries have been received for the fourteen events which will be contested. Fifteen of the eighteen public high schools have entered their track and field teams. Manual Training, Erasmus Hall, and Eastern District High Schools of Brooklyn, and Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, High School of Commerce, and Townsend Harris Hall High Schools of Manhattan have each entered a large number of boys in all events. Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Dr. G. Ward Crampton, the Secretary have invited many people who are prominently identified in educational, military, and social circles to be their guests, and witness the high-class athletic work which has been accomplished by the league since its inception ten years ago.

NOTES OF THE ATHLETES.

As the result of a try-out at a quarter-mile run in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in an endeavor to select a fourth man for the Irish-American relay team for the Fordham University relay to-morrow night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Henry Hirshon was the winner in the creditable time of 51 4-5 seconds. Among those whom he defeated were Edward Coyle and W. J. Fisher. The team is comprised of Mel Sheppard, Abel Kiviat, Hirshon, and A. Pepis or J. M. Rosenberger.

Manhattan College has canceled its scheduled basketball game against the team of the Crescent A. C. It is stated that the latter organization will receive a sanction for its scheduled amateur boxing series when the Games Committee of the New Moon organization orders the basket ball team of the club to apply for registration cards to the Metropolitan Association.

Eddie Frick, the best middle-distance runner in the New York Athletic Club, has declared himself out of the Suburban Quarter, a 440-yard race, to be held in the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment next Wednesday night, the entries for which include such famous runners as Sheppard, Kiviat, Ted Meredith, the world's record holder at 800 meters and half a mile; Rosenberger, and Ira Davenport, the fastest middle-distance runner in the West.

Automobile Exchange

Used Cars for Sale.
Automobiles for Rent.
Automobile Supplies, Etc.
(See next to Last Page.)

Owners of automobile trucks intending to purchase new trucks at the automobile show may dispose of their used trucks by advertising in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times on the next to last page.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

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$15.
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WHEEL OF FORTUNE

At every turn!—A bargain!

Even though our Overcoat Sale started off at a gallop, 7500 coats don't disappear in a day.

Most of them show savings of $7.00, $10.00, $12.00, even $15.00 each.

Overcoats of all sorts of fabrics.

For men, big and little, fat and thin, with special prizes for youths from 32 to 35 chest.

For pocketbooks of all girths.

At $30 and $40 are many coats of a sort seldom found thus reduced.

While the bulk of the bargains are at the more popular prices.

$15, $20 and $25.

As for fur coats—
Markdowns make a furry bonanza!

Suits?
Savings there, too.
Revisions all along the line.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Locomobile

A Guaranteed Rebuilt Car.

4 passenger 1913 Roadster	6-cyl., 38 h. p.
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The Locomobile policy toward these cars is the greatest form of insurance any buyer can possibly expect. Everything is done to make your experience with a Locomobile economical, pleasant and profitable.

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To clear up our 1912 business we offer the following attractive bargains in slightly used Nationals and other cars:

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North Jersey Motor Vehicle Co.,
313-15 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
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USED AUTOMOBILES
BOUGHT—SOLD—EXCHANGED.
Come to Headquarters.
Largest Salesroom in United States.
Exclusively Devoted to Used Automobiles.
Whether Buying or Selling, Consult Us First.
Every car guaranteed. Demonstrations given.
Easy Terms Arranged.
RUNABOUTS $100 TO $1,200.
Touring Cars, 5 and 7 passenger, $250 and $1,500.
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Call or write. Telephone 1873 Bryant.
GREEN'S, 48th St. and Broadway.

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Drivers of skill and ability: Take the popular course of instruction at "West Side." Day or Eve. classes will in 4 or 8 weeks prepare you for a super license and a good position. Apply now. "West Side" Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St. Tel., 7920 Col.

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In Every Make and Style
From $75 to $3,000
Demonstrations Given; Examinations Invited; Everything as Represented.
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Biggest, Oldest, Cheapest House in the Trade.
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We are now in a position to give our Used Car purchasers the finest kind of service under our new administration. The cars we have to offer cannot be beaten anywhere. We have a full line, and the price is right.
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REBUILT PIERCE-ARROWS
Mechanically new and fully guaranteed. Cars purchased now will be held for Spring delivery, if desired.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6871.
New Jersey Dealers in Pierce-Arrow Cars.

Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 24.

AID OF HAYS OUT OF THE GRAND TRUNK

Fitzhugh, Champion of New England Extension, Quits Presidency of Central Vermont.

CHAMBERLIN SUCCEEDS HIM

Retiring Executive Said to Have Been Influenced by Withdrawal of Canadian System's Plans.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 23.—E. H. Fitzhugh, who was active in promoting the Southern New England Railway project, resigned the Presidency of the Central Vermont Railroad to-day. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, was chosen to succeed him.

Mr. Fitzhugh was the personal representative in New England of Charles M. Hays, then president of the Grand Trunk, who died in the Titanic disaster. With Mr. Hays, he worked out the plan for the extension of the Grand Trunk system by the construction of the Southern New England line. The abandonment of that plan following the death of Mr. Hays is understood to have influenced Mr. Fitzhugh's retirement. He also resigned from the Directorate at to-day's meeting of the board.

Fitzhugh Felt Out of Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The resignation of President Fitzhugh of the Central Vermont Railroad, as reported from St. Albans, Vt., to-day, carries his Vice Presidency in the Grand Trunk and likewise the Presidency of the projected Southern New England Railway.

The resignation was not a surprise to men who had followed Mr. Fitzhugh's activities since the death of C. M. Hays and the succession of E. J. Chamberlin to the Presidency of the Grand Trunk. Mr. Fitzhugh was wrapped up in the plans of President Hays, especially in the extension of the Canadian road into New England.

Since the accession of Mr. Chamberlin Mr. Fitzhugh had felt out of harmony with the Grand Trunk administration. That feeling was aggravated by the cessation of work on the Southern New England. It was said Mr. Fitzhugh knew nothing of the projected withdrawal of the Grand Trunk plans until he received orders from President Chamberlin to have all work on the Southern New England stopped.

He offered his resignation at that time, it was said, on the ground he believed that in view of his activities before the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island he could not remain in the service without occupying an equivocal position. He was persuaded, however, to withdraw his resignation.

It was said to be merely a coincidence that his resignation to-day came twenty-four hours after he gave testimony before the Grand Jury inquiring into the alleged secret relations of the New Haven road with the Grand Trunk with reference to the Southern New England.

Situation Called Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—In regard to the resignation of Mr. Fitzhugh from the Central Vermont, the general conviction here to-night was that his retirement was the direct outcome of the difficulties that had arisen over the Grand Trunk extension plans. President Chamberlin declined to make a statement for publication, but railway men in a position to speak with knowledge were convinced that Mr. Chamberlin was of the opinion President Fitzhugh's policy had been a mistake, and that Mr. Fitzhugh was unable to agree with the views of Mr. Chamberlin. The same railroad men expressed the opinion that the situation was unfortunate, and that there had been mismanagement on the part of some one.

The resignation of President Fitzhugh and the appointment of Mr. Chamberlin in his place were regarded as evidence of a radical change of policy by the Grand Trunk Railway in New England. It was known here some time ago that Mr. Alfred Smithers, Chairman of the Board of Directors in London, had before him President Chamberlin's comment and that of Mr. Fitzhugh on the proposed Grand Trunk extension and traffic agreement with the New Haven road.

It was reported Mr. Chamberlin had argued against the extension and in favor of a modified agreement, and that in that respect he was at variance with Mr. Fitzhugh, whose views he criticised severely.

The President's office of the Grand Trunk gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning a statement which, viewed in connection with what had been stated, was taken as indicating clearly that there was more in the air than the public knew. The statement ran:

> So far as the Montreal office knows, there was no friction or discord of any kind at the meeting of the Grand Trunk board in London on the 10th instant. The next meeting will be on Friday, the 24th instant, and in the very nature of things the Grand Trunk is so constituted that it cannot pass into the hands of a receiver. Moreover, the system was never more prosperous than to-day. Earnings for the period ending June 30 will be the greatest in the history of the road.
>
> The Grand Trunk is obligated for precisely $5,000,000, lent to the Central Vermont. The estimated cost of the Providence line when completed, including two ships, was less than $9,000,000.

So far as meetings of the board having been held that were not announced to the public, the Montreal office had nothing to say. Nor was it possible to procure any definite announcement in regard to the alleged abandonment of the New England extension. The extension from Palmer, Mass., to Providence would be carried out, it was asserted by the President's office. Ottawa advices confirmed that statement as having been made also by Grand Trunk officials there to confer with the Government concerning Grand Trunk finances.

Whether the extension to Boston would be put through was extremely dubious, it was admitted.

BLEACHED FLOUR MEN WIN.

Missouri Tribunal Reverses Lower Court's Decision in Government Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here reversed to-day the District Court's decision in the case of the Government against the Lexington Mill and Elevator Company of Lexington, Neb., known as the "bleached flour" case.

The lower court held that the electrical bleaching process was a violation of the Pure Food law, but the Court of Appeals remanded the case for retrial.

Judge Smith McPherson of Kansas City, before whom the trial was conducted, charged the jury that if it found that the bleaching process added anything to the flour, whether injurious or not, it should return a verdict in favor of the Government. The higher court ruled that Judge McPherson erred in this instruction.

In the arguments before the Court of Appeals the attorneys for the company said that a nitrate was added to flour in the bleaching process, but contended that a man would have to eat about 15,000 loaves of bread before he would get an ordinary dose of the chemical. Attorneys said that the bleaching process was so valuable to the millers of the country that were its abandonment enforced the flour supply of the Nation would be reduced greatly while the flour was bleaching naturally or the wheat thoroughly ripening.

FRANKLIN ON SHIP RATES.

Says Efficient Service Is Dependent Upon Agreements Between Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Armed wtih bulky packages containing copies of rate agreements, shipping contracts, and pooling arrangement data, P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to-day gave the House Shipping Trust Committee practically all the information it desired concerning the North Atlantic Steamship trade. Mr. Franklin corroborated the testimony of other witnesses to the effect that the companies in this trade operated under rate agreements and, in some instances, pooling arrangements.

Declaring that it would be impossible to maintain efficient trans-Atlantic service without agreements Mr. Franklin said the only way Congress could improve the situation would be to require copies of the agreements to be filed for public inspection. Any attempt to prescribe fixed rates, he insisted, would be ruinous on account of the competition of tramp steamships with the regular lines, and because such practice would give foreigners an advantage over the American merchant and producer.

The North Continental Conference, Mr. Franklin said, fixed the west-bound rates of lines between ports of the United States and Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. He put in the record a copy of an agreement between the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Holland-America and Red Star lines in 1894, and said it was the basis of the pooling and freight rate agreements of the "North Continental Conference" to-day.

The agreement prescribed minimum rates and divided business as follows: Hamburg-America 37¾ per cent., North German Lloyd 23¾ per cent., Holland-America, 18 per cent., Red Star, 20½ per cent. Mr. Franklin said he understood that there was an understanding between the Liverpool and London and the North Continental conferences that there was to be no rate cutting.

BIDS FOR FILTRATION PLANT.

No Awards to be Made Until Investigation Is Completed.

Bids for the Jerome Park filtration plant were opened yesterday at the office of Water Commissioner Thompson, but, as a result of an understanding which the Commissioner had with Controller Prendergast, no awards were made and none will be made until a thorough investigation of the whole proposal is effected, as requested by the Controller. The lowest bid was that of the Keystone Construction Company, which offered to do the work for $5,139,015. The Luke A. Burke Company made the second lowest bid, $5,672,145. The third lowest was put in by McArthur Brothers, $5,783,170.

Opponents of the plan say that it will cost from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 to complete the plant and they want the plans radically changed.

The Citizens' Union gave out a statement yesterday saying:

"The action of the Board of Estimate in holding up the contract until the matter can be more thoroughly investigated is a proper exercise of caution," said the statement. "Those private citizens who complain of the delay cannot be as familiar with the facts as Controller Prendergast and other members of the Board."

MAY WIDEN TWO STREETS.

3,000 Vehicles Pass Daily in 32d Street West of 5th Avenue.

After closely counting and pursuing vehicles with care, the Fifth Avenue Association has collected enough statistical material in its study of traffic congestion in the blocks between Fifth Avenue and Broadway on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets to arrive at some definite conclusions as to recommendations. Diversion of the business traffic into Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets and an ultimate widening of the roadway in the two congested blocks were remedies suggested by Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Association, last night.

Study on the part of the Association was undertaken at the request of the merchants on the blocks affected, as was announced in THE TIMES this week. Some surprising totals have resulted from the detailed count. Thus, in Thirty-second Street, 3,073 vehicles, of which 1,608 were passenger and 1,465 business, passed between Fifth and Sixth Avenues from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on a single day. Of the business vehicles, which were traced as far as Seventh Avenue on the west and Park Avenue on the east, 796, or more than half, merely passed through the block in question and had no business between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. On the block itself 173 vehicles backed into the curb, obstructing the roadway in some cases as much as seventeen feet. This practice is one of those which the Association believes should be prohibited.

It was said last night that the suggestion of widening the roadway by reducing the sidewalk width by three feet on each side was entirely practical without inconvenience to pedestrians. In support of this the following figures were adduced:

Width of sidewalk, Fifth Avenue to Broadway, north side, 14 feet 10 inches; south side, 14 feet 9 inches. Pedestrians between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. on one day, north side, 13,420; south side, 12,960; total, 26,380.

Width of sidewalk, Broadway to Sixth Avenue, each side, 10 feet 7 inches. Pedestrians during same period as above, both sides, 27,000.

To Celebrate Start of Trading Here.

The tercentenary celebration to be held in this city in 1914, it was said yesterday, was not to mark the founding of the first permanent settlement in New York City, but to celebrate the beginning of chartered trading to this port. The first permanent settlement in New York was not made until 1626, a date officially recognized in the inscription on the face of the new Municipal Building. It will be 300 years, in 1914, since the beginning of chartered trading to this port.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Friday; colder in west portion. Saturday fair; colder in east portion; moderate, variable winds.

South Carolina—Rain Friday. Saturday fair, colder; light to moderate variable winds.

Georgia—Local rains Friday, colder in northwest portion. Saturday fair, colder; light to moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Florida—Local rains Friday. Saturday fair, colder in north and central portions; light to moderate winds, mostly South.

Alabama—Local rains Friday, except fair in northwest portion, colder in north portion. Saturday fair, colder in south portion; light to moderate South winds, becoming variable.

Mississippi—Generally fair Friday, somewhat colder. Saturday fair, colder in southeast portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Unsettled Friday, colder in north portion and at night in south portion. Saturday fair; light to moderate South winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Friday; probably local rains; colder in the interior and at night on the coast. Saturday, fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Friday. Saturday fair; warmer in northern portion.

Utah—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair in southern, snow or rain in northern portion.

Oklahoma—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair; warmer.

Arkansas—Fair; colder Friday. Saturday, fair; slightly warmer.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair; colder Friday. Saturday, fair; warmer in western and central portions.

Ohio—Fair; colder Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate west winds, becoming variable Saturday.

Indiana and Lower Michigan—Fair; colder Friday. Saturday, fair; slightly warmer; moderate west and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Illinois—Fair; colder Friday. Saturday, fair; warmer; light to moderate west and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Fair, colder Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Wisconsin—Fair Friday; colder in east portion. Saturday fair, warmer; moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably snow in north portion.

Iowa—Fair Friday; warmer in west and central portions. Saturday fair, warmer.

Missouri—Fair Friday; colder in east portion. Saturday fair, warmer.

North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday; local snows at night or Saturday.

South Dakota—Fair Friday; warmer in central and east portions. Saturday increasing cloudiness.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday fair.

Kansas—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, warmer.

POINTS OUT A WAY FOR TARIFF REFORM

Nathan Hirsch Tells Wilson That Board of Merchants and Others Should Recommend Changes.

PRESENT SYSTEM FARCICAL

Congressional Committee Goes Into Hearings with Its Mind Made Up As to Its Action, He Says.

In an open letter to President-elect Wilson, written at the latter's suggestion, after a conference at Trenton last November, Nathan Hirsch, of this city, a Presidential Elector and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, attacked the Underwood Cotton bill, now before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, told of a way to satisfactorily tax articles composed of two or more materials, and suggested the appointment of an impartial body of merchants, manufacturers, and tariff authorities to pass on future changes. In his letter Mr. Hirsch, who is a member of the firm of Joseph Hirsch & Sons, of this city, says:

> The so-called Underwood bill is so far defective that it would be folly to enact such matter into law. As requested by you, the writer has pointed out defects apparent to him, citing litigated Treasury decisions, and has suggested amendments and substitute provisions which would be satisfactory. The writer has pointed out illustrations of cotton goods scattered throughout the tariff which are not the subject of revision, and has also suggested a new method of taxing articles composed of two or more materials which would save, perhaps, about one-fifth of the present customs litigation and much possible injustice. There is general complaint of the provisions of the tariff for articles composed wholly, or in chief value, or in part of a certain material. For, as is generally the case, there is another provision charging a different rate on the same article composed wholly, or in chief value, or in part of another material. For instance, collars composed in chief value of linen and collars composed in part of linen are both spoken of.
>
> There should be one provision for collars entirely of cotton and another for collars entirely of linen. Then there should be another general provision that if an article be composed of two or more materials it shall be dutiable at a rate the average of all the rates assessable on the same article entirely of each component material, provided that, say, 10 per cent. or substantial quantity of material paying less rate of duty shall be present. For otherwise unscrupulous importers might have an article made 98 per cent. of higher-paying material and 2 per cent. of lower-paying material. The article for commercial purposes would be practically as if it were entirely of the material paying the higher rate, and yet the revenue would be defeated.
>
> It is very important to note that in the present tariff many provisions for cotton articles are not in the cotton schedule. They are scattered throughout the tariff, most of them being in the flax schedule. Among them are the following, the paragraph numbers given being of the present tariff: Paragraph 347, which provides for waterproof cotton cloth; 348, which provides for cotton shirts, collars, and cuffs, and 349, which provides for a large number of cotton articles, and contrasts with Paragraph 13, herein objected to. Millions of dollars of cotton laces and embroideries are assessable under this and the following paragraph, 350, which provides for cotton laces made on "lever" or "go-through" machines.

Mr. Hirsch recommends that Congress transfer any further consideration of tariff questions to an impartial, non-partisan, and competent body of twelve or sixteen members. This board should embrace merchants, manufacturers, and authorities on the tariff, and it should have power, he thinks, to investigate to any necessary extent, to hold meetings, to hear complaints and to revise duties as it deems wise, subject to limitations imposed by Congress. Such a system, he asserted, would produce more general prosperity for the Nation than the building of the Panama Canal. An appropriation of at least $1,000,000 would be necessary at the start.

In explaining why he thinks this body should be created, Mr. Hirsch says:

> In Congress the tariff has become a local issue. A flagrant illustration is the public acts of the legislators from the State of Louisiana. Hence barter and exchange among the legislators. Oscar W. Underwood is reported as having said:
>
> "It is easier to pass bills schedule by schedule, as the opposition to revision cannot form a combination against us. The opposition comes only from members who have interests in their districts affected directly by changes under consideration. When these changes come before the House in one schedule at a time they do not encounter the opposition which it is possible to develop against any proposed general revision."
>
> [Taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 1, 1912, Part 1, Page 2.]
>
> "Take the tariff out of politics and make trade and commerce free of any political yoke. The tariff is now known to be that largely provided to satisfy favorites through lobbying and politics."
>
> Scientific tariff has proper regard for these essentials: Benefits to the ultimate consumer who bears the burden of the tax; revenue for the Government expenses; protection of American labor and industries.
>
> Only such experts, as herein suggested, can qualify to fix rates which are correct, after much investigation, study, and consideration.
>
> The interests of the country do not permit a disturbance of its business every time tariff revision is slated.

"It is absolutely in the power of Congress to create such a body, to act as herein outlined, and which, if created, will overcome all the defects of the present system," Mr. Hirsch said yesterday. "Such a body is needed. The way tariff hearings are now conducted is little less than farcical. The committee goes into the hearings with its mind all made up regarding the changes to be made, then calls the business men and, as with convicted persons, asks if there is any reason why sentence should not be passed on them. It is generally conceded in the business world that the members of the committee do not know the intricacies of the trades whose future prosperity they try to regulate. In conclusion let me say that any party, be it Democratic or Republican or any other, that passes a bill like the Underwood Cotton Schedule, which is deliberately designed to embarass the Chief Executive of the Nation, is wanting in patriotism."

PLAN LOW COTTON TARIFF.

Duties on Cheaper Goods to be Deeply Cut by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The attack by mill interests on the proposed Democratic revision of the tariffs on textile manufactures has resulted so far in a virtual conclusion of the Ways and Means Committee majority to strike a rate readjustment even lower than was made in the previous Democratic cotton revision bills.

There will be substantial reductions from the tentative cotton schedule basis, running down as low as 5 per cent. on the cheaper goods that the working classes use.

The compromise revision schedule proposed yesterday by Lewis W. Parker of Greenville, S. C., former head of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, assumed more importance to-day as a basis for Democratic general reduction plans. It was frequently referred to in the examination of witnesses, and it will have considerable bearing in the committee's figuring on the low rates.

There will also be some reductions in "Schedule J," that part of the Payne-Aldrich law that deals with flax, hemp, and jute and their manufacture. The Democratic leaders, however, realize that this schedule is more competitive than most of the others. A very large proportion of this schedule, which embraces the big lace and linen industries, covers articles that are deemed luxuries, with consequent high tariff warrant from the Democratic programme viewpoint. This schedule will be taken up to-morrow.

The committee concluded taking testimony to-day on the cotton schedule. Most of the witnesses wanted retention of the rates in the present tariff law, particularly on jacquard figured cotton goods, upholstery, print cotton goods, and cotton handkerchiefs. Other witnesses, while preferring the present policy, were disposed to be conciliatory in view of the determination of the Democratic leaders to reduce the tariff along revenue lines, particularly on the more common articles of use among the proper classes of the people.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

SILK MARKET FIRM.

Little Change Reported in Yokohama, Shanghai and Milan.

Japanese raw silks were generally firm at Yokohama for the week, with prices at the same closing levels as those of the week before. Sales were somewhat heavier, showing a total of 3,200 bales, and stocks there declined some 2,000 bales. Good buying on the part of both American and European manufacturers kept the Canton market strong, and reelers showed less disposition to sell. A firm tone prevailed at Shanghai so far as the tsatlee sorts were concerned, but tussahs were slightly easier. A good call continued for China steam filatures.

The Milan market showed little change in the course of the week, despite the general quiet that prvailed there. Dry cocoons held their price well. Local buyers continued to hold off on silks for forward deliveries, but there was a fairly active trade in the sorts wanted for immediate use. Pronounced changes either way in the primary markets are expected to produce more activity here.

FURNITURE TRADE ACTIVE.

Orders Smaller Than Usual, but There Are More of Them.

Encouraging reports are heard in the local furniture trade regarding the interest displayed by buyers in the Spring lines. Advance orders in some instances have not been so large as those of other years at this time, but, on the whole, they have been more plentiful and selling agents generally are well pleased with the volume of business booked. According to a well-informed member of the trade, buyers anticipated an advance in prices some time ago and placed good-sized orders then. The usual canceling of unfilled orders in November and December did not take place this season and as a result while the buying so far has been brisk it has not been so heavy as some manufacturers expected.

The register at the Furniture Exchange shows that 985 buyers visited the exposition during the first three days of this week, bringing the total attendance since the opening up to 1,850. This shows an increase of 600 over the registration in July and is an increase of more than 10 per cent. over the attendance at the January, 1912, exposition.

COTTON GOODS PRICES UP.

Staple Ginghams and Tickings Move to Higher Levels.

The opening of new lines for Fall and the recent advances made in the prices of certain staples have caused buyers to become more interested in cotton goods generally and resulted in more activity in this trade during the week. Staple ginghams have been advanced ½ cent a yard by one of the leading factors in this market and 8-ounce tickings also have been placed on higher levels. The price of the latter goods is now ¾ of a cent a yard above recent quotations.

These advances have been expected for some time and do not seem to be keeping buyers back. In fact, according to one well posted commission merchant, the firmness of prices and the expectations of further advances have given buyers the necessary incentive to place orders and protect themselves.

The situation in ginghams has improved a great deal of late, and these goods are selling unusually well, both in staples and fancies. Stocks are low, particularly in the West, and buyers are asking that shipments be rushed to them for immediate use.

LIQUOR MEN URGE REFORMS.

Favor Reasonable Regulation Strictly Enforced to Stop Graft.

The New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at its sixth annual convention in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to enact a State pure food law as nearly identical with the federal pure food law as possible.

The association also went on record as favoring a limitation of subdivision 2, of the liquor law, applying to the so-called "bottle stores," the limitation favored being that no more licenses be issued for such "bottle stores" until the ratio of stores to population shall be one store to 7,500 of population. The present ratio is one store to every 5,000 of population.

The association approved of the efforts of the Excise Commissioner to stamp out the sale of liquor by unlicensed dealers, and urged a strict compliance with the law by all liquor dealers, wholesale as well as retail. The members further favored reasonable regulations strictly enforced, rather than strict regulation enfoced according to the whim of officials based on considerations other than the improvement of conditions.

NORTHWEST OUTLOOK GOOD.

Mr. Earling Believes the Way Is Clear Now to the Next Crop Period.

Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, said yesterday that the present business conditions in the Northwest were excellent, and that the outlook as favorable to a continuance of good business until at least another crop period. He estimates that the farmers in the St. Paul's territory were still holding 40 per cent of last year's wheat crop, partly because their financial condition was such that they did not have to take advantage of prevailing prices, and partly because the marketing of the crop was held up by favorable fall ploughing weather.

Mr. Earling said he was well pleased with the St. Paul's recent earnings, but he declined to offer any forecast of the probable surplus for the current year. He expects a considerable increase in coal traffic to result from the new connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco, now building.

"We are not worrying about the moisture conditions, even if there has been a deficiency of snow in Minnesota and the Dakotas." Mr. Earling said "There are seventeen feet of snow further West, on the Cascades. The farmers have learned that the early Winter snows have little effect on the ground, and that it is the snowfall in February and March that counts in bringing a good crop yield."

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is a tendency noted in the fancy goods and notions trade for a return to favor of the smaller sized women's handbags. Many of these are made with strap backs, and both these and the regular envelope bags are being ordered liberally.

Some of the tailored suits seen in Paris consisted of cutaway coats of matlesse made in Russian blouse effects, with skirts of contrasting colors.

Combination sets of barrettes, side and back combs to match, are selling readily in fancy goods and notion departments. They are boxed in cartons containing twenty-four assorted pieces.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The commerce of Tien-Tsin, China, for 1911 reached the greatest total since the port was opened to foreign trade. The gross value of imports and exports was $76,927,477, or $9,900,000 greater than the gross value for 1910. The foreign import trade showed a decline of $914,000, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in native imports of over $2,890,000. The export trade showed a remarkable increase of about $9,030,000.

The President of the Republic has signed a decree authorizing the Anglo-Brazilian Meat Company, Limited, to operate in Brazil. Its object is to acquire and work the meat factories of Santa Theresa and Industrial in Bage, Rio Grande do Sul, to engage in agricultural pursuits, and to buy, sell, and rent lands, &c., in Brazil. The capital is $700,000, and the registered office of the company is in London.

While imports received into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1911 showed a considerable gain over the totals in 1909 and 1910, the aggregate of 1907 or 1908 was not reached. The imports for 1911 amounted to $597,092,716, compared with $572,336,582 in 1910.

COTTON GINNED TO JAN. 16.

Amounted to 13,091,264 Bales, Including 78,892 Round Bales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The ninth cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau for the season, issued to-day, announced that 13,091,264 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Thursday, Jan. 16, to which date for the past seven years the ginning averaged 93.3 per cent. of the entire crop. Last year to Jan. 16 there had been ginned 14,515,799 bales, or 93.3 per cent. of the entire crop; in 1908 to that date, 12,666,208 bales, or 96.8 per cent., and in 1906 to that date 12,176,199 bales, or 93.8 per cent.

Included in the ginnings were 78,892 round bales, compared with 97,654 bales last year, 111,079 bales in 1910, 146,378 bales in 1909, and 232,510 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 70,760, compared with 109,867 bales last year, 92,191 bales in 1909, and 90,287 bales in 1908.

Ginnings prior to Jan. 16 by States, with comparisons for last year and other big crop years, and the percentage of the entire crop ginned prior to that date in those years, were:

Year.	Ginnings.	Year.	Ginnings.
ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1912	1,307,647	1912	875,466
1911	1,638,699	1911	996,988
1908	1,316,803	1908	661,669
1906	1,216,606	1906	587,759
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1912	741,253	1912	966,127
1911	797,597	1911	915,563
1908	931,133	1908	582,803
1906	764,100	1906	741,633
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1912	57,303	1912	1,192,267
1911	88,177	1911	1,536,085
1908	68,624	1908	1,192,723
1906	60,432	1906	887,087
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1912	1,782,818	1912	252,890
1911	2,657,984	1911	386,293
1908	1,952,113	1908	321,727
1906	1,601,922	1906	252,533
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1912	369,395	1912	4,509,335
1911	357,758	1911	3,964,620
1908	458,762	1908	3,528,981
1906	888,577	1906	3,758,493
MISSISSIPPI.		OTHER STATES.	
1912	952,949	1912	83,814
1911	1,061,859	1911	114,176
1908	1,551,792	1908	69,732
1906	1,361,838	1906	55,219

The ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Jan. 16 by States were:

	1912.	1911.	1909.	1908.
Florida	21,917	39,340	27,888	34,017
Georgia	41,530	65,577	51,072	43,256
South Carolina	7,313	4,950	13,231	13,014

The final ginning report will be issued Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M., and will announce the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Friday, Feb. 28.

NEW IRON MOUNTAIN BOARD.

Temporary Directors Resign and Places of Eight Are Filled.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Directors in this city yesterday received the resignation of eight Directors who were elected last Spring to hold their places temporarily, and elected new representatives of the banking interests now associated with the Missouri-Pacific-Iron Mountain System to fill their places.

The new board consists of: George J. Gould, Chairman; B. F. Bush, President; Finley J. Shepard, Assistant to the President; James Speyer, Edgar L. Marston, E. T. Jeffery, E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, J. G. Metcalfe, Albert H. Wiggin, Jay Gould, Edwin G. Merrill, O. L. Garrison of St. Louis and C. A. Pratt.

A new Executive Committee was also elected, composed of George J. Gould, Chairman; B. F. Bush, Albert H. Wiggin, E. T. Jeffery, James Speyer, Edgar L. Marston and Finley J. Shepard.

In order to comply with the laws of Arkansas during the execution of the company's new $200,000,000 mortgage, a re-organization of the board took place in which Western representatives were elected temporarily. The new members elected at that time were G. A. A. Deane, C. A. Pratt, C. H. Jackson, George W. Housley, J. H. Hollenbeck, J. G. Drew, C. E. Carstarphen, J. H. Wright, and C. S. Clarke. These have been dropped, with the single exception of C. A. Pratt, who remains a member of the board.

ST. PAUL OFFERS MORE BONDS

Remaining $14,000,000 Convertible 4½s to be Marketed.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad authorized yesterday the sale of the remaining $14,000,000 of 4½ per cent. convertible bonds, out of an issue of $50,000,000 announced last June, to preferred and common stockholders of the company at par, in proportion to 6 per cent. of their holdings. The bonds will be issued, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and will be convertible into common stock at par from June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1922, at the option of the holder. The proceeds will be used for improvements and betterments.

The board created several new positions yesterday, but took no steps for filling the vacancy at the head of the Executive Committee left vacant by the death of Roswell Miller. H. R. Williams, who has been President of the Puget Sound Line, now a part of the St. Paul system, was made a Vice President, and will be located in the New York office. C. B. Ferry was appointed as his assistant. Mr. Williams also was made a Director to succeed Mr. Miller.

E. D. Sewall, formerly assistant to the President, was made a Vice President, with offices at Chicago. D. L. Bush of Chicago and H. T. Earling of Seattle were also elected Vice Presidents.

The new bonds have been underwritten by the National City Bank and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

BETTER TONE TO PRINTCLOTHS.

A slight improvement was noted in the demand for printcloths yesterday, and the general tone of the market was stronger. Spot goods were scarce, and prices for the most part were firm. On cloths for later delivery mills showed a tendency in some instances to shade prices a trifle. Sales of 38½-inch, 64-60s, and 60-52s, were reported at 5 and 4⅝ cents, respectively, and some business on 38½-inch, 60-48s, was put through at 4½ cents. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s	3⅛c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
27-inch, 56-56s	3¾c	38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	3 11-16c	39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	39-inch, 72-76s	6⅜c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	39-inch, 80-80s	7c
38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c		

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8¼c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6⅛c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8¼c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6½@6¾c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. J. Leary, who has been secretary of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company has been appointed assistant cashier of the National Reserve Bank.

M. C. Kennedy, president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, has been elected a director of the Norfolk & Western, succeeding Samuel Rea.

E. H. Fitzhugh has resigned as president of the Central Vermont Railway, to be succeeded by President E. J. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk. E. T. Smith succeeds Mr. Fitzhugh on the executive committee, and E. A. Chittenden fills the vacancy left on the board of directors.

The Brown Shoe Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock.

The New York Central Lines equipment trust bonds of 1913, amounting to $12,540,000, offered jointly by J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank, have been oversubscribed.

Saturday's gold exports to Argentina will be augmented by an additional engagement of $1,000,000 by Goldman Sachs, and $250,000 more by the National Bank of Commerce. The total amount so far taken for Saturday's steamer is $4,550,000.

The Stock Exchange has listed the American Telephone & Telegraph 20-year 4½ per cent convertible bonds, when issued; and Baltimore & Ohio 20-year convertible 4½'s, when issued.

Butler Bros. report for 1912 gross profits of $8,040,000, expenses of $6,004,000, net $2,035,000; dividends, $1,250,000, and surplus, $785,000. The usual annual dividend of 10 per cent and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent was declared.

The $5,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Montgomery, Ward & Co. has been sold to a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. in the United States, and Robert Fleming & Co. in England.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W.
26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

New York, January 22d, 1913.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1912.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.

Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1912, to the 31st December, 1912.		4,069,457.66
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1912		753,427.33
Total Premiums		4,822,884.99
Premiums marked off from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912		4,055,884.06
Interest on the Investments of the Company received during the year	302,088.79	
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.	42,787.34	
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses	130,987.28	475,863.41
Losses paid during the year		2,104,257.48
Less: Salvages	197,204.74	
Re-insurances	544,016.02	
Discount	195.79	741,416.55
		1,362,840.93
Returns of Premiums		91,649.80
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, advertisements, etc.		563,285.21

A dividend of interest of **Six** per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **Tuesday** the **fourth** of **February** next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of **1907** will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **Tuesday** the **fourth of February** next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of **Forty** per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1912, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after **Tuesday** the **sixth of May** next.

By order of the Board,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN N. BEACH,
ERNEST C. BLISS,
VERNON H. BROWN,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,
RICHARD H. EWART,
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN.
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
ANSON W. HARD,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
GEORGE H. MACY,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
HENRY PARISH,
ADOLF PAVENSTEDT,
JAMES H. POST,
CHARLES M. PRATT,
DALLAS B. PRATT,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
ANTON A. RAVEN,
JOHN J. RIKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
LOUIS STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-President.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-President.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-President.
JOHN H. JONES STEWART, 4th Vice-President.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	
United States and State of New York Bonds	670,000.00
New York City, New York Trust Companies and Bank Stocks	1,777,900.00
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads	2,716,537.00
Other Securities	282,520.00
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies	900,000.00
Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices	4,299,426.04
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887)	75,000.00
Premium Notes	592,766.69
Bills Receivable	615,303.16
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	298,641.20
Cash in Bank	994,882.29
Temporary Investments (payable January, 1913)	400,875.00
	13,623,851.38

LIABILITIES.	
Estimated Losses, and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment	2,174,058.00
Premiums on Unterminated Risks	767,050.94
Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	262,924.05
Return Premiums Unpaid	104,822.79
Reserve for Taxes	110,025.19
Re-insurance Premiums	203,735.55
Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.	82,698.09
Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,556.09
Certificates of Profits Outstanding	7,293,220.00
	11,020,590.67

Thus leaving a balance of	2,603,260.71
Accrued Interest on Bonds, on the 31st day of December, 1912, amounted to	40,804.90
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1912, amounted to	26,696.39
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1912, amounted to	257,230.00
Unexpired re-insurance premiums on the 31st day of December, 1912, amounted to	47,650.39
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above, at	450,573.96
And the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value, at	63,700.00
The Market Value of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities on the 31st day of December, 1912, exceeded the Company's valuation by	1,695,027.24
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be	5,185,044.28

REORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The duties of the undersigned Joint Committee, acting under a certain Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated November 29, 1911, having been terminated, Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article Tenth of said Plan and Agreement, it has duly filed its accounts, including the account of its actual expenses and disbursements, with each the Guaranty Trust Company of New York (28 Nassau Street, New York City,) and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (22 William Street, New York City), Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, January 17, 1913.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

To be published Jan. 20, 22, 24, 27, 29 and 31, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Baltimore, Md., January 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1912, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1913, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1913.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1913, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1913.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

42 Broadway, New York, January 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that there has been declared a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Preferred stock, and a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Common stock of the Company, to stockholders of record at three o'clock on the 6th day of February, payable March 3d, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this date a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of the Company was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the year 1912, payable January 31st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 24th, 1913.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,

470 Broadway, New York, Jany. 15, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on February 1 next to stockholders of record of Jany. 14th, 1913.

The transfer books will be closed to Feby. 1, 1913.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The German American Bank.

New York, Jan. 20, 1913.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at close of business January 27th, 1913.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The firm of WILLIAM YOUNG, (composed of WILLIAM YOUNG and WILLIAM L. YOUNG, his son,) doing business at 129 Avenue D, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, has this day been dissolved, by the withdrawal therefrom of William Young. The business will be continued at the same place, under the same firm name, by said William L. Young and Harry R. Hunter, the new partners thereof, who are authorized to collect and settle all the outstanding accounts of the old firm.

Dated January 1, 1913.

WILLIAM YOUNG.
WILLIAM L. YOUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership of H. LABES & CO. has been dissolved, Mr. MAX SPERLING withdrawing as a partner from the firm, and that Mr. HYMAN LABES will continue the said business individually.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF GUT & MORGENBESSER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the said GUT remaining in business, assuming all debts and liabilities of said firm.

GUT & MORGENBESSER,
By Rubin Morgenbesser.

New York, Jan. 6th, 1913.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 24, 1913.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 11, 1913, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February 3, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Commercial Trust Company of New York.

Broadway and Forty-first Street,
New York, January 23, 1913.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held on January 15, 1913, the following were elected:

Directors to serve until 1916:

G. J. Baumann, John F. Galvin,
A. L. Erlanger, Livingston D. Smith.

Inspectors of Election:

J. Romaine Brown,
De Witt C. Flanagan,
Truman Parsons.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 21, 1913, Francis D. Gallatin was elected a Director, to serve until 1914; R. R. Moore was re-elected President, and G. J. Baumann, Vice President.

J. G. HEMERICH, Secretary.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Cluett, Peabody & Co., will be held at 2 P. M. on the 28th day of January, 1913, at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Troy, New York, and that the object of said meeting is to consider the approval of an agreement of consolidation entered into and made between the said Cluett, Peabody & Co. and The Apex Collar & Shirt Company, Inc., pursuant to resolutions of their respective Boards of Directors and, if approved, to take such action in the premises as may be necessary.

Dated, Troy, New York, January 3d, 1913.

G. A. CLUETT, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 18, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 19, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE CO., Limited.

January 23d, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 South William Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, February 11, 1913, at twelve o'clock M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES D. LITHGOW, Secretary.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York,

124 East 15th St.

January 6th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 27th, 1913. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, 1913, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1913.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

QUEEN BRAID WORKS, INC.—Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Queen Braid Works, Inc., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, 227 West 17th Street, on the 10th day of February, 1913, at 9 A. M. of said day.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1913.

LEO SCHWARZ, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company held on Tuesday, January 7th, 1913, Edward M. Townsend, Frank S. Witherbee, and William De Forest Haynes were unanimously nominated to fill vacancies in the board.

New York, January 11, 1913.

Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

Liquid Investments

When you want cash you should be able to get it quickly. If you have the *right kind* of an investment you will not have much trouble getting it.

It will pay you to talk to us before you make an investment. We can be of real help to you in selecting securities which you can turn into cash when you *need it*.

Send for our "Bankers' Guide."

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

30 Years of Age

This is the age at which the average man has a clear idea of the line of work in which he is to specialize. He understands that the age of thirty is the age at which he must steady himself for the struggle to realize his ambitions, and to lay the foundation for a competency. It is more or less natural for him to be tempted by the promise of big returns on his money, but he will find that IT PAYS BEST IN THE LONG RUN always to invest in those securities which possess a good margin of safety and every assurance of prompt interest payment, combined with a fair rate of income and a reasonable chance of appreciation.

We shall be pleased to suggest to you those investments which we consider to be well adapted to the requirements of men in their thirties.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1010 "30 Years of Age."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Your Bonds

may be more valuable to others than they are to you. They may be exempt from taxation in another state or eligible for specific investment purposes. If, because of such availability, they yield you a lower interest return than would other securities of equal soundness—why not *consider* an exchange? Our experience in selling bonds suitable for special purposes enables us to suggest exchanges profitable to our clients.

Ask us if your income can safely be increased.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway
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Chicago Boston Buffalo
London Philadelphia Baltimore

CITY OF
KEY WEST
(FLORIDA)
BONDS
to net 4.80%
Write us for full particulars.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York 115 Broadway
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Public Utility
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and other
Investment Securities
Paying
4 to 6%
January Investment Booklet on request

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

Tariff Legislation

No changes in the tariff schedule can affect the values of time-tested bonds.

Stability, conservatism, satisfactory income, and ready marketability characterize the securities we offer.

Ask for our January List.

Knauth-Nachod & Kühne
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
New York • Leipzig

Indiana Steel 5s
Kansas City Railway & Lt. Co. 5s
Niagara Falls Power Co. 5s
Chicago Utilities 5s, Script

J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery in Stocks After Renewal of Decline—Heavy Trading in Steel.

After the recovery of the two previous days prices yielded easily yesterday to a renewal of pressure upon stocks much of it carrying the appearance of professional selling. Not enough buying power had developed along with the recent upturn in quotations to afford a good market for the stock which came out during the first few hours of trading yesterday, but at the lower level to which the list declined there was enough response to carry prices upward again with a fair degree of vigor. The net loss for the day as gauged by the average of quotations was less than a ½ point, and about one-half of the maximum average decline of the session. Being as it is at the moment largely in the hands of habitual traders the market is in some ways subject to being influenced in an exaggerated degree by passing events. Partly to this fact may have been due the effect which was produced on the price of United States Steel yesterday by the interpretation put upon the testimony given in the steel suit on Wednesday afternoon by a former President of the corporation. There can be no doubt that the impression created by that testimony and the bearing which it was believed to have on some of the main contentions of the Government in the suit to dissolve the corporation was the direct cause of a good deal of yesterday morning's selling of this stock. Mr. Corey's further testimony yesterday was regarded as strengthening the general view of Wall Street that the Government through this witness received greater support for its contentions than any supplied by earlier witnesses. Whatever the final judgment on the score may prove to be its effect yesterday was discernible in the fact that there was sufficient pressure on United States Steel to depress that stock at one time more than 2 points under Wednesday's close.

There was no response here to the news of the submission of the Turkish Government to the peace terms recommended by the great powers. Yesterday afternoon's dispatches indicated that even this submission of the Turkish Government, in which the Turkish people may not be disposed to concur, without protest, had not cleared up all the difficulties in the way of a final adjustment of the Balkan problem. Events in that quarter, however, are pursuing a normal enough course and such difficulties as are being met seem hardly likely to prove definite obstacles to the establishment of peace without further warfare. The foreign markets were at first cheerful and then became reactionary. They will doubtless all feel that a great burden has been lifted when the treaty of peace has been actually signed.

We sent more gold abroad yesterday thus extending further assistance to the markets of Europe. The effect of the help which our gold exports have already given was seen in the statements of the Bank of France and of the Bank of England, both of which reported gains in their gold holdings. The Paris market has been profiting by direct shipments from New York and our gold exports to South America have cared in part for a demand that otherwise would have to be filled from London. Partly as a result of the rôle which we are playing in the international markets, and partly because of events in the Balkan situation, discounts were easier in London. Exchange rates here, however, were again higher, our own ease in money helping to account for this forward movement in exchange in the face of the continued outflow of gold.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $353,838,576; balances, $17,811,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $448,871.

The local banks have lost $6,225,000 on their Sub-Treasury opetrations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 411-16&4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4⅝ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4⅝ per cent. Money was 3½@4 per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 22 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8840; demand, $4.8770.

Paris—Cable, 5.16¼ less 1-32; checks, 5.16⅞, less 1-32.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ plus 1-32; check, 95¼ plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-16; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.34; check, 40.30.

Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅝; check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8365; ninety days, $4.8190.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅝; ninety days, $4.81⅝.

Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 28 13-16d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 62⅝c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..	5	Apr., 1913	100⅛	100⅜	3.25
Am. Locomo...	5	Oct., 1913	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Locomo...	5	Oct., 1914	99½	100¼	4.85
Ann Arbor	5	May, 1913	97	99	8.50
Austrian Govt.	4½	July,'14-'15	97½	98	5.90
Balt. & O....	4½	June, 1913	100	100¼	3.85
Brooklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96⅞	97	5.65
Ches. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1914	99⅜	99¼	4.85
Chic. & Alton.	5	Mar. 15, '13	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & West. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.05
Chic. Elev	5	July, 1914	98⅛	98⅝	6.00
Cin., H. & D..	4	July, 1913	99⅛	100	4.00
Erie R. R.....	6	Apr. 8, 1914	100⅞	101	5.20
Erie R. R.....	5	Oct., 1914	99⅝	100	5.00
Erie R. R.....	5	Apr., 1915	99	99⅝	5.35
Gen. Motor....	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100⅛	5.95
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July, 1915	97⅞	98⅛	5.45
Hocking Val..	4½	Nov., 1913	100	100⅛	4.30
Hudson Cos ...	6	Feb., 1913	99⅞	100	6.00
Ill. Central....	4½	July, 1914	99⅞	100	4.00
Int. & G. N..	5	Aug., 1914	98⅞	99	5.70
Int. Harvester.	5	Feb.15,1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
K. C. Ry. & L.	5	May, 1913	89½	91	25.00
K. C. Ry. & L.	6	Sep., 1912	89	91	
Lack. Steel....	5	Mar., 1915	94⅞	96	7.20
Maine Cent.	4	Mar. 15, 1913	99⅞	100⅛	3.00
Met. St.R. K.C.	5	May, 1913	94	97	14.00
Mexican M. C.	4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98½	7.80
Michigan C....	4	Mar., 1914	99⅛	100⅛	3.85
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb., 1913	99⅞	100	5.00
Mo., K. & T...	5	May, 1913	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Mo. Pacific....	5	June, 1914	97⅝	97⅞	6.90
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.90
N. Rys. Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98½	99	7.50
N. Y. C. & H.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Y. C. & H.	4½	May, 1915	99⅛	99⅞	4.55
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	Dec., 1913	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
St. L. & S. F..	5	June, 1913	100	100⅛	4.70
St. L. & S. F..	6	Sep., 1914	99½	100	6.00
Southern Ry...	5	Feb., 1913	100	100⅛	4.00
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99¼	99⅞	6.10
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	99	100	5.00
Utah Co.......	6	Apr., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.87
West. E. & M.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.00
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1913	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
W. Maryland..	5	July, 1915	97½	98⅛	5.60

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Dual Character.

There are men who have no other interest downtown than their assumed right to occupy a broker's chair each day, and who never miss a day when the Stock Exchange is open. At home they are vaguely spoken of as being in the investment business in Wall Street, and their neighbors look at them with something akin to envy as they start off each morning. Some men have bought 100 shares of stock and have been waiting for years to see an opportunity to get out with a good profit; others lost on their first speculation and have never got their courage back. They sit and stare at the quotations with hope and fear alternating in their breasts, making up their minds to buy if a particular issue goes a point lower, and then discovering that it is likely to recede further and they can get a better price by waiting. Eventually the stock begins to mount and is soon selling at several points above the price at which the customer had determined to buy. Thereupon, he tells his friends that he had a good tip on Consolidated at 61¼, but that he was tied up at the moment and could not take advantage of it. At 3 o'clock he goes out on the street and manages to waste another hour to avoid an appearance at home before 5 o'clock. Some of these men have made money in stocks; as a rule, none of them has lost much because he never had the capital to risk. Most of them neither win nor lose, because they risk nothing.

⁂

The Faithful Trader.

Where the customers of a brokerage house come from at 10 o'clock and where they go at 3 is a mystery to the floor manager. For months or years a man will appear a few minutes before the opening with greater regularity than any clerk in the office, hang his overcoat inside the bookkeeper's cage and take a chair in front of the quotation board. There he alternately reads his morning paper and dozes, or puffs at a cheap cigar while he exchanges inconsequential views with his neighbor. Then comes a day when he fails to take his accustomed place. Before the week is out the manager becomes aware of a vacancy among the regular visitors and begins making casual inquiries. As a rule these result only in emphasizing the fact that no one ever learned anything about the missing man's home, or his relatives. The man once made a trade through the brokerage house, and the bookkeeper discovers that he gave his residence then as a small village in New Jersey, or in darkest Brooklyn. The men who have been sitting next to him for five hours a day for several months are surprised to discover their own callousness as to their quondam acquaintance's whereabouts, or welfare. He slips out of their recollection, just as they are doomed to go sooner or later. He may have died, or he may have gone West to live with his married daughter, but those exhaust most of the possibilities. If he were within fifty miles of the office he would drift back out of curiosity to see if Amalgamated has gone back to par, and to tell his neighbors that he once sold it at 75.

⁂

Pacific Is Still in Quandary.

Judging by the surface indications reflected upon the return of the emissaries, the latest Washington conference between the Union Pacific committee and Attorney General Wickersham was not productive of any great help in clearing up a difficult situation. Judge Lovett said that some progress had been made, but that no settlement had been reached, and there was no assurance of a settlement in the near future. The one definite fact arrived at in this latest conference, so far as could be learned by inquirers, was that it would be necessary to hold another conference. The transfer of the Central Pacific to Union is proving much more difficult than any one anticipated before the two boards tried to reach an agreement.

⁂

St. Paul Bonds Off.

The announcement of another block of St. Paul convertible 4½s, which will be offered to stockholders of the road at par, weakened the market for that issue, of which $35,000,000 is already outstanding. The bonds are convertible between June 1, 1917, and June 1, 1922, into common stock. At the close of Wednesday's market they were quoted at 106, but with the announcement of a further offering they declined yesterday to 104, closing at 104⅛, with a loss of 1⅞. The announcement was no more helpful from the stockholders' view point. St. Paul common sold off 1⅝ on the announcement.

WESTERN MARYLAND WORK.

Passing Tracks to Cumberland Being Extended for 100-Car Trains.

The Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railway Company has authorized the extension of the present passing tracks between Hagerstown and Cumberland, a distance of eighty miles, to four thousand feet clear length, and the construction of five additional passing tracks of the same clear length. This will provide passing track facilities for one-hundred-car trains moving over that distance.

The construction of these facilities involves an expenditure of from $250,000 to $300,000.

STARTING COKING OVENS.

Corey in Syndicate to Build Plants at St. Louis and Newark Bay.

A syndicate has been formed, headed by Ambrose Monell, White, Weld & Co., E. C. Converse, W. E. Corey, and others, to erect and operate by-product coking ovens in various parts of the country. Construction is to begin this Spring on initial plants at St. Louis and on Newark Bay.

The St. Louis plant will carbonize about 400,000 tons of coal a year at the outset, and the Newark Bay plant about 280,000 tons.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction com.	405	415
American Light & Traction pf.	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power com.	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	59	61
American Gas & Electric com.	83	86
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light com.	65	68
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Public Utilities com.	63	66
American Public Utilities pf.	76	78
Appalachian Power Company	23	24
Appalachian Power Company, pf.	74	75
Cities Service com.	114	..
Cities Service pf.	87½	89½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	93	95
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99½	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	78
Empire District Electric 5s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	..	83
Federal Light & Traction com.	81	85
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities, Incorp., com.	40	45
Federal Utilities, Incorp., pf.	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities com.	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	32
Northern States Power com.	24½	25
Northern States Power pf.	84½	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	53	56
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	24	26
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com.	21½	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power com.	22¼	24½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	77½	78
United Light & Rys. com.	85	90
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	80	83
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	75
Utilities Improvement com.	59½	61½
Utilities Improvement pf.	75	77
United Utilities com.	37	40
United Utilities pf.	100	102½
Union Rwy., Gas & Elec. com.	61	63
Union Rwy., Gas & Elec. pf.	87	89
Western Power com.	20	25
Western Power pf.	48	51

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Issues Limited —Prices Close Around Day's Highest.

The trading in outside securities yesterday was in limited volume with final prices around the best prices of the session. United Cigar Stores of America showed fair activity with sales of twelve hundred shares, with the close at 108⅝ comparing with the previous day's high figure of 110. The dealings in the bond department were light.

⁂

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000..	Am. T. & T. rights	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,400..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
300..	Cluett-Peabody pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
50..	McAndrews & Forbes pf.	102	102	102	102
110..	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100..	Marconi of Am., new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,100..	Puebla S. & R.	2½	2½	2 1-16	2 3-16
300..	Stand. Oil of N. J.	434	437	433	433
200..	Tob. Prod. pf.	95½	95½	95	95
1,200..	Un. C.S. of Am.	109¼	109⅝	108¼	108⅝
200..	Un. C. S. of Am. pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118
4,000..	U. S. Hair pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1,800..	Willys Overl'd.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
100..	Willys Over.pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½

MINING STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200..	*Beav. Con.	41	43	41	43
1,000..	Bessie G. Dred.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200..	Bes. G. Dr. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8,100..	*Big Four	82	83	81	82
2,500..	Braden Copper	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	8½	8½	8	8
2,000..	Dia Blk. Butte.	5	5	5	5
700..	El Paso Con.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
900..	Ely Con.	12	12	12	12
700..	Florence	41	41	40	40
500..	Giroux Mining	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16
200..	Greene-Cana.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10,000..	*Greenwater	5	5½	5	5
7,500..	*Jumbo Ext.	33½	33½	33	33
200..	Kerr Lake	3 1-16	3⅛	3 1-16	3⅛
800..	Mason Valley	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
2,275..	McKin.-Dar.	2	2 1-16	2	2
800..	Nevada Hills	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
800..	Nip. Mines Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200..	Pacific Smelt.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,000..	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
350..	Tonopah-Min.	5⅞	5 15-16	5⅞	5⅞
800..	Ton. Ext.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
4,500..	Tonopah Merg.	87	87	86	86
50..	Trinity Copper	5	5	5	5
500..	Union Mines	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,500..	W. E. Consolid.	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000..	Chester. Cop.	9	9	9	9
2,000..	Goldfield Midw.	6	6	6	6
200..	L't. C'k-G. Dr.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,800..	*Mut. M. & L.	60	63	57	63
1,100..	*N. J. Min. Co.	17	17	17	17

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000..	Brad. Cop. 6s.	190	198	190	198
10,000..	Br'd. C. 7s old	195	195	195	195
10,000..	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes	96 15-16	96 15-16	96 15-16	96 15-16
25,000..	C. S. 5s w. i.	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107⅛
5,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	99 15-16	99 15-16	99 15-16	99 15-16
8,000..	West. Pac. 5s.	86½	86½	86	86

*Sell cents per share.

⁂

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Jan. 23. Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Jan. 22. Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	3	2	3
A., G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121	120	121
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107⅝
Brown Shoe	56	58	56	58
Brown Shoe pf.	100¼	102	100¼	102
Con. Rubber Tire	19	23	20	23
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	70	80	70	80
Emerson-Brantingham	64	66	64	66
‡Em.-Brantingham pf.	97	99	97	99
Havana Tobacco	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Int. Rubber trust ctfs.	8½	9½	8½	10
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	215	220	215	220
McAndrews & Forbes	198	200	198	200
Manhattan Shirt Co.	52	68	52	68
Manhattan Shirt pf.	101	103	101	103
*Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
New York Trans.	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Pennsylvania Textile	24	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old	1,160	1,195	1,160	1,195
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
U. S. Hair	7½	8½	7½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Jan. 23. Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Jan. 22. Asked.
Alaska G. Mines, w. i.	13⅞	..	14⅛	..
British-Col. Copper	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Buffalo Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Butte-New York	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	7-16	½	7-16	½
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Diamond Field Dasy.	4	6	4	6
First National	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Gold Hill	½	¾	½	¾
La Rose Cons.	2¾	2⅞	2 11-16	2 13-16
Mines of America	3	3¼	3	3¼
North Butte Devel.	25	30	25	30
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-6	1	1 1-16
So. Utah M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Tri-Bullion	½	9-16	7-16	9-13
Tularosa	¾	1	¾	1
Tuolumne Copper	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
United Copper	¾	1½	¾	1½
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
*Wettlaufer Sil. Mines	15	17	15	16
Yukon Gold Mines	2	3¼	3	3¼

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.'S.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Jan. 23. Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Jan. 22. Asked.
South Live Oak	1½	2¼	1½	2½

BONDS.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Jan. 23. Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Jan. 22. Asked.
Braden Copper 7s new	185	195	184	188
N. Y City 4¼s, 1962	99⅞	100	99⅞	100

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17	18
Atlantic Refining	685	690	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	171	173	170	172
Chesebrough Mfg.	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,800
Crescent Pipe Line	63	75	63	75
Cumberland Pipe Line	70	75	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line	380	385	380	385
Galena-Signal Oil	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	305	310	300	305
Indiana Pipe Lines	147	152	147	152
National Transit	52	54	50	52
New York Transit	340	350	340	350
Northern Pipe Line	120	125	120	130
Ohio Oil	125	127	125	127
Prairie Oil & Gas	328	332	328	332
Solar Refining	665	675	665	675
Southern Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
South. Penn. Oil	890	900	880	890
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	180	190	188	197
Standard Oil (Ind.)	345	350	345	355
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	465	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)	365	375	365	375
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	432	434	432	434
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	670	680	670	680
Standard Oil (Ohio)	280	285	280	290
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	730	760	730	760
Swan & Finch	225	240	225	240
Union Tank Line	74	76	74	76
Vacuum Oil	177	183	177	183
Washington Oil	32	34	32	34
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Jan. 23. Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Jan. 22. Asked.
British-American	24½	24¾	24⅝	24½
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
J. S. Young	175	182	175	182
MacAndrews & Forbes	192	198	192	198
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	250	260	250	260
P. R.-Am. T., 6% scrip	150	165	150	165
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	263	268
Tobacco Products	120	140	121	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	94½	97	95½	97½
United Cigar Stores	108½	109	109	109¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	117	119	118	119

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter.	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4½s, May, 1917, inter.	101⅝	..	101⅛	..
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter.	101⅝	102	101⅝	100⅞
4¼s, Mar., '30-60, inter.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4¼s, Mar., 1962, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, Sept., 1960, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s, May, 1959, inter.	96½	97	96½	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1958, inter.	96½	97	96½	97
4s, May, 1957, inter.	96½	97	96½	97
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼
4s, 1918-1910, inter.	98½	99⅛	98½	99⅛
3½s, Nov., '54-55, inter.	85¼	86¼	85¼	86
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	85½	86¼	85¼	86
3½s, 1950-1954, reg.	85½	85⅞	85½	86

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

LONDON UNDERGROUND—	1913.	Increase.
Metropolitan District;		
Week end. Jan 18	£13,627	£943
July 1-Jan. 18	40,265	2,162
Tubes;		
Week end. Jan. 18	15,515	180
July 1-Jan. 18	45,415	*170
London United Tramways;		
Week end. Jan. 18	5,352	8
July 1-Jan. 18	16,758	232
London General Bus;		
Week end. Jan. 18	52,657	16,334
July 1-Jan. 18	166,076	50,592

*Decrease.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220..	At. Coast L. rights	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100..	Bal. Electric pf.	46	46	46
235..	Con. Power pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
180..	Fidelity & Dep.	176¾	176¾	176¾
70..	G. B. S. Brewing	3¼	3	3¼
925..	Hous Oil tr. ctfs.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
50..	Hous. Oil tr. ctfs.	67½	67½	67½
25..	Mercantile Trust	158	157½	157½
85..	Mer.-Mec. Bank	31½	31½	31½
25..	Mer. & Min. tr. vt.	70	70	70
25..	Northern Cen.	122¼	122¼	122¼
30..	Penna. Water & Pow.	70¾	70¾	70¾
350..	Seaboard Air L.	20	19½	19½
200..	United Rail.	23½	23¼	23¼
35..	Western Bank	39	39	39
	Bonds:			
$1,000..	Bal. City 4s, 1926	98½	98½	98½
2,000..	Bal. Brick 5s	83	83	83
1,000..	Bal. Elec. 5s	99½	99½	99½
27,000..	Con. Pow. 4½s	90	90	90
10,000..	Con. Gas 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
39,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	75½	74⅞	75½
37,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50¼	49½	50
5,000..	Hous. Oil div. ctfs.	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000..	Maryland 4s, 1928	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000..	Maryland Elec. 5s	97⅝	95⅞	95½
2,000..	Nor. & Port. tr. 5s	91½	91½	91½
3,000..	N. O. Mob. & C. 5s	86	86	86
1,000..	Pt. R. 1st, & rf. 5s	101½	101½	101½
2,000..	Seaboard 4s st	85½	85½	85½
2,000..	United Rail. Inc.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1,000..	Wash. Bal. & A. 5s	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Adventure	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16
2..	Ahmeek	310	310	310
25..	Algomah	2	2	2
10..	Allouez	39½	39½	39½
1,495..	Amal. Copper	74⅜	73½	74¼
900..	Am. Zinc	29⅝	28¾	29¼
50..	Anaconda	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
250..	Ariz. Com'l	3½	3⅜	3½
50..	Boston & Corbin	5	5	5
5,184..	Butte & Superior	36¾	35¼	36
50..	Butte & Balak	3½	3½	3½
540..	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	66¾	67
25..	Cal. & Hecla	496	495	495
50..	Centennial	16½	16¼	16¼
705..	Chino	44	43	43¼
210..	Copper Range	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞
800..	East Butte	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
10..	Franklin	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800..	Granby	70½	68½	69½
10..	Green Cananea	9	8¾	8¾
25..	Hancock	21¾	21½	21¾
80..	Indiana	15½	15½	15½
14..	Island Creek	56½	56	56½
20..	Island Creek pf.	85	84	85
45..	Isle Royale	29	28½	28½
504..	Kerr Lake	3	3	3
130..	Lake	21	20½	20¾
100..	Mason Valley	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20..	Mass. Cons.	4½	4½	4½
340..	Mayflower	12¼	12	12
55..	Miami	24½	24¼	24¼
75..	Mohawk	55⅜	55	55
245..	Nipissing	9	8⅞	8 15-16
203..	North Butte	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛
15..	North Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
390..	Old Colony Mining	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
482..	Old Dominion	50	49	50
20..	Osceola	98	98	98
125..	Pond Creek	26⅝	25⅛	25½
65..	Quincy	74½	73	73
10..	Ray Con.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
50..	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200..	Shannon	12½	11⅞	12½
100..	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½
1,296..	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
115..	Superior	33	32	32½
20..	Tamarack	33	32	32
175..	Trinity	5¼	5	5
100..	Tuolumne	3¼	3 1-16	3¼
192..	U. S. Smelter	42	42	42
10..	U. S. Smelter pf.	49½	49½	49½
20..	Utah Apex	2	2	2
190..	Utah Con.	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
20..	Victoria	2	2	2
150..	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼
55..	Wolverine	67⅞	67½	67½
310..	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
82..	Boston & Albany	212⅝	212	212
100..	Boston & Maine	97	97	97
28..	Boston Elevated	118¼	112	112⅝
25..	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105
300..	Maine Cent. rts	2½	2½	2½
62..	Mass. Elec. pf.	76	75½	75½
44..	Mass. Elec. frac.	18c.	18c.	18c.
42..	N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R.	128	127	128
5..	Old Colony R. R.	176	176	176
100..	Union Pacific	160	160	160
19..	West End St. Ry.	80½	80	80½
10..	West End St. Ry. pf.	99	98	99

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,982..	American	133¾	133¼	133¾
10,734..	American rights	76c.	72c.	74c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
63..	Am. Agr. Chem.	54	53½	54
88..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	98½	98	98
26..	Amoskeag	73½	73½	73½
131..	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100
210..	Am. Pneu. Svc.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
34..	A. Pneu. Svc. 1st. pf.	50	50	50
108..	A. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	23½	23	23½
34..	Am. Sugar	116½	116	116
11..	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼
11..	Am. Wool pf.	80¼	80	80¼
25..	A. G. & W. I.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50..	A. G. & W. I. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
34..	Cumberland Power pf.	97	97	97
50..	Edison	281½	281¼	281½
500..	Edison rcts. 1st pf.	179½	179½	179½
10..	Ga. Ry. & El.	125	125	125
316..	Gen. Elec.	143	142	143
129..	Gen. Elec. frac.	14.40	14.20	14.20
121..	Mass. Gas	93¼	93¼	93¼
54..	Mass. Gas pf.	93	93	93
8..	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	88¼	88⅛	88¼
88..	Pullman	163½	163	163½
151..	Swift	105½	105¼	105¼
10..	Torrington pf.	28	28	28
50..	United Fruit	178¼	178¼	178¼
146..	United Shoe Mch.	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛
129..	United Shoe Mch. pf.	28	27⅞	27⅞
100..	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
450..	U. S. Steel	64⅜	63	64⅛
85..	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109¼	109½

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¼	89	89¼
25,000..	Am. T. & T. 4½s w.i.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6,000..	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
7,000..	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	92	92	92

CURB STOCKS, CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaska G.	13⅞	14	Hollinger	15	15½
Begole	1½	2	Houghton	5¼	6½
Bohemia	2½	3	La Rose	2¾	2 13-16
Boston Ely.	92½	96	Majestic	43	44
Butte Cen.	7⅝	8	Mex. Met.	2¼	2 5-16
Butte&Lon.	32	36	Nev. Doug.	2 1-16	2⅜
Cactus Cop.	9	11	New Balt.	75	95
Calaveras	3	3¼	Ohio	1	1 1-16
Chief Cons.	1½	1 9-16	Oneco	1½	1⅞
Corbin Cop.	35	37	Raven	22	25
Cons. Ariz.	36	45	S. Lake	6	6¼
Davis Daly.	2¾	2 13-16	S'wn. Miami	3½	4
First Nat.	2¼	2⅜	Un. V. Ex.	78	82

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
750..	American Can	33	29¾	33
475..	American Can pf.	120	115½	120
10..	American Radiator	485	485	485
70..	Booth Fish pf.	87	86⅞	86⅞
100..	Chi. El. Ry. com.	30	30	30
10..	Chi. Pneu. Tool	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
285..	Chi. Ry. series 2	25½	24	24½
15..	Chi. Title & Trust	206½	206½	206½
45..	Com'nw'th Edison	143	142	142
22..	Diamond Match	107½	107⅝	107⅝
20..	Hart S. & M. pf.	98	98	98
190..	Illinois Brick	72	71½	71½
50..	Inter. Harvester	108	107	107
14..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	122	122	122
20..	Peoples Gas	114¼	114¼	114¼
25..	Public Service pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
20..	Quaker Oats	245	242½	245
580..	Sears Roebuck com.	206	203	203
90..	Swift	105½	105¼	105⅛
350..	U. S. Steel	64⅛	63½	63½
200..	Union Carbide	204	204	204
45..	Woolworth	105½	104⅛	104⅛

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000..	Chi. Ry 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000..	Chi. Ry. b 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1,000..	Chi. Gas 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000..	City Ry. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10,000..	Com. Edison 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000..	Met gold 4s	81½	81½	81½
10,000..	Indiana Nat. Gas 5s	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝
1,000..	Peoples Gas ref. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURG STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Amn. Sewer Pipe	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
80..	Caney River Gas	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞
45..	Crucible Steel, pfd	93⅞	93⅛	93¼
100..	Columbus Gas & E.	16	15⅞	16
220..	Indpt. Brew.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100..	Indpt. Brew. pfd	26	26	26
60..	Mfrs. L & H.	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
270..	Oklahoma Gas	74	70	73⅞
30..	Osage & Oklahoma	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
40..	Ohio Fuel Supply	45⅛	45	45⅛
325..	Pure Oil	15½	15⅜	15½
500..	Pitts. Silver Peak	63	63	63
15..	Pitts. Brewing pf.	36	36	36
735..	Tonopah Ext.	2	2	2
267..	Union Switch	125	124⅞	124⅞
10..	U. S. Steel	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
80..	Westinghouse Elec.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
100..	West Penn. Trac. & W. P.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.01	Justice	.02
Andes	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.18	Lady Wash. Con.	.80
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.70	Overman	.35
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.03
Confidence	.13	Sag Belcher	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.06
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.17
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	8.00	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.69	Diamond. B. B.	.04
McNamara	.22	Diamond. Daisy	.04
Midway	.33	Florence	.39
Montana	1.75	Goldf'd Con. M.	2.05
North Star	.20	Goldfield Merger	.28
Rescue Eula	.11	Great Bend	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.90	Jumbo Exten.	.32
Tonopah Merger	.20	Lone Star	.03
West End	1.32½	Red Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm Kend.	.01
Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.05
Atlanta	.17	Vernal	.01
Booth	.02	Nevada Hills	1.47½
		MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.07	Manhattan Con.	.11

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5½	7	Jackpot	5¼	5¾
Elkton	62½	63	Mary McK.	59⅞	60
El Paso	598	600	Old Gold	3½	4
Findlay	4½	6	Portland	97	99
Gold Dollar	14	16	Vindicator	87	87½
Isabella	13¼	13½	Raven B. H.	7½	7⅝

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Firmness in London, Due to Constantinople Peace Expectations, Is Not Sustained.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 24.—The Times says in its City article to-day:

"Applications for loans made yesterday to the Bank were on a small scale. The Bank also took a few short bills. Rates for money were higher than on Wednesday. Discount quotations gave way, the supply of bills being restricted, while the demand for them was rather larger.

"The Bank return showed a big reduction in private deposits, the income tax collection having begun to swell public deposits. The withdrawal of sovereigns for Argentina amounted to £420,000.

"The stock markets were firm at the opening, reflecting the optimistic feeling reported on the chief Continental Bourses, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna having shown great buoyancy on the previous day on the news from Constantinople that the Grand Council had accepted the view of the Government that peace was necessary. After the first hour, however, when it was found that buyers were still hanging back, the tone became dull, and although in most departments part of the initial advance was maintained, the course of the markets was very disappointing to those who were hoping for a revival of activity.

"In home railways and South African departments, business was said to be showing signs of expansion, but elsewhere no improvement was reported.

"Wall Street took advantage of the higher level of prices established here at the opening, and there was some free selling on later dealings. A feeble rally just before closing lifted prices only a shade above the lowest points reached.

"French operators also showed a disposition to secure profits before the close, which chiefly affected Rio Tinto and South African shares."

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes 89 francs 22½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Boerse opened quiet to-day. Later prices declined, and the market closed easy.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	75¼	..	..	+1-16
Consols account	75⅜	..	..	+1-16
Amalgamated	76¾	74⅝	75	−⅝
Atchison	108½	105⅞	105⅞	+½
Balt. & Ohio	108½	106⅛	106⅛	+¾
Can. Pacific	252½	246½	247	−¾
Ches. & Ohio	80½	78¾	78½	−
Chi. Gt. West	16½	16⅛	..	..
St. Paul	117	114½	114¼	−⅛
Denver	22⅞	22⅜	21½	+1
Erie	32⅝	31⅞	31⅝	+⅝
Erie 1st pf.	50	48⅞	48½	+¾
Ill. Central	131	127⅞	127	+¾
Louis. & Nash.	141⅜	138⅛	138¼	+⅛
Kan. & Texas	28⅝	28	28	..
N. Y. Central	111¼	108⅞	108	+⅜
Norf. & West	115¼	112⅝	112½	+⅜
Ont. & West	33¼	32⅝	32	+⅝
Pennsylvania	62⅝	122⅜	122¼	+¼
Reading	84⅞	165⅞	165⅜	+¾
So. Railway	28⅜	27⅞	27⅝	+⅛
So. Pacific	108⅛	106⅛	106	+⅛
Union Pacific	164½	160⅞	160⅝	−⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

(MIDDLE PRICES.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	0	Oriental Con.	1	11	6
Esperanza	1	17	9	Alaska T'dwell	8	15	0
El Oro	0	17	0	Alaska United	4	15	0
Santa Gertrudis	1	7	0	Alaska Mexican	2	15	0
Oroville Dredg.	0	7	0				

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£917,000
Circulation decreased	415,000
Bullion increased	502,262
Other securities increased	174,000
Other deposits decreased	2,156,000
Public deposits increased	3,244,000
Notes reserve increased	1,077,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.83 per cent; last week it was 49.11 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	18,230,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,523,000
Notes in circulation decreased	89,600,000
Treasury deposits increased	20,650,000
General deposits increased	60,200,000
Bills discounted decreased	40,325,000
Advances decreased	30,050,000

NEW JERSEY INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Richard F. Hill Manufacturing Co., Newark; $50,000, to deal in sporting goods. Incorporators—Richard F. Hill, Harry Tonks and Philip C. Brooks.

Bloomfield Publishing Co., Bloomfield, $50,000, printers. Incorporators—John C. Moye, Benjamin J. Coe, and Willard H. Elliott.

Aroline Steamship Co., Jersey City, $250,000, to operate steamships. Incorporators—James Jerome, Arthur Vincent and Arthur E. Wiradt.

Mountain Lakes Gas Co., Mountain Lake, $50,000, to establish gas works. Incorporators—R. F. Barnes, A. T. Holton and Scott S. Anderson.

Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Jersey City, $100,000, manufacturers of steel. Incorporators—John R. Turner, L. H. Guther, and H. A. Slack.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
74..	Alliance Ins	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
100..	Amal. Copper	74⅛	74	74⅛
200..	Am. Can	31⅞	31½	31½
200..	Am. Milling	2	2	2
50..	Am. Railways	40¼	40½	40½
5..	Am. Railways pf.	104	104	104
49..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104	104	104
282..	Cambria Steel	51⅜	51	51
5..	Con. Trac. of N. J.	74¼	74¼	74¼
100..	Corn Products	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10..	Elec. Storage	53½	53½	53½
2,435..	Gen. Asphalt	40⅛	39½	40¼
72..	Gen. Asphalt pf.	75¼	75	75¼
210..	Harwood Electric	31	28	30¼
102..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
100..	Interborough-Met	17¼	17¼	17¼
6..	Lehigh Nav. stock	92	92	92
120..	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	92¼	92¼	92¼
29..	Lehigh Valley	80¾	80 11-16	80 11-16
1,135..	Lehigh Val. Trans.	16⅞	16	16⅞
1,771..	Lehigh Val. T. pf.	34½	33½	34
2..	North. Penn	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
810..	Penn. R. R.	61⅛	61 1-16	61 3-16
100..	Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	107	107	107
20..	Penn. Steel pf.	93	93	93
1,001..	Phil. Traction	23½	23¼	23½
11..	Phil. Traction	63	63	63
5..	Reading	82 13-16	82 13-16	82 13-16
1,825..	Tonopah Belmont	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
1,885..	Tonopah Mining	5 15-16	5¾	5¾
2..	Union Traction	51	51	51
83..	U. G. Imp.	90	89¾	90
12,685..	U. S. Steel	64⅞	63	64
15..	West Jersey & S. S.	51½	51½	51½

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,200..	Am. Gas & El. 5s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
4,000..	Bald. Loco. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000..	Keystone Tel. 1st 5s	88	88	88
8,000..	Lehigh V. gen. cn. 5s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
15,000..	Lehigh N. gen. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000..	Market St. Elev. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2,000..	Phil. Elec. 4s	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
2,000..	Phil. Elec. gold 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4,000..	Reading gen. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,000..	Reading J. C. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
18,000..	Span.-Am. Iron 6s	102	102	102
3,000..	United Rys. Inv. 5s	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛

THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD BONDS

We have compiled a booklet on conditions affecting Railroad Bond values which should be of great value to all investors.

The booklet contains interesting data regarding the present investment position of Railroad Bonds as compared with that of several years ago, and closes with a list of well secured Railroad Bonds yielding an income of 5.20% to 5.75%.

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5	Broadway Trust Co.	175
10	Bronx National Bank	205
22	Columbia Bank	335
10	Century Bank	235
5	Central Trust Co.	1,030
25	Equitable Trust Co	527
20	East River National Bank	95
50	Fourth National Bank	202
15	Guaranty Trust	614
10	Harriman National Bank	295
5	Hudson Trust Co.	145
10	Irving National Bank	203
5	Lincoln Trust Co.	145
10	Montauk Bank, Brooklyn	180
10	Merchants National Bank	204
10	Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank	265
10	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	475
10	Windsor Trust	185

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TOBEY & KIRK will buy $5,000 Havana Tobacco 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Jan. 23, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 23, 1913.................. 371,576
From Jan. 1, 1913.................. 6,291,154
Same period last year.................. 8,066,396

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3¾	4¾	100	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 3d pd	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
74⅛	74¼	80,200	Amalgamated Copper	74½	74¾	73½	74⅛	−⅞
37½	37¾	300	Am. Beet Sugar	37⅝	37¾	37¼	37¼	−½
32⅞	33	48,700	Am. Can	29¼	33⅛	29¼	33	+3¾
119¾	120	6,350	Am. Can pf	115½	120	115½	120	+4½
52½	53½	300	Am. Car & Foundry	53	53	53	53	−½
49¾	50¾	1,700	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	50⅝	49¾	50	+½
24	28	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
23¾	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	23¾	23¾	−¼
39⅝	40	500	Am. Locomotive	40¼	40¼	39½	39⅝	−⅝
72⅞	72¾	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73¼	73½	72⅛	72⅞	−⅜
105	105½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+⅜
188	191	200	Am. Snuff	191	191	190	190	−1
115⅞	116	105	Am. Sugar Refining	116½	116½	116½	116½	+½
115	115½	4	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	...
133⅛	133⅜	1,330	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	133¾	133¾	133⅛	133⅜	−⅛
288	289	900	Am. Tobacco	289½	289½	286¼	288	−1
31	31½	150	Am. Writing Paper pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
37⅞	38¼	800	Anaconda Copper Co	38¼	38¼	37¾	38	−⅜
104⅞	105⅛	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞	−½
102	102¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+¼
129½	129⅝	205	Atlantic Coast Line	129¾	129¾	129⅝	129⅝	+¼
103½	104¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104	104	104	+⅞
106	106¼	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅛	106¼	106	106¼	...
..	..	4,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	⅜	13-32	⅜	11-32	−1-32
86½	87	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	86	86	86	86	−¼
38⅜	38¾	500	Bethlehem Steel	38⅛	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+½
68¼	69	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	68¾	69	68¾	69	−¾
89¼	89¾	3,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	89½	90	88½	89½	−⅞
29	29¾	60	Butterick Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
53	53¼	1,700	California Petroleum	53⅞	53⅞	53	53¼	−½
245⅛	245¾	6,185	Canadian Pacific	245¾	246⅜	244¼	245¾	−1½
..	..	3,000	Can. Pacific rights	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	−¼
99½	100	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
28¼	28¾	500	Central Leather Co	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	−⅛
77½	78	750	Chesapeake & Ohio	78¼	78¼	77	77⅜	−1⅛
31	31¾	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	...
112⅝	113	3,537	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	114¼	114¼	112½	112⅞	−1⅜
43⅜	43½	6,400	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	43½	43½	−½
34¾	35	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	35	33¼	35	+1½
146	155	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	150	150	150	150	+10
102½	105	5	Consolidated Coal	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	...
138	138½	400	Consolidated Gas	138	138	137⅞	138	−¼
76	77	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	77	77	77	77	+1½
165	166½	25	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	165	165	...
438	442	826	Del., Lack. & West	435	439½	435	439½	−2½
21	21½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
77	80	25	Detroit United Ry	78	78	78	78	...
18¼	18½	600	Distillers' Securities	18	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
31⅜	31½	800	Erie	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	31½	+½
39⅞	41	100	Erie 2d pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	−¼
142¼	143	410	General Electric	142⅝	142¾	142⅝	142¾	+½
83	84½	200	General Motors	84	84	84	84	+1
75	78	100	General Motors pf	78	78	78	78	...
2	2⅛	1,000	Goldfield Consol	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	...
63⅝	63⅞	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63	63½	63	63½	−⅛
104	104⅝	200	Goodrich pf	104	104	104	104	...
128¼	128½	3,300	Great Northern pf	128⅜	128½	127⅞	128½	+⅜
..	..	114	Gt. Northern rights	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	−1-16
39½	40	400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	39⅜	40	39⅜	40	+½
48¾	49¼	200	Guggenheim Explor	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	−1
127	127½	200	Illinois Central	127⅛	127⅛	127	127	...
17	17¼	500	Inspiration Con. Cop	17	17	16¾	17	−¼
17¾	18	2,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	17⅜	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+½
60¾	61¼	2,100	Inter.-Met. pf	60½	61	59½	61	...
107	107¾	600	Int. Harvester	108½	108¾	107	107	−1¼
10¼	10½	800	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅜
45	46	800	Int. Paper pf	45¼	45¼	45	45	−1
16	16½	200	Int. Steam Pump	16	16	16	16	−½
26¼	26½	200	Kansas City Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½	+½
107½	111	200	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf	108½	109	108½	109	+1¼
76	77	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	76	76	76	76	−2
44	44⅞	100	Lackawanna Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1¼
161½	161¾	4,200	Lehigh Valley	161⅜	162	160¼	161⅜	−⅛
218	219	200	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	+½
115	117	100	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+½
193	196	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	196	196	195	195	...
137¾	138	450	Louis. & Nash	138¼	138¼	138	138	−⅛
131½	133	400	Manhattan Elevated	131⅝	132	131½	132	+⅝
73¼	75	100	May Depart. Stores	73½	73½	73½	73½	−1
70½	71½	800	Mexican Petroleum	71¾	71¾	70½	70½	−1
24⅜	24½	800	Miami Copper	24¼	24½	24⅛	24½	...
60¼	63	150	M., K. & T. pf	62	62	62	62	+1
41½	41¾	1,600	Missouri Pacific	41¾	41¾	41	41⅝	−¼
121	124	14	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123	123	123	123	...
17	17¾	100	Nat. Enam. & S. Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
49¾	51	400	National Lead Co	50¾	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	+1⅜
23½	24⅝	400	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	−½
18¼	18⅜	1,300	Nev. Consol. Copper	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	−¼
107¼	108	525	New York Central	107⅞	107⅞	107¼	107⅝	−⅝
..	87	50	N. Y. State Railways	87	87	87	87	...
42¾	47½	100	Norfolk Southern	43	43	43	43	−¼
112⅛	112½	500	Norfolk & Western	112¼	112⅜	112¼	112¼	−¼
119	119⅜	2,900	Northern Pacific	119⅝	119⅝	118⅞	119¼	−⅜
2½	3	100	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
122⅛	122½	800	Penn. Railroad	122⅜	122⅜	122⅛	122⅛	...
114	114½	15	People's Gas, Chicago	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
100½	102	50	P., C., C. & St. L	102	102	102	102	...
22⅝	22¾	150	Pittsbrgh Coal	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
89⅝	89¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	89½	89¾	89	89¾	...
33	33½	100	Pressed Steel Car	33½	33½	33½	33½	+½
101	102	10	Pressed Steel Car pf	102	102	102	102	...
98½	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¼
19½	19⅝	4,200	Ray Consol. Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	−¼
164⅝	164¾	51,300	Reading	165¼	165⅝	163¾	164⅝	−1
24¾	24⅞	500	Rep. I. & S	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24¾	...
22¾	23	1,600	Rock Island Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	...
40⅜	41	700	Rock Island Co. pf	40⅝	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	−⅜
97½	98½	300	Rumely pf	98½	98½	98	98	−¾
15½	16	100	St. L. & S. F	16	16	16	16	...
26½	27	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27	27	27	27	+½
19¼	19½	600	Seaboard Air Line	20	20	19¼	19¼	+⅝
46½	47	700	Seaboard Air Line pf	46½	47	46½	46½	+¼
204	206	200	Sears, Roe'k & Co	204¼	204¼	204	204¼	−1¾
105¼	105⅜	7,200	Southern Pacific	106	106	105½	105⅝	−⅜
27¼	27½	1,200	So. Ry. extended	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	−½
79	79¼	300	So. Ry. pf. extended	79¼	79¼	79	79	−⅜
37	40	100	Standard Milling	37½	37½	37½	37½	+⅝
84	85½	250	Studebaker Co	85	85	85	85	+1
84¼	84½	200	Tennessee Copper	85	85	84	84	−½
119	119⅞	100	Texas Co	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+1⅞
20¼	21	300	Texas & Pacific	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	−½
38⅝	38¾	2,200	Third Avenue	38⅝	38⅞	37½	38¾	+½
108	109	300	Twin City Rap. Tran	107½	108¼	107½	108	+1
95¾	96¼	500	Underwood Typew	96	96	95¾	96	...
6¾	7	100	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	7	7	...
159⅝	159¾	29,100	Union Pacific	160½	160⅝	158¾	159⅝	−1¼
90	91	500	Union Pacific pf	90	90	90	90	−1
32½	33	100	United Rys. Invest	33	33	33	33	...
66	66¼	6,800	U. S. Rubber	67½	67½	66	66¼	−⅝
106½	106¾	820	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107½	107½	107	107	...
64	64⅛	96,505	U. S. Steel	64⅞	64⅞	62¾	64	−1¼
109½	109⅞	715	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109½	109½	−⅜
55¾	56	2,000	Utah Copper	56	56⅜	55⅝	55¾	−1¼
37½	38¼	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	38¼	38¼	38	38	−½
43¾	44	100	Western Maryland	44	44	44	44	−⅛
72	72½	100	W. U. Tel	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
74	74⅞	300	Westinghouse E. & M	74½	74½	74½	74½	−⅝
7¼	7½	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8	8	7½	7½	+¼
104¾	105	3,750	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	105¾	105¾	104	104⅞	−⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 23, 1913.................. $2,798,500
From Jan. 1, 1913.................. 38,894,500
Same period last year.................. 94,891,000

Panama 3s, coup
1,000..........102½
City of Tokyo 5s
45,000.......... 89¼
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan
10,000.......... 90¼
10,000s6f.......... 90¼
1,000.......... 90⅜
U S of Mexico 4s
1,000.......... 84¼
5,000.......... 84½
Rep of Cuba 5s
15,000..........102½
N Y State 4s, 1961
2,000..........101
N Y Canal 4s, 1962
1,000..........101½
1,000..........101½
N Y City 3½s, 1954
2,000.......... 85⅝
N Y City 4s, 1957
2,000.......... 96⅞
N Y City 4s, 1959
21,000.......... 96⅝
22,000.......... 96⅞
N Y City 4¼s
1,000..........100⅝
6,000..........100½
N Y City 4½s 1957
1,000..........105⅜
5,000..........105⅛
2,000..........105¼
new
1,000..........105⅜
Adams Expr 4s
1,000.......... 82
Alb & Sus 3½s
1,000.......... 88⅝
1,000.......... 88¾
Am Cot Oil 4½s
3,000.......... 97
Am Hide & L 6s
8,000..........101⅜
Am Sm Secur 6s
10,000..........104⅝
Am Tel & Tel Col 4s
2,000.......... 89
1,000.......... 89⅛
conv 4½s, when issued
150,000..........103⅞
Ann Arb 1st 4s
6,000.......... 78¼
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
11,000.......... 97⅛
500.......... 97⅝
registered
7,000.......... 96
adj 4s, stamped
1,000.......... 87⅝
conv 4s, 1960
10,000..........102½
conv 5s
18,000..........104¼
5,000..........104⅜
5,000..........104¼
1,000..........104½
At Coast Line 4s
20,000.......... 94⅜
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s
5,000.......... 91⅛
20,000.......... 91
5,000.......... 91¼
Balt & Ohio prior ln 3½s
2,000.......... 91¼
10,000.......... 91
gold 4s
9,000.......... 97⅝
10,000.......... 97¼
10,000.......... 97½
10,000.......... 97¼
conv 4½s, when issued
35,000.......... 97¼
10,000.......... 97
51,000.......... 97⅛
22,000.......... 97
75,000.......... 96⅞
130,000.......... 96¾
10,000.......... 96⅞
Beth Steel 5s
2,000.......... 96
2,000.......... 95⅞
4,000.......... 96

Beth Steel 1st & ref mge 5s
6,000.......... 86¼
1,500.......... 86½
2,000.......... 86½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
4,000..........103⅛
Bklyn Rap Trans gold 5s
1,000..........102⅝
ref conv 4s
1,000C.......... 89⅝
2,000.......... 89½
5,000.......... 89¼
10,000.......... 89
10,000.......... 88⅞
1,000.......... 89
20,000.......... 88¾
9,000.......... 89
5,000.......... 89⅜
5,000.......... 89½
20,000.......... 89⅝
2,000.......... 89⅝
20,000.......... 89⅝
5,000.......... 89½
Cal G & Elec 5s
3,000.......... 95½
Canada So, 2d 5s
10,000..........100
Cent Leather 5s
4,000.......... 96⅜
Cen of N J gen 5s
5,000..........118⅝
registered
3,000C..........118½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000.......... 99⅞
4,000..........100
C, B & Qy gen 4s
5,000.......... 95⅜
Chic, Bur & Qy joint 4s
2,000.......... 95⅞
41,000.......... 95⅝
1,000.......... 95⅞
Registered
36,000.......... 95¼
Ill div 3½s
1,000.......... 85½
Chic Gas, Lt & C 1st 5s
7,000..........108
Chic, M & St P gen 4s, ser A
3,000.......... 98⅜
conv 4½s
6,000..........105⅞
26,000..........105¾
15,000..........105⅝
40,000..........105½
2,000..........105⅝
5,000..........105¼
20,000..........105
20,000..........104⅞
12,000..........104⅝
500..........104⅝
10,000..........104½
10,000..........104⅛
27,000..........104
2,000..........104½
Chi & N W gen 3½s
3,000.......... 84⅜
gen 4s
2,000.......... 97⅝
deb 5s, 1921
3,000..........103
Milw, Sparta & N Wn 1st 4s
1,000.......... 94
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
2,000.......... 87¾
5,000.......... 87⅞
2,000.......... 87⅝
1,000.......... 87¾
C, R I & P R R 4s
4,000.......... 63⅝
1,000.......... 63⅝
1,000.......... 63¾
20,000.......... 63½
9,000.......... 63⅜
C, St P, M & O 6s
1,000..........120
Chino Cop 6s
4,000..........170
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
3,000.......... 91
Col Indus 5s
11,000.......... 84

Col & S W ref & ext 4½s
6,000.......... 94⅜
Del & H cv 4s
32,000.......... 98
8,000.......... 97⅞
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
1,000.......... 98¼
Det River Term 4½s
10,000.......... 89⅝
Dist Sec Corp 5s
5,000.......... 65¼
5,000.......... 65⅛
11,000.......... 65
1,000.......... 64⅝
5,000.......... 65⅝
5,000.......... 66
East Tenn, V & G con 5s
7,000..........109¾
Gen Elect deb 5s, temp rects full paid
7,000..........104⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
5,000.......... 16½
10,000.......... 16⅝
Gulf & S I 5s
10,000.......... 92
Ill Cent ref 4s
1,000.......... 95⅞
5,000.......... 95⅜
6,000s6f.......... 95½
Indiana Steel 5s
22,000..........101
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, 2d pd
1,000..........105⅜
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000.......... 79⅞
3,000.......... 79⅝
7,000.......... 79⅝
10,000.......... 79½
6,000.......... 79⅝
1,000.......... 79½
2,000.......... 79⅝
80,000.......... 79⅝
Inter Rap Tr 5s
133,000..........104⅜
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000.......... 62½
Kan City So 5s
2,000.......... 98¼
Lack St 5s, 1915
5,000.......... 95⅝
1923
5,000.......... 96½
Lacl Gas Light of St L ref & ext 5s
7,000..........102
L S & Mich So 4s, 1928
2,000.......... 92⅝
2,000.......... 92⅝
1931
1,000.......... 92⅝
40,000.......... 92½
L S & M So 3½s
17,000.......... 88
Lex Av & P F 1st 5s
2,000..........100¼
Ligg & M 7s temp bonds
5,000..........121
L & M 5s
2,000.......... 98⅝
11,000.......... 99
Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds
1,000..........121¼
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000.......... 99
Louis & Nash unif 4s
19,000.......... 98⅜
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
1,000.......... 65
10,000.......... 65¼
15,000.......... 65
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000.......... 94¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,500.......... 80
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000..........106
Mo Pac conv 5s
2,000.......... 87⅝
4,000.......... 87½

Mob & O new 6s
1,000..........116¾
Nassau Elect R R 4s
1,000.......... 77¼
Nat Tube 5s
37,000.......... 99
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
3,500..........102
N Y Cent gen 3½s
1,000.......... 86½
5,000s6f.......... 86¼
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934
35,000.......... 91
3,000.......... 90⅝
L S col 3½s
9,000.......... 78⅝
11,000.......... 78½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
2,000..........125½
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
2,000.......... 87
N Y Rys ref 4s
1,000.......... 78¼
4,000.......... 78⅜
12,000.......... 78¼
adj 5s
9,000.......... 58¼
35,000.......... 58⅛
44,000.......... 58½
N Y, Susq & Wn 1st refundg 5s
1,000..........100⅝
N Y Tel 4½s
10,000.......... 97⅝
7,000.......... 97⅝
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s
1,000.......... 98¼
6,000.......... 98
Norf & W conv 4s, new
2,000..........111½
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
2,000.......... 91⅜
3,000.......... 91⅝
North Pac 4s
9,000.......... 98¼
2,000.......... 98⅛
500.......... 98½
500.......... 98½
North Pac 3s
5,000.......... 68
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000.......... 98¼
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s
5,000..........111¾
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s
3,000.......... 91⅝
Oregon-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s
1,000.......... 90¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000..........101¼
Pac T & T 5s
8,000..........100½
Penn conv 3½s
13,000.......... 97⅝
7,000.......... 97¼
3,000.......... 97⅛
10,000.......... 97⅜
28,000.......... 97¼
Penn 4s, 1948
10,000..........101⅜
Public Service C sink fund 5s
2,000.......... 92⅝
2,000.......... 92½
1,000.......... 92⅝
2,000.......... 92¾
Ry Steel Spr 5s
3,000.......... 97¼
Reading gen 4s
6,000.......... 97⅝
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
23,000.......... 91⅞
Rio Grande Westn col trust 4s
2,000.......... 81
Rome, W & Og con 5s
1,000..........106¼
St L, Ir Mt & So, River & G 4s
1,000.......... 83⅝

St L & S F R R gen 5s
3,000.......... 81⅞
ref 4s
10,000.......... 76¼
1,000.......... 76⅛
S W Div 5s
2,000..........100
St L S W con 4s
5,000.......... 80¼
St P & Dul 2d 5s
1,000..........102⅛
San A & A P 4s
2,000.......... 85⅝
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s, sta
10,000.......... 85½
1,000.......... 86
adjustment 5s
5,000.......... 76½
So Pac col 4s
1,000s6f.......... 94
So Pac conv 4s
15,000.......... 93¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s
81,000.......... 93
So Ry 1st 5s
5,000..........106¾
So Ry gen 4s
2,000.......... 78¼
7,000.......... 78
Tenn Coal, I & R Birm Div 6s
1,000..........103
Tex Co conv 6s
2,000..........100
2,000..........100½
3,000..........100
2,000..........100¼
Third Av ref 4s
16,000.......... 82¼
8,000.......... 82⅝
Tor, H & Buff 4s
10,000.......... 89
Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s
13,000.......... 93
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000.......... 99
Un Pac conv 4s
1,000.......... 96
1,000.......... 95⅝
5,000.......... 95⅞
5,000.......... 96
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
1,000.......... 95¼
1,000.......... 95⅛

United Railroads of San Fran 4s
5,000s20f.......... 66
1,000.......... 66½
U S R & Imp 5s
2,000.......... 88½
U S Rubber 6s
3,000..........103
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s
22,000..........101¾
6,000..........101⅞
25,000..........101¾
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000.......... 97
Va Iron, C & C 5s
10,000.......... 97
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000s20f..........106
10,000..........106½
Wabash 2d 5s
29,000.......... 99
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
13,000.......... 63
2,000.......... 63½
2,000.......... 63
5,000.......... 62⅞
15,000.......... 63
5,000.......... 62¾
1,000.......... 62⅞
8,000.......... 62⅝
2,000.......... 62½
2,000.......... 62⅝
7,000.......... 62¾
1,000.......... 62⅞
15,000.......... 63
10,000.......... 63¼
12,000.......... 63½
8,000.......... 63⅝
15,000.......... 63¾
Equit Tr Co cts of dep sta
8,000.......... 59¼
7,000.......... 59
5,000.......... 59¼
18,000.......... 60
West Elect 5s
1,000..........102¼
3,000..........102
West Md 4s
1,000.......... 83⅝
4,000.......... 83¼
West Shore 4s
2,000.......... 95
registered
6,000.......... 96½
West Un fund & real est 4½s
1,000.......... 96

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅜
2s, c, 1930	101	101½
3s, r, 1918	102½	103¼
3s, c, 1918	102½	103¼
4s, r, 1925	113½	114½
4s, c, 1925	113½	114½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅝	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅝	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	102½
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	102½
D C 3-65s	..	105¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Wis Cent	47	48
W'w'th pf	115	115¾
Adams Exp	140	142
Allis-Chalm	..	¼
Do pf, 2d paid	9½	11
Am Ag Ch	58	58¾
Do pf	97	99½
Am B S pf	83½	85
A B S & F	91	95
Do pf	131½	134
Am Cities	48	49½
Do pf	77½	78
Am C & F pf	115	117¼
Am Coal	70	95
Am C O pf	95½	99½
Am C Pr	..	95
Do pf	107⅝	110
Am Exp	160½	165
Am H & L	4½	5
Am Linseed	10⅛	10¼
Do pf	30	32
Am Loc pf	103¼	106
Am Malt	11¼	12
Do pf	57	58
A S pf, B	85⅝	86¼
Am Sn pf, new	103	105
Am St Fds	35	36
Am T & C	66½	69
Am T pf, new	104⅝	105½
A W W pf	96	97½
Am Woolen	17⅜	18¼
Do pf	79½	81
Ann Arbor	12	30
Do pf	30	80
Assets Real	116½	120
Assoc Oil	..	44½
Bald Loc	50	51
Batopilas M	1	1⅞
B Un Gas	137	140
Bruns Ter	7½	8
B, R & P	114	119
Do pf	125	140
Canada So	62½	64
Cal Pet pf	84½	87
Cent L pf	94½	95
C R R of N J, ex d	350	360
C & S A T	110	115
Chi & Alt	16½	17
Do pf	26	40
Chi Gt W	16	16½
Chi, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	141	145
C & N W pf	181	190
Chi, St P, M & Om	125	135
Do pf	150	160
C, C, C & St L	53	54¼
Do pf	90	95
Col & So	31	32
Do 1st pf	68	72
Do 2d pf	63	70
Corn P R	13½	13¾
Crex Carpet	74	86
Cuba R R pf	94	..
Cub-Am S pf	..	94½
D & R G pf	38	39
D M & Ft D	4	10
Do pf	25	..
D & Co pf	99⅝	100½
Det & M	105	..
Do pf	100	..
D, S S & A	6	8
Do pf	13½	17
Du P de N Pow pf	..	93
Erie 1st pf	48	48¼
F M & S	16	18
Do pf	39½	41
Gen Chem	175	200
Do pf	107½	110
G & S Tel	115	..
G.W.Helme	175	188
Do pf	108	117
Hav Elec	86	90
Do pf	93	99
Hock Val	..	150
Homestake	116	119¾
Inger-Rand	105	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	..	38
Do pf	82	86
Int H pf	113½	114½
Int S P pf	66½	69½
Iowa Cent	9	12
Do pf	22	27
Kayser (J.)	86	89
K C, Ft S & M pf	74	78
K C So pf	60¼	61½
K & D M	6	8
Do pf	30	..
Kresge (SS) pf	100½	101½
Kn I, Chi	32	35
Do pf	68	76
Lacl Gas	103	104½
L E & W	11½	14
Do pf	30	35
L-W Bis	38	38⅞
Do 1st pf	104	105
Do 2d pf	92	94½
Long Island	43	46
Mackay Cos	84½	87
Do pf	67	68½
M D S pf	102½	105
Mer Marine	4	4½
Do pf	18⅛	19¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Mex Pet pf	96	100
Mich Cent	..	190
M & St L	20	24
Do pf	43	47
M, St P & S S M	138	140
Do pf	142	150
Do l l	82	85
Mo, K & T	27½	28
Mor & Es	168	176
N, C & St L	165	175
Nat Bis	120	121
Nat En pf	88	91
Nat L pf	104	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	60	65
N O, M & C pf	15	25
N Y A Br	78	80
N Y, C & St L	61	63
Do 1st pf	99	..
Do 2d pf	80½	100
N Y Dock	15	20
Do pf	32	42
N Y, L & W	118	126
N Y, N H & H	127	128
N Y, O & West	31½	32
N O T & Light	75½	77
N & W pf	83	92
North Am	80	80¼
Pabst B pf	106	108
Pac Coast	80	95
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf	80	100
Pac Mail	29½	30½
P T & Tel	38	39½
Do pf	96	101½
Peo & E	11	15
P. Lor pf	114½	117½
Pett Mull	26¾	28
Do 1st pf	96	97
Phelps-D	210	..
Phila Co	99	102
P, C, C & St L pf	105	115
Pitts St pf	99	100
P, Y & A pf	162	..
Pub S Cor	116⅝	118½
Pullman Co	163	164
Quicksilver	3	4½
Do pf	4½	6
R R Sec, I C stk ctfs	79	84
Ry St Sp	32	33
Rdg 1st pf	90½	92
Do 2d pf	90	93
Rep I & S pf	83¾	83⅞
R G M Co pf	100	110
R'ley Co	38	39
St L & S F 1st pf	55	60
St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs	50	52⅜
Do pf ctfs	101	103
St L S W	33	36¼
Do pf	73½	77
Sears-R pf	123½	124¼
S-S S & I	40	44
Do pf	93¼	98
So P R S	66	75
Do pf	101	109
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs	77	81
Stand M pf	66	66¼
Studeb pf	92	93½
T P L Tr	95	105
T, P & W	15¼	..
Tol R & L	2½	4½
Tol, St L & West	10⅜	12
Do pf	28	28¾
T C R T pf	138¼	145
Und T pf	110	113¼
Un B & P pf	85¼	89
Un Cig M	48	50
Do pf	100¼	105
Un Dry G	100	101
Do pf	104	107½
Un Rys Inv pf	60	62
U S C I P	15	17
Do pf	55	62¾
U S Exp	54	60
U S Ind A	30	42
Do pf	94	105
U S R & I	72	74
U S R & R	1½	1⅞
Do pf	3	6
U S R 2d pf	79½	81¼
Va-Car Ch Co pf	109½	110
Va I, C & Coke	52	55
Va Ry & P	51	55
Do pf	91⅞	92½
Vulcan Det	18½	24½
Do pf	83	90
Wabash	3½	4
Do pf	12½	12¾
W F Exp	115	118
Weym-Bru	270	300
Do pf	117	122
W Md pf	62	70
Westingh'se El 1st pf	117	119¾
Westingh'se Air Br	275	282
Wh & L E 1st pf	25	28
Do 2d pf	10½	14

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange to-day the tone was irregular. Copper was quiet, but firm at an improvement of ⅛c. Tin was down ⅝c in the asking price. Spelter was down 20 points in the bid and 15 in the asking price.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	15.62½	....	15.50	....
January	15.62½	....	15.50	....
February	15.62½	16.12½	15.50	....
March	15.62½	16.12½	15.50	16.00
April	15.50	16.00	15.50	16.00
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.00	7.15	7.20	7.30
Tin	50.00	50.25	50.00	50.65

The final prices for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin, obtaining yesterday on the London Metal Exchange, follow. These figures make comparison with Wednesday's closing quotations:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	10	0	70	8	9
Copper, futures	79	15	0	70	18	9
Pig tin, spot	229	5	0	228	5	0
Pig tin, futures	225	0	0	226	0	0

The market finshed weak. Spanish pig lead £17 2s. 6d., unchanged. Spelter £26 2s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants 66s. 6d., unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Jan. 22.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$4,367,304	$19,609,703	$185,558,004
Int. rev.	1,039,793	16,738,014	177,370,300
Corp tax	14,485	101,514	2,480,001
Mis.	760,927	4,866,600	30,691,854
Total rpts.	3,182,511	41,315,832	396,100,161
Ex.	1,211,299	45,285,414	401,591,681
Surplus	1,971,211	*3,969,581	*5,491,519

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $1,201,173; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $31,844,297. Total of general fund, $136,000,246.

$6,000,000
Agricultural Credit Company
Collateral Trust 5% Gold Notes

$3,000,000	Series "A"	Dated February 1, 1913	Due December 1, 1913
1,800,000	Series "B"	Dated February 1, 1913	Due December 1, 1914
1,200,000	Series "C"	Dated February 1, 1913	Due December 1, 1915

Subject to redemption upon thirty days' notice at any time prior to maturity at a premium of 1-12 of 1% for every month or fraction thereof from the date of redemption to the date of maturity

Interest June 1 and December 1. In Coupon Form. Denominations $1,000 and $500. May be registered as to principal. Both principal and interest payable in New York, or at the option of the holders in Chicago.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE

For a description of these notes, attention is called to a letter signed by President Stephen C. Strattan (copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned) from which we quote in part as follows:

"Capital Stock. The Company has authorized and issued Capital Stock as follows:

	Par Value Authorized and Issued	Paid in Cash
7% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock, full-paid and non-assessable	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Common Stock, 10% paid, the balance of 90% subject to call	2,000,000	200,000

A total of $2,200,000 cash capital has thus been paid into the Company. The common stock being 10% paid and the remaining 90% being subject to call, $1,800,000 additional cash will be available.

"Security. All the Collateral Trust Notes from time to time outstanding under this deed of trust will be equally and ratably secured by the pledge with the Trustee of farmers notes having a principal value as defined in the deed of trust equal to 120% of the par value of the Collateral Trust Notes outstanding, less any cash included in the trust. All farmers notes deposited under the deed of trust shall mature within three years from the date of deposit.

"Self-Liquidating Character of Collateral. As it is the intention that the average maturity of the Collateral Trust Notes outstanding shall approximately coincide with the average maturity of the deposited collateral, it should be emphasized that the security of these Collateral Trust Notes does not, as is usually the case with deposited collateral, depend on the outside markets, but actually liquidates itself approximately within the life of the Collateral Trust Notes.

"Vendor's Agreement to Re-purchase Farmers Notes. Under the trust deed no farmers notes may be deposited as collateral unless they have been purchased under contracts containing agreements on the parts of the vendors to re-purchase at maturity value, with interest, any notes which are not paid by the makers within sixty days of maturity."

Board of Directors

Harry Bronner,	Hallgarten & Co., New York.	John D. Larkin,	President Larkin Co., Buffalo.
James G. Cannon,	President Fourth National Bank, New York.	N. A. McMillan,	President St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis.
D. R. Forgan,	President National City Bank of Chicago.	Stephen S. Strattan,	Chicago.
G. G. Henry,	William Salomon & Co., New York.	Elisha Walker,	William Salomon & Co., New York.
C. T. Jaffray,	Vice-President First National Bank, Minneapolis.	W. K. Whigham,	Robert Fleming & Co., London, England.
		A. H. Wiggin,	President Chase National Bank, New York.

All legal details will be passed on by Messrs. Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, New York.

It is expected that temporary certificates of the Agricultural Credit Company, exchangeable for definitive notes "if and when issued," will be ready for delivery on or about February 4, 1913.

Having sold a very large proportion of the above notes, we will receive subscriptions for the balance, subject to allotment, until 3 P. M. Monday, January 27, 1913, at the following prices:

Series A—99.80 and interest, to yield approximately 5.25%
Series B—98.72 and interest, to yield approximately 5.75%
Series C—97.43 and interest, to yield approximately 6.00%

Subscriptions will only be received for average maturities consisting of 50% Series A, 30% Series B and 20% Series C.

William Salomon & Co **Hallgarten & Co**

American Chain Company, Inc.
(A NEW YORK CORPORATION)
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividends Guaranteed for Ten Years by Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.
Dividends payable quarterly: January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st.
Preferred stock, authorized and issued, $250,000.
Common stock, authorized and issued, $500,000.
Redeemable until 1918 in whole or in part on any dividend date at 110 and accrued dividend.
Stock issued under supervision of Messrs. White & Case, of New York, and Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York.
Bankers Trust Co., Transfer Agent. Astor Trust Co., Registrar.

No mortgage debt.
Sinking fund provided out of earnings.
Net earnings over six times the requirements of preferred dividend.
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Consent of three-quarters of Preferred Stockholders required:
To put mortgage or lien on property.
To increase preferred stock.
To convey substantial portion of company's property.

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The American Chain Company sells to the Weed Company its entire output of a certain type of chain. This constitutes 25% of its product. The remaining 75% has been marketed for thirty years past throughout the country among railroads, agricultural implement makers, hardware dealers, plumbers, builders, etc. The business is increasing rapidly and the combined present earning power of the two companies is more than sixteen times the dividend requirement.

Price $100 per share, plus dividend accumulated to date of purchase.

Complete descriptive circular upon request.

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FORGAN APPEALS FOR CENTRAL BANK

Not an Institution in the Country Kept Up Its Reserve in the Last Two Months, He Says.

TIGHTEST MONEY SINCE 1907

Monetary System's Plan as Sure to Stop Panics as Vaccine the Smallpox, He Tells Credit Men.

Speaking before some 500 members of the New York Credit Men's Association at their annual mid-Winter dinner at the Hotel Astor last night on "How to Avoid Another Panic," David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank of Chicago, said that while American banks were on the whole, the best in the world, he was inclined to agree with Andrew Carnegie, that the American banking business was probably the worst in the world owing to the unwieldy system forced upon it under present banking and currency laws. He asserted that in the last sixty days the banks of the country had passed through a period of the tightest money since 1907, and that if anything untoward had happened in those sixty days to "cause things to blow up," the country would probably have had another panic like that of 1907. In those sixty days, he added, there was not a National bank in the country that kept up its full legal reserve, "and the Controller of the Currency said nothing about it because he was a very wise fellow."

As a remedy for the existing system, Mr. Forgan said he favored the adoption of the recommendations of the National Monetary Commission for a central banking system based on the lines of the proposed National Reserve Association of the United States.

Mr. Forgan was the chief speaker at the dinner. George H. Williams, President of the association, was toastmaster, and with him at the speakers' table were: Arthur H. Alexander, its Secretary, Owen Shepherd of the International Paper Co., George C. Van Tuyl, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, J. B. Martindale of the Chemical National Bank, H. A. Caesar, Charles D. Norton, of the First National Bank, Gilbert G. Thorne of the National Park Bank, Francis Harvey Green of the State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson of Trinity Parish, Julian A. Gregory, counsel for the association, W. A. Simonson of the National City Bank, Rollin P. Grant of the Irving National Bank, Fred E. Farnsworth, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, J. H. Tregoe, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, David Nevius of the Union Exchange National Bank, and E. D. Flannery.

"It is the banking system or the relation of one bank to another under the present lack of system that is fundamentally wrong," said Mr. Forgan, in his address. "The moment there appears a cloud in the sky, each bank stands apart from its fellows, and is both unwilling and unable to help any other or itself. It is a national disgrace that in this great country, which has the greatest natural resources in the world, the ablest business men, the greatest gold supply of any country in the world, larger than that of any three or four of onr neighbors combined, we should have had panics within the memory of man. And the disgrace is the greater in that our panics have always ended with our border lines; when we had them, there was no panic in other countries, even those directly adjoining us. At one end of Niagara Bridge, there was panic and suspension; at the other, confidence and order."

The National Monetary Commission, he said, appointed to study banking and currency systems of other countries and to find out why those countries had no periodical panics as this country had, reported recommendations which might be considered as sure cures and preventitives for panics here as vaccination is for periodical outbreaks of small-pox.

"These doctors of our banking and currency system," he said, "after a careful study, now report that we need four things. First, we lack elasticity in our currency. Our currency neither expands nor contracts as the needs of commerce require it to do. Secondly, we lack mobility of reserves. It is the country banker who causes the panics. The business man gives us very little trouble. The country banker, however, is alarmed at the slightest cloud that appears above Wall Street, and rushes to withdraw his deposits, drawing out of New York banks his cash and therewith the entire cash reserve of the New York banks. In 1907, Peoria, Podunk, Minneapolis, and every city and town around, sent us in Chicago drafts on New York and wanted us to send them the cash. So in one week the National banks of Chicago paid out all they had and owed more than they had before. It is under such conditions that the city banks are forced to call loans. This means falling prices and panic. It is such a money tightness that we have just passed through in the last sixty days.

"Finally, we lack liquidity of bank assets and above all a centralization of banking power closely allied to the National Government. When a bank so allied to the Government acts, there is no fear in the minds of the people and without fear there can be no panic. The people's nerves are quieted when such a bank takes hold of the situation. When the Bank of England and the Bank of France announced that they would take care of all the banks in time of panic in those countries, the panic straightway disappeared."

Mr. Forgan then outlined the plan recommended by the National Monetary Commission for a National Reserve Association of the United States, which should be owned proportionately by all the banks of the country qualified to do so, which should act as fiscal agent for the Government, hold the Government's deposits and all the banks' reserves of the country, and issue currency up to $1,200,000,000 so long as it has 50 per cent. legal reserve against such issue.

"Under the present law," said Mr. Forgan, "National banks are forbidden to make more loans when they run short of the legal reserve required of them. How long do you think we would last if we obeyed that law? The first man to whom we refused a loan on the ground that we had run below our legal reserve would spread the glad news far and wide through the streets and then we'd have to pay a bill indeed. We are told to keep a reserve for certain uses, and then forbidden to use it. I shall speak frankly, for I believe in calling a spade a spade: There was not a single National bank in the country in these last sixty days, that had its full legal reserve, and the Controller of the Currency says nothing about it because he's a wise fellow.

"Reserves are the keynote of the whole matter. At present we bankers are in the same position as would be the householders of New York City if each were told as a prevention of fire to have one bucket of water in his house, instead of some large central reservoir with pipes and pumping stations for general use. At present each bank has its private bucket as a reserve, and uses it for its own purposes alone. Therefore, in time of panic, we have no reserve reservoir from which to draw; everybody is holding his bucket for himself, and according to law is forbidden to use it."

Mr. Forgan laughed at the possibility of Wall Street getting control of and owning the proposed central banking institution.

"Wall Street has control of your banking now," he declared. "Now it is proposed to move that control from Wall Street to Washington and the National Government. Under that central bank all banks must be treated alike. At present you are trusting the banks. If you cannot trust such a central banking institution, with two members of the Cabinet in it and the Controller of the Currency overseeing it and at its helm, and all the banks of the country jointly interested in its management, whom or what institution could you trust?"

RAILWAYS ASK JUSTICE.

President Finley Approves Regulation, but Demands Reasonable Liberty.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 23.—W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway Company, was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce in the Yale University Dining Hall this evening. Finley spoke on "The State of Mind." He quoted from a recent magazine article by President-elect Wilson as follows:

"Don't you know that some man with eloquent tongue, without conscience, who did not care for the Nation, could put this whole country into a flame? Don't you know that this country, from one end to another, believes that something is wrong? What an opportunity it would be for some man without conscience to spring up and say: 'This is the way. Follow me'—and lead in paths of destruction."

Mr. Finley followed this by a quotation from Gustave Le Bon's book entitled "The Crowd, a Study of the Popular Mind," showing the small part often played by reasoning in influencing public opinion and the ease with which it may be swayed by affirmation and repetition.

Referring to the problems relating to transportation as among those as to which public opinion should be well grounded, Mr. Finley went on to deal with the economic truths affecting transportation from various points of view as a basis for an intelligent public opinion and the fair attitude of the public mind as to the railway system of the United States.

"The railways of the United States," he said, "give to society a transportation service that is more comprehensive from year to year. They perform this service at rates of compensation that, on the whole, are lower than those paid for similar service in any other country. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to millions of our fellow-citizens and expend such vast sums in the purchase of supplies and materials that not only the industrial life, but the general prosperity of the country, are largely dependent upon the maintenance of their wage-paying and purchasing power.

"In return for their service to society the railways ask from society, not as a favor but as a right, that, after they have been subjected to such regulation as will protect the rights of the public, they shall be protected in their property rights and shall be permitted to enjoy such a measure of liberty in the management of their affairs as is necessary to the success of any business undertaking."

SHIP FIRM INCORPORATES.

The Aroline Company of Jersey City Formed in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—With an authorized capital stock of $250,000, the Aroline Steamship Company of New Jersey was incorporated this afternoon at the Secretary of State's office. The company plans to deal in steamships or other vessels and to engage in shipping between this and other countries.

The main office of the new concern is at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. That is the address of these four incorporators: James Jerome, Arthur Vincent, Arthur E. Walradt, and Hanz V. Kienitz. The other incorporator is Joseph Kelly of 321 Webster Avenue, Jersey City. All hold two shares each at $100 a share.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Reaction Follows Recent Recovery in Cotton Options—Grains Lower.

Wheat prices showed net declines yesterday of from five-eighths to three-quarters of a cent a bushel. Corn, which was steady in the early dealings, also closed at substantial net decline. Weakness in these grains was reflected in the market for oats. Trading was light in provisions and prices somewhat lower. Cotton receded rather sharply after its recent recovery and closed 14 to 21 points lower for the day.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under continuous pressure during yesterday's operations, and prices were easy, closing at a net loss of ⅝c to ¾c. Shorts covering supplied the principal demand, and there was an absence of the confidence which characterized the recent upward movement which culminated a week ago. At the decline the market showed a loss of 2½c to 3¼c from the recent high point. The news of the day was against values. Exporters appeared to be out of the market, there being few bids in evidence, notwithstanding the sharp decline. The Liverpool market showed some steadiness early, owing to further complaints of drought in India, but the Continental market was generally weak, with reports of increased offerings of native wheat in France, while world's exports from leading shipping countries are expected to show a liberal increase for the week. The situation in Argentina was also rather bearish, prices being easy, with reports of larger arrivals at seaboard points, and Broomhall estimated shipments for the week at 2,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,360,000 last week and 160,000 last year. Receipts at interior points were again liberal, and the continuation of the movement from the country appeared to have created a more bearish sentiment, as it seemed inconsistent to talk of exhausted supplies as long as stocks continue to increase. The hope of final settlement of the Balkan war undoubtedly had considerable influence on the market, as operators have been more or less apprehensive of unfavorable political developments in Europe and were consequently not disposed to favor the selling side as long as something of this kind was possible. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.09 elevator and $1.10, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99⅝c, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	99⅛	98 9-16	98 9-16	99 8-16	$1.06⅝
July	..	..	96⅝	97⅛	1.01½
New York Bonded—					
January	..	..	1.00¼	1.00⅝	..
May	..	..	96¼	96 9-16	..
July	..	..	97½	97⅝	..
Chicago—					
May	93⅛	92¼	92¼	93	1.01⅞
July	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝	90⅜	95⅞
September	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛	89	94⅛

CORN.

The corn market showed a steady tone during the first part of the day owing to unsettled weather over the belt and on further buying by commission houses, but eased off late and closed easy at a net decline of ¾ to ⅞c. More favorable reports regarding the crop outlook in Argentina as well as a falling off in the export demand appeared to discourage holders, and during the day considerable long holdings were disposed of. The Buenos Aires market declined ⅝ to ⅞c with reports of light rains in Argentina and Argentina shipments for the week were estimated at 3,400,000 bushels, compared with 2,881,000 last week and nil last year. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 56⅞c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close	Last Year
May	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	67⅝
July	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛	67¼
Sept.	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜	54⅛	67⅝

OATS.

Values in the oats market felt the influence of the weakness in wheat and corn, and at the close the market was ⅜ to ½c net lower. Commission houses were moderate sellers and the demand slow. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 39c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 38c; natural white, 37½@39c; white, clipped, 39@41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	34¼	50⅞
July	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛	46
September	34	33½	33½	34⅛	41

PROVISIONS.

There was only a small trade in the provision market, but prices were generally lower under moderate selling and influenced by continued liberal receipts of hogs as well as a decline of 5 points in the hog market. The decline in grain also had some influence on sentiment, and the demand was light. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000, estimated for Friday 27,000, Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 16,800.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Lard—					
May	10.13	10.15	10.15	10.17	9.45
July	10.17	10.15	10.17	10.20	9.57½
Ribs—					
May	10.12	10.10	10.10	10.15	8.80
July	10.12	10.10	10.10	10.12	8.82½
Pork—					
May	18.85	18.82	18.85	18.90	16.82½
July	..	..	..	..	16.55

COTTON.

A renewal of Wednesday's buying movement sent cotton higher during yesterday's early trading, but very heavy offerings were encountered on this further advance, and prices later broke, with the close steady but from 14 to 21 points under the final figures of the previous day.

It seemed doubtful whether there was any particular feature in the day's news to account for the renewed weakness of the market, and many were inclined to consider the heavy selling a revival of old bear sentiment following a rally of fully $2.50 per bale in the course of three days' trading, and the probability that the technical position had been somewhat weakened by the elimination of the scattering short interest. Private cables from Austria claiming that there was very little prospect of any immediate trade revival as a result of the settlement of the main question in the Balkan trouble may have had some bearing upon the renewed aggressiveness of sellers, and some attention was attracted by rather less favorable Southern spot advices. The census figures, however, were about in line with expectations and with recent popular views of the crop, so that they were considered without any special influence on the day's developments.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1 point on January and March, but generally 3 to 4 points higher, and sold 10 to 12 points net higher during the early trading in sympathy with higher cables, renewed covering, and bull support. It soon seemed that there was a great deal of cotton for sale on the advance, and when the market began to ease off offerings became even heavier, suggesting renewed bearish confidence. Houses with Southern connections, particularly Memphis, were sellers, while there were active offerings from Wall Street and other local sources. Leading spot people bought March, but were sellers of May, and there was some demand attributed to spinners. Otherwise the chief support was believed to be realizing by sellers of Wednesday or earlier in the day, and the market closed at practically the low point, with May contracts showing a reaction of 32 points from the high level of the morning.

A good many of the spot advices received during the day reported continued steadiness, but there were a few scattering reports from New Orleans and Memphis of increased offerings and an indifferent demand. The official reports here received late in the day showed declines of 1-16 in most of the larger markets, with a moderate business.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 15 points lower, at 12.85 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 1,700 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Jan.	12.65	12.42	12.45@12.46	12.59
Feb.	12.15	12.15	12.05@12.07	12.18
March	12.37	12.07	12.07@12.08	12.27
April	12.10	12.10	11.88@11.90	12.07
May	12.22	11.90	11.90@11.91	12.10
June	12.01	12.01	11.74@11.76	11.95
July	12.10	11.77	11.78@11.79	11.98
Aug.	11.99	11.69	11.68@11.69	11.87
Sept.	11.48	11.31	11.30@11.32	11.44
Oct.	11.48	11.23	11.23@11.24	11.37
Dec.	11.50	11.28	11.26@11.28	11.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp break in the cotton market had a depressing influence on values in cotton oil, and at the close the market was 5 to 9 points net lower. There was considerable liquidation, while at the same time the demand was limited to covering. There was no particular pressure of crude oil on the market, but the consuming demand was very indifferent, and there was little to encourage renewed operations on the buying side.

The range of contract prices was:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20@6.30	6.31
January	6.25	6.22	6.23@6.25	6.31
February	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.13	6.17
March	6.17	6.12	6.11@6.13	6.18
April	..	..	6.10@6.15	6.19
May	6.18	6.15	6.15@6.16	6.21
June	6.19	6.19	6.16@6.18	6.21
July	6.27	6.22	6.21@6.23	6.26
August	..	..	6.20@6.28	6.27

COFFEE.

Foreign news was against values, Havre declining 1 to 1¼ francs, with reports of continued selling, while Hamburg was ¼ to ¾ pfennig lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil showed a loss of 10 to 15 points from Wednesday. Prices started barely steady at 5 to 7 points down, but buying increased and the close was firm, at 1 point up to 8 points down, with sales of 106,250 bags.

Spot coffee quiet but steady; Rio 7, 13⅞c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
January	..	..	13.04@13.05	13.08
February	..	..	13.08@13.10	13.15
March	13.23	13.17	13.20@13.21	13.24
April	..	..	13.28@13.30	13.36
May	13.48	13.40	13.47@13.48	13.48
June	..	..	13.54@13.55	13.57
July	13.62	13.58	13.63@13.65	13.64
August	..	..	13.68@13.70	13.71
September	13.76	13.70	13.76@13.77	13.78
October	..	..	13.72@13.73	13.78
November	..	..	13.69@13.70	13.69
December	13.64	13.58	13.65@13.66	13.64

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 30@33c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 24@26c; State, dairy, finest, 30@32c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26½@27½c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22@24c; current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17¾@18c; white, 17¾@18c; colored, average fancy, 17@17½c; white, 17@17½c; lower grades, 15½@16½c; Winter, colored, specials, (not green.) 16@17c; white, 16@17c; Winter, colored, average run, green, 15c; white, 15¼c; undergrades, 14@15½c; Daisies, best, 17¼@18c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; choice, 10@12c; Winter, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5½@8c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds and lower grades, 22@23c; held fresh, average best, 20@21c; poor to fair, 15@19c; fresh gathered, dirties, 17@18c; checks, 15@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 12@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 31@32c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 27@30c; Western, gathered whites, 26@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery browns, 28@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@27c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10c; rounds, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9c; chucks, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 3, 8½c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady yesterday, with prices unchanged. Business was fairly active and offerings were moderate.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.60@$7.70; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.10@$7.20; Eagle tablets, $5.90; cut loaf, $5.40; crushed, $5.30; Mold A, $4.95; cubes, Eagle five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $4.85; XXXX powdered, $4.75; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.70; fruit powdered Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.60; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.80; Eagle two-pound bags, $4.90; three and one-half pound bags, $4.85; five-pound bags, $4.80; ten-pound bags, $4.75; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.65; fine granulated and diamond A, $4.60; confectioners' A, $4.45; No. 1, $4.35; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.30@$3.80; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.75.

The London beet sugar market was steady, but quiet and unchanged, with sellers at quotations, which were 9s 5¼d for January and February and 9s 9d for May. The local market was quiet and nominally unchanged, with centrifugal at $3.48, muscovado $2.98, and $2.73 for molasses.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Molasses and syrups were under steady market influences yesterday, with prices unchanged and the demand fairly good. Offerings were light.

Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 20@24c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The rice market was steady, fairly active and unchanged as to quoted prices.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4½@4¾; fair, 4¾@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½; choice, 5¼@5¾; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6⅜@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive and without new features yesterday. Prices were nominally unchanged.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $24; standard middling, $24; flour, $27; red dog, $28.50; bran, $23, bulk; $24.50, sacks; middling, $24.50@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23, bulk $24.20, sacks; oilmeal, $32@33.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50, bulk $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50, bulk $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 47@48c; out-of-town, raw, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was firm yesterday, influenced by the advance in the Southern market. Resin was firm, and prices in most instances were higher. Tar was steady at former quotations.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, bbls., 44c. Tar—$6@6.75. Resin—Common to good, strained, $5.75; B, D, E, $6.25; F, $6.30; G, $6.35; H, $6.40; I, $6.45; K, $7.25; M, $7.85; N, $8.25; W G, $8.95, and W W, $9.25.

EXCHANGE SEATS DOWN.

One Membership Sold for $50,000, the Lowest Price Since 1901.

In connection with a notice of the transfer yesterday of two more Stock Exchange seats, that of Denham J. Johnson to George B. Wagstaff, and that of Thomas A. Gardiner to Howard J. Hildt, it was learned that one of the memberships sold for $50,000. This is a decline in the value of a seat of $1,000 in less than a week and marks the lowest price paid for a seat in twelve years. The lowest price paid for a membership in 1912 was $55,000, in a transaction made in the last week of the old year. The highest price for 1912 was $74,000. The cheapest membership bought in the previous year cost the purchaser $65,000; in 1910, $65,000, and in 1909 $72,500.

A seat has not sold so low as $50,000 since 1901, when one changed hands at $49,500. The market value of a membership fluctuates with the amount of business on the Exchange. Just now the price is depressed partly because of a reduced volume of business and partly because of the Pujo committee's activities and the prospect of legislation to control the Exchange. The highest price ever paid for a seat on the Board was either $94,000 or $96,000. Whether the $96,000 was actually paid for the membership, or whether it included the $2,000 initiation fee has always been subject for argument. The man who bought the seat has never satisfied curiosity on this point.

SEAT IN 'CHANGE ALL HE HAD.

Day Estate Schedules This at $65,000 and $183 Jewels.

An enumeration of the items comprising the estate of Charles S. Day, the appraisal of which was transmitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court from the office of the Deputy State Controller, discloses an unusual estate. Mr. Day, who died on Nov. 29, 1911, was a member of the Stock Exchange, but by reason of his advanced age had ceased to transact any business on the Exchange for about a year and a half previous to his death.

The Stock Exchange seat is valued in the proceedings at $65,000 and that is the entire estate, except for miscellaneous pieces of jewelry, whose values total $183. These included one diamond ring, valued at $110; one watch chain, $15; one pair of cuff links, 15 years old, $10; one pair cuff buttons, $2; one gold filled watch case, $10; one Morris chair, $5, and old clothing valued at $25. According to the appraisal, there are no bonds or stocks, no real property, no cash on hand or on deposit.

This Seat Valued at $61,000.

An appraisal of the estate of Alexander H. De Haven, who died on April 16, shows a valuation of $101,793.63. Mr. De Haven was a member of the Stock Exchange and a partner in the firm of De Haven & Townsend, brokers, of 40 Wall Street. His Exchange seat is appraised at $61,000, and his interest in De Haven & Townsend is valued at $101,282.43.

New Clyde Liner Breaks Record.

The agents of the Clyde Steamship Company received word yesterday that their liner Lenape had averaged 15-4 knots on her first trip South, and reduced the record from New York to Charleston to 39 hours and 38 minutes. Part of the time her Captain said she was steaming 16-25.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Jan. 14	89.63	88.45	89.04	88.57	— .66
Jan. 15	88.98	88.25	88.61	88.74	+ .17
Jan. 16	89.14	88.59	88.86	88.87	+ .13
Jan. 17	89.06	88.14	88.60	88.61	— .26
Jan. 18	88.88	88.61	88.74	88.77	+ .16
Jan. 20	89.07	88.22	88.64	88.54	— .23
Jan. 21	89.26	88.52	88.89	89.20	+ .66
Jan. 22	90.24	89.75	89.99	90.18	+ .98
Jan. 23	89.82	89.21	89.51	89.48	— .70

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Jan. 14	64.03	62.75	63.39	62.92	—1.18
Jan. 15	63.30	62.61	62.95	63.01	+ .09
Jan. 16	63.64	62.72	63.18	63.14	+ .13
Jan. 17	63.25	61.87	62.56	62.79	— .35
Jan. 18	63.03	62.68	62.85	62.87	+ .08
Jan. 20	62.85	62.16	62.50	62.33	— .54
Jan. 21	63.14	62.31	62.72	63.02	+ .69
Jan. 22	63.77	63.22	63.49	63.62	+ .60
Jan. 23	63.95	63.18	63.56	63.54	— .08

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Jan. 14	76.83	75.60	76.21	75.74	— .92
Jan. 15	76.14	75.43	75.78	75.87	+ .13
Jan. 16	76.39	75.65	76.02	76.00	+ .13
Jan. 17	76.15	75.00	75.58	75.70	— .30
Jan. 18	75.95	75.64	75.79	75.82	+ .12
Jan. 20	75.96	75.19	75.57	75.43	— .39
Jan. 21	76.20	75.41	75.80	76.11	+ .68
Jan. 22	77.00	76.48	76.74	76.90	+ .79
Jan. 23	76.88	76.19	76.53	76.51	— .39

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.
Railroads	90.68	91.41	Jan. 9	88.14	Jan. 17	89.48
Industrials	66.76	67.08	Jan. 2	61.87	Jan. 17	63.54
Comb. aver.	78.72	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	76.51

January Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	91.43	92.44	Jan. 3	89.19	Jan. 31	90.11
1911	91.79	96.07	Jan. 31	91.79	Jan. 3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	64.00	64.89	Jan. 2	62.13	Jan. 31	63.13
1911	62.95	66.14	Jan. 31	62.95	Jan. 3	66.02

COMBINED 50 STOCKS.

	Open.	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	77.51	78.63	Jan. 3	77.66	Jan. 31	75.77
1911	77.87	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sep. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrial	64.00	74.50	61.74	66.13
Combined av.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 28.	Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.05	69.76	54.75	63.83
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined av.	77.37	84.41	69.57	77.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Decided weakness developed in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and although a better tone showed toward the close, prices made but a partial recovery. The failure of the market to respond to the settlement of the Balkan war was disappointing to traders who had carried stocks over night. All the leading issues on the 9:30 o'clock opening call reflected losses compared with Wednesday's closings and the call prices in the case of the leading stocks turned out to be their highest. There was a transaction in Corn Products at 13⅛, the only sale of that stock reported in Wall Street during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,690	Amal. Copper	74⅛	74⅛	73⅝	74
100	Am. Beet Sug.	37⅝	38	37½	37½
2,750	American Can	29¾	33	29½	32⅝
160	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜
60	American Ice	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
10	Am. Locomo.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
860	Am. Smelting	72⅞	73⅜	72	72⅞
10	Am. Sugar	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
70	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
60	Balt. & Ohio	106	106¼	106	106¼
850	Brook. R. T.	89⅝	90⅛	88⅝	89⅝
150	Can. Pacific	246½	246½	246½	246½
20	Cent. Leather	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
40	Ches. & Ohio	77	77⅜	77	77⅜
380	C., M. & St. P.	113⅞	113⅞	113	113
40	Col. Fuel & I.	33¼	35	33¼	35
10	Corn Products	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20	Distillers' Sec.	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
100	Erie	31½	31½	31¼	31½
200	Gt. North. pf.	128	128⅛	127⅞	128⅛
160	Inter.-Met.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
170	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¼	61⅛	59⅞	61
540	Lehigh Valley	162	162	160⅞	161
540	Mo. Pacific	41⅞	41⅞	41	41⅛
40	N. Y. Central	108⅛	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛
140	Nor. Pacific	119⅛	119⅛	119	119⅛
80	Ray Cons. Cop.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
11,440	Reading	165⅛	165⅜	163⅞	164⅝
20	Republic Steel	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
260	Rock Island	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
390	Southern Pac.	106	106	105⅛	105⅝
110	Tenn. Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10	Texas Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
80	Third Avenue	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
6,170	Union Pacific	160⅛	160⅛	158⅞	159⅝
560	U. S. Rubber	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
17,810	U. S. Steel	65⅛	65⅛	63	63⅞
130	Utah Copper	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	38	38	37⅞	38
48,760					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.16½	.17½	.16½	.17½
1,000	C. O. D.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Diam. B. B.	.05	.05	.05	.05
1,200	Jim Butler	.69	.69	.68½	.68½
700	Jumbo Ext.	.33	.33	.33	.33
200	Mexican	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Midway	.35	.35	.35	.35
800	Montana	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
100	Tonopah Min.	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
900	Tonopah Mer.	.86	.87	.86	.87
800	West End	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
6,500					

Southern Railway Company
Five Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Notes, Due Feb. 1, 1913

To the Holders of
Southern Railway Company Five Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Notes, Due February 1, 1913:

Southern Railway Company has sold to us and associates, $5,000,000 new Five Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Notes dated February 1, 1913. The proceeds of these notes are to be used, together with other funds in the treasury of the Company, to pay at maturity the $10,000,000 Three-Year Gold Notes which mature on February 1, 1913.

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE WE HEREBY OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THESE MATURING NOTES TO EXCHANGE THEM AT PAR FOR THE NEW THREE-YEAR NOTES AT 99¾.

Holders desiring to make this exchange may now deposit their notes at this office, ex the February coupon, and will receive therefor new notes bearing interest from February 1, 1913, and ¼% in cash.

This offer may be terminated at any time without notice.

Notes not exchanged in accordance with this offer will be paid on and after February 1, 1913, upon presentation at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

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January 24, 1913.

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NEW YORK, January 15, 1913.

To All Holders of Bonds of THE CENTRAL COLORADO POWER COMPANY and THE LEADVILLE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY:

The depositaries designated in the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Central Colorado Power Company and The Leadville Light & Power Company dated November 25, 1912, have received $9,063,000. par value of First Mortgage Bonds and $1,114,275. par value of Second Mortgage Bonds of The Central Colorado Power Company, and $573,000. par value of bonds of The Leadville Light & Power Company, which amount to more than 85% in par value of all the bonds affected by the Plan. These deposits are in our judgment sufficient to insure the success of the Plan and we shall proceed immediately with the foreclosure of the mortgages of the two existing companies and the organization of the New Company.

For the benefit of those who have not already deposited their bonds under the Plan, we have decided to extend the time within which bonds may be deposited to and including January 31, 1913. All holders of bonds who desire to participate in the Plan must deposit their bonds ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 31, 1913, with the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, or the Commonwealth Trust Company, 30 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

In view of the large number of bonds which have already been deposited and the fact that the Plan will undoubtedly be carried out, we feel confident that you will appreciate the advantage to yourselves of participating in the Reorganization and the importance of depositing your bonds immediately, if you have not already done so.

FREDERIC C. WALCOTT, Chairman;
GEORGE C. LEE,
SIDNEY Z. MITCHELL,
Reorganization Committee;
H. H. HARRISON, Secretary,
60 Broadway, New York City.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY
First Mortgage, dated May 1, 1911.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the above Mortgage gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, New York, up to the close of business February 12, 1913, sealed proposals for sale to it at not exceeding 107½ per cent. and accrued interest, of sufficient bonds secured by said Mortgage to exhaust as nearly as practicable the sum of $52,766.10, the present amount of the Sinking Fund. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes prior to the close of business February 12, 1913. Notice of purchase of bonds will be mailed on February 13, 1913, and the bonds so purchased must be presented for consummation of purchase before the close of business on February 15, 1913, on which date interest will cease.

In case more bonds are offered at the same price than the Trustee can purchase, it will be determined by lot which bonds shall be taken.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated January 17, 1913.

Notice to Note-Holders and Other Creditors of the Merchants National Bank of Baltimore.

The Merchants National Bank of Baltimore, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
WILLIAM INGLE,
Vice President and Cashier.
Dated January 1, 1913.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. Paul, located at St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present all notes and other claims for payment.
C. H. BUCKLEY, Cashier.
Dated December 27th, 1912.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 16, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of its net income the sum of $12,000 in the year 1912, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,546.91, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1912.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

WYOMING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The undersigned, as Trustee under First Mortgage of Wyoming Development Company, dated February 1, 1894, will receive up to the close of business January 31, 1913, proposals for the sale to the Trustee on February 1, 1913, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, One First Mortgage Bond, par value $1,000, of the Wyoming Development Company. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

New York, January 15, 1913.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, Jan. 18, 1913.

Notice to contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol in Albany, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for improving the New York State canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, and of the amendments thereto, as follows:

CONTRACT NO. 107.
Erie Canal—Section 4.

For constructing a lift bridge and a fixed bridge over the Erie Canal at Little Falls. Sheets 1 to 7 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

DUNCAN W. PECK,
Superintendent of Public Works.

CONTRACT 146.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 11, 1913, for Contract 146, for furnishing and delivering valves, hydraulic cylinders, piping, and appurtenances for City tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct in the City of New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

MOTOR TRUCK MEN SIGH FOR A SNOW

Think Bad Going Would Increase Sales at the Show Still More.

CHEAPER FOR ROAD BUILDING

Exhibition at Garden and Palace Contains Several Mechanical Novelties—Discuss Law.

In spite of the cheering habit of taking orders into which the exhibitors at the Motor Truck Show in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace have fallen, some were to be found last night who had hard words for the clerk of the weather. Not that they desired the warm airs and blue skies which rejoiced the hearts of those who had pleasure cars to show and sell last week. Far from it. What they wanted was a good fall of snow and a bit of frost and sleet which would make horse transportation a thing of blasphemy and gray hairs. With such good fortune they were sure that the lure of the motor truck would be even more potent than it has been since Monday night and that sales, already highly gratifying in number, would be still further increased. However, there was a grain of consolation in the rain which came to make pavements slippery and show, in a measure at least, the advantages of the motor over the horse.

Some detailed comparisons of the cost of motor and horse hauling for road materials were made at the show yesterday in a discussion in which a road expert, a street commissioner, a brick manufacturer and a motor truck man took part. It was agreed that with demountable bodies, such as one or two of the trucks on exhibition carry, a two-mile haul of bricks could be made for ninety-eight cents for each thousand bricks, or about one-half the cost of performing the same work with horses. Moreover, the truck could haul about three times as many bricks in the course of a day as horses, it was said, since it could make forty miles as against sixteen for the older method of hauling.

⁂

One of the examples of demountable body which has attracted much attention at the Garden is that of the Locomobile, where the method of operation by motor driven worm is shown in connection with an empty flare-sided body and a loaded lumber-carrying body.

⁂

"Foolproof" features on this year's Packard trucks include an automatic governor which regulates the speed and is sealed at the factory, and a "splash" system of oiling which makes operation for a number of miles possible even after the lubricating oil tank is empty, by insuring a surplus supply of oil in the crank case. One of the interesting body departures is a cigar store on wheels at this stand, the driver's compartment of which is entirely inclosed in glass. A Garford truck for carrying Uncle Sam's mail also is fitted with a protective front window for the benefit of the driver.

⁂

More dumping bodies were in operation last night than at the early sessions One of those with a distinctive principle is the Pierce-Arrow. This is a hydraulic hoist, operated from a countershaft extended at the front end of the transmission. On this shaft are mounted a chain sprocket and driving clutch. When the mechanism is set in operation by a lever, oil, under pressure, forces a piston up until the top of the stroke is reached. For a given lift of this piston the forward end of the body is lifted twice as far by flexible steel cable passing over two sheaves and under a third sheave.

⁂

Ordinary commercial service is not the only field of the motor truck. It was learned last night that an Alco truck was now in use on each of three large private estates, that of August Belmont at Babylon, L. I.; Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie at Fernandina, Fla., and W. G. Brokaw at Archdale, N. C. Hauling for considerable distances has made the motor truck useful on these estates.

⁂

Secretary of State May has notified a number of automobilists of this city that a hearing is to be held at Albany, on February 4th, to discuss the provisions of the new motor vehicle law. It will be held at 1 o'clock in the Capitol.

⁂

A meeting of the officers and directors of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association will be held at George Rector's to-night.

⁂

It was announced yesterday that the Mercer racing team for the coming season will consist of Ralph De Palma, Caleb Bragg and Spencer E. Wishart.

WANTS STRICTER AUTO LAW.

Every One Who Drives a Car Should Be Examined, Says May.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—"The majority of automobile accidents are caused by unskilled, intoxicated, or reckless drivers," said Mitchell May, Secretary of State, in a statement to-day advocating the compulsory licensing of all owners and drivers of motor vehicles.

"Every person operating a car should be required to obtain a license and be subjected to a proper examination," the statement continued. "In our streets, the rapidly moving automobiles are a constant source of danger. Their great weight, speed, power, and resulting momentum, when placed in the hands of unskilled drivers, make them a most serious menace. The operation of a car calls for a high degree of skill and competence, and the personal habits of the applicant must be taken into consideration."

The Secretary recommended that license fees be abolished, and that chauffeurs be required to carry books to contain records of penalties inflicted for violation of motor traffic laws, a stated number of violations to revoke the license. He asserted the laws could not be enforced unless the power to issue and revoke licenses were lodged with the Secretary. He pointed out that in 1912, in Manhattan alone, 212 persons were killed by automobiles, and that "no death was caused by a taxicab in charge of a professional chauffeur."

STOP TROLLEY CONGESTION.

$4,000,000 Terminal Plan Presented to Newark's Mayor.

President Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey appeared before Mayor Jacob Haussling in Newark yesterday with plans for a trolley terminal in Park Place, between North Canal Street and East Park Street, extending back to Pine Street. The purpose of the terminal is to relieve congestion at Broad and Market Streets "four corners." It would cost $4,000,000.

The terminal building would contain a three-level system of entrances and exits for trolley cars and passengers. The than contemplates direct communication between the terminal and the surface trolley lines from both east and west. On the east an elevated structure would be erected, extending on the east from Mulberry Street. On the west the communication would be by means of subway, with an outlet on property of the company fronting in Washington Street, between Warren Street and the Morris Canal.

In order to carry out the plan new legislation, as well as action by the Newark Board of Works in the form of grants for the use of public property, would be required. The subway would have to go under the extreme edge of Military Park and pass under Cedar Street. The elevated structure would pass over Pine Street.

The whole plan is credited to President McCarter, who, with engineers of the corporation, has been working out the engineering problems.

FAVORS CODE REVISION.

Dean of Cornell Law School Approves Gov. Sulzer's Recommendations.

Judge Frank Irvine, Dean of the Cornell Law School, said yesterday that the law practice in New York State was the most complicated in any English speaking country, and that he was in favor of any reform which would tend to simplify the code. He said he approved the plan for reform outlined in Gov. Sulzer's message to the Legislature.

"All the remedies proposed except the last," he said, "which is purely technical and of no great importance, embody recommendations which have been made by the committee of the American Bar Association, of which Everett P. Wheeler is Chairman, and which for the last five years has been urging these reforms. The most important of them have already been adopted in a number of States. New Jersey last year adopted them all except in so far as legislative action was prohibited by the State Constitution. This year Gov. Wilson urges the submission of a constitutional amendment removing the obstacles existing.

"Gov. Sulzer points out that New York took the lead in procedural reform when it enacted the Field Code of 1848. If this act had been received in the proper spirit when it was first adopted there would be little ground for the present demand for a simpler and more expeditious practice. Unfortunately, it received in many particulars a construction by the courts tending to check its successful operation. The Legislature proceeded by frequent annual additions and amendments to destroy its simplicity. In 1876 a revised code was enacted, which now contains something more than 3,400 sections. This has had the effect of making law practice in New York more technical and more complicated than in any other English-speaking country. It is probable that a greater proportion of cases are decided in New York on questions of procedure without reaching the merits of the controversy than in any other State in the Union—certainly a greater proportion than in England or in her dependents."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,200. WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY SPECIALTIES.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a dealer in watches and clocks in his district desires catalogues and price lists of American watches of silver, gold, and metal, of clocks, watch chains, watch cases, and such specialties as are generally kept in such establishments.

10,201. HARDWARE, TOOLS, AND SPECIALTIES.—A report from an American Consular officer in Canada states that a firm of importers and manufacturers' agents in his district desires to be put in touch with manufacturers of and dealers in hardware of all kinds, including builders' hardware, tools, and specialties. The firm furnishes references.

10,202. CUTLERY, KITCHEN WARE, AND SPECIALTIES.—A business firm in a European country, doing an extensive business in cutlery, has lately put on sale a few articles of American-made kitchen ware and specialties. The firm informs an American Consulate that it found a ready local demand for these articles and it desires quotations on cutlery, kitchen ware, hardware, and specialties made of metals. Correspondence may be in English, but weights and measures should be given in the metric system.

10,203. COUGH DROPS.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a resident of his district desires to purchase some American cough drops and would like to get in touch with manufacturers of the same. Correspondence may be in French or English.

10,204. COPPER, BRASS, NAILS, HARDWARE.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that an importer in the Near East is very anxious to get in touch with manufacturers or exporters of copper and brass in square and round sheets and articles made of these metals. He also desires to import wire nails, locks, and a general line of hardware. He states that he is prepared to buy in quantities and that he can arrange for all payments to be made in cash in London. This appears to be a splendid opportunity for American manufacturers to secure a share of the trade in the lines mentioned, as the demand for such articles is growing rapidly. Correspondence should be in French and catalogues in the same language. It is absolutely necessary to quote prices, cost, insurance, and freight the nearest port, or to furnish the importer with the actual cost of freight and other charges to which the goods will be subject.

10,205. OFFICE SUPPLIES, TOOLS, AND MACHINERY.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a resident of his district desires to hear from American manufacturers of office furniture and supplies, tools and machine tools, and machinery. This merchant has been in business for five years and furnishes references.

10,206. MAHOGANY LOGWOOD.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a business man in his district, who is a dealer in hardwood, would like to communicate with dealers who could sell him mahogany logwood (red striped) of first quality for cabinet work. Correspondence is preferred in Bohemian or German.

10,207. WHITE LEAD.—A European business firm informs an American Consulate that it desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of white lead. The firm desires quotations cost, insurance, and freight German ports. Large quantities would be taken during the coming year if prices are suitable. Correspondence may be in English or German.

10,208. BRONZE SHEETS FOR DIAMOND CUTTING.—The Consul of a foreign country informs the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that he has an inquiry from a manufacturer in the Netherlands engaged in the sawing of diamonds, who is anxious to secure the names of American manufacturers of bronze sheets, which are used in the Amsterdam diamond industry. Samples of the sheets referred to can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,287. MOTOR BOATS AND AUTOMOBILES.—An American Consular officer reports that many inquiries have been received at his office for catalogues of motor boats of all kinds and automobiles. As the catalogues at present on file are somewhat old, he requests manufacturers to supply him with their latest catalogues, with prices, freight on board. American seaboard, also shipping weights and measurements and freight rates to city of destination.

10,288. LEATHER, SHOES, AND GRAIN.—A report from an American Consul states that he has been requested by a local business man to place him in communication with American manufacturers or exporters of leather, shoes, and grain. The inquirer believes that a good business can be done in these articles in the country in which he is located.

10,289. LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, MACHINERY, &C.—An American has been authorized by a foreign Government to invest about $12,000 in the establishment of a model experiment station for breeding hogs and poultry. He will make his purchases in the United States and is expected to arrive in this country early in February. He will require from 50 to 75 pigs of the following breeds: Poland, China, Berkshires large, White Chester and Yorkshire White large, Tomsworth, and Essex, &c.; 48 to 50 different kinds of poultry; 1,000 rods of wire fencing; incubators; brooders, poultry implements of various sorts, bone crushers, mice crushers, 100 small portable houses for chickens and hogs, farm wagons, coaches, &c. American breeders, manufacturers, and others interested in these lines are invited to send catalogues and other particulars to the person in question.

10,290. AUTOMOBILES, STEEL MOTOR BOATS, AND HULLS.—A foreign business man informs an American Consulate that he desires to obtain catalogues on the better grade of automobiles, passenger and freight, also on pressed steel motor boats and hulls in sizes large enough to permit the construction of cabins, &c. He is a dealer in all kinds of machinery, representing a number of foreign firms, and desires to secure an agency for the above lines. Prices are desired to include packing for export, also discounts, shipping weights, measurements, and freight rates to city of destination. Correspondence may be in English.

10,291. MACHINES FOR MAKING MIRRORS, BUTTONS, BADGES, &C.—An American Consular officer in a South American country reports that a resident of his district requests catalogues and prices of machines for the manufacture of celluloid pocket mirrors, buttons, badges, &c., similar to samples, which can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prices, cost, insurance, and freight, city of destination are also desired on each different mold or matrix. The inquirer desires this information as soon as possible, also samples of finished work and the cost of raw material delivered to be used in the manufacture of these articles. He states that he will send a draft on any bank indicated at the time of sending the order. Correspondence should be in Spanish and prices should be quoted in Argentine currency $1 United States currency—$2.355 Argentine paper.)

10,292. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—A report from an American Consul in a European country states that a resident of his district desires the agency of any kind of agricultural machinery.

10,293. WOOL, NUTS, RAISINS, AND SKINS.—A business firm in the Levant informs an American Consulate that it desires to communicate with American importers of wool, pistachio nuts, almonds, raisins, and skins, which it can supply in large quantities. Correspondence should be in French.

10,294. SPECIALTIES OF VARIOUS KINDS.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a well-established and large dealer in table and desk ornaments, cut glass, metal dishes for fruit and confectionery, metal picture frames, metal supplies for writing tables, smokers' articles other than pipes, walking sticks, &c., desires catalogues and price lists of articles in his line, especially American novelties and specialties.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

TENNESSEE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition has been filed here against the Tennessee Construction Company, a Missouri corporation, with an office at 54 William Street, this city, by McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague, attorneys for these creditors: The American Surety Company, $125,000; Continental and Commercial National Bank, $117,579, and William F. Hayes, as trustee of the heirs of Jesse Spalding, $293,948.

AMERICAN INFUSION STEEL PROCESS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the American Infusion Steel Process Company, which operates a process for hardening steel, with offices at 60 Broadway, by Joseph Lichtenberg, attorney for these creditors: Cassier Magazine Company, $530; T. Fine, $10, and Asher L. Weil, 7. Mr. Lichtenberg said that the liabilities were about $11,500 and nominal assets larger, but actual assets much less. The company has a plant in the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, and has a contract with the Government for shells. The bankruptcy petition was filed because a number of suits by creditors had been begun against the company. It is expected that there will now be a reorganization, with new capital sufficient to carry on the business.

FARRINGTON & WHITNEY.—A petition has been filed against Farrington & Whitney (corporation), spice grinders, 376 Greenwich Street, by Martin Charles Ansorge, attorney for these creditors: L. German & Co., $450; P. E. Anderson & Co., $27, and Taco Greidanus, $450. Mr. Ansorge said that the liabilities are $18,000 and assets $15,000. At a meeting of creditors yesterday it was agreed to ask for the appointment of Augustus H. Skillin as receiver.

CHARLES F. SCHLEICH.—A petition has been filed against Charles F. Schleich, jeweler, 87 Nassau Street, by these creditors: Harry Halpern, $354; Mann Brothers' Jewelry Company, $2,100, and Betz & Volmer, $221. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $500.

FREDERICK STEINIG.—A petition has been filed against Frederick Steinig, dealer in dairy products, 593 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: Frederick Bischoff Company, $285; Koenig & Schuster, $185, and Martin Kramer, $117.

HENRY GREFF, carpenter, of 179½ Forsyth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,445 and no assets.

GREENBERG & SOKOLOWER.—Schedules of Greenberg & Sokolower, furs, 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $161,859, and assets of $61,280. Among the creditors are the National Reserve Bank, $18,741; Thorer & Praetorius, $15,827; A. Herskovitz & Son, $9,648, and Joseph Ullman, $6,034.

BARYTES & CHEMICAL SALES CO.—Schedules of the Barytes & Chemical Sales Co. of 11 Broadway and of Long Island City show liabilities of $33,977 and assets of $21,999. The largest creditor is Robert Blei, $29,259.

STOLZENBERG & HELFGOTT.—Schedules of Stolzenberg & Helfgott, upholsterers at 75 Bowery, show liabilities of $12,464 and assets of $2,370.

SCHWARZENBERG & SANDLER.—Schedules of Schwarzenberg & Sandler, millinery, 2,074 Seventh Avenue, show liabilities of $1,709 and assets of $280.

MILDRED KOHN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Jan. 17 against Mildred Kohn, dealer in corsets and gloves, 426 Grand Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

FINE & GREEN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Jan. 6 against Fine & Green, jobbers in cotton and woolen goods, 57 Eldredge Street, on a settlement with creditors.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE WAIST & DRESS COMPANY of 291 Seventh Avenue has made an assignment to Merwyn Wolff.

MEYER WEINSTEIN, clothing dealer of 13 Essex Street, has made an asignment to Louis Jacobson.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Henri P.—M. Smith, $181.

Byrno, Wilfred K.—G. Kern, $113.

Bodker, Albert J.—H. Hocht, $104.

Blumberg, Alexander J.—W. F. Severance, $176.

Butler, William—R. H. Dickinson, $107.

Conway, Julia and Michael—Joseph Stern & Sons, $112.

Casson, Sara L.—T. Blumberg, $1,669.

Derby, John N.—L. M. Moore, $191.

Du Faheut, Adolph N.—C. Weisbecker, $123.

Driggs, Wm. L.—M. E. Driggs, et al costs, $102.

Ernst, Ehler J.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., $677.

Fiore, Joseph—Rose Stern Co., $150.

Fitzell, Anna—J. Winterbottom & Son Co., $206.

Freedman, Joseph & Louis Weinstein—S. Kleinhaus, $138.

Fenton, Michael J.—A. E. Davis, $215.

Gilder, Jane—F. E. Bauer, $119.

Glennon, Joseph P.—A. T. Brown, $134.

Gillies, Joseph F.—E. White et al., $367.

Gould, Michael—Charles Prince Co., $509.

Grah, Ferdinand—C. B. Hart, et al, $216.

Garson, Benjamin—Debolt & Co., $124.

Higgins, Wm. J. & William Rosenstein—Northern Bank of New York, $261.

Hines, Catherine M.—H. Walz, costs, $121.

Hand, Hermann—N. Levy, et al, $161.

Hines, Lawrence R.—H. Walz, costs, $108.

Hashberg, Nathan—Picker Bros., $131.

Halloy, Rose—A. B. Graham, $989.

Joubert, Joseph H.—Walter J. Buzzini, Inc., $274.

Keating, James—Holley Hotel Co., $537.

Kofka, Otto—Davenport Leatherware Co., $452.

Levett, Harry S. and Rose—H. E. Reece, $534.

Levy, Daniel B.—N. Morris et al., $382.

Lederer, George W.—"Joseph," $289.

Lebensfield, Samuel or Sam—H. Levy et al., $265.

Mix, Leroy R.—S. L. Havey et al., $170.

Munday, Thomas E.—John Wanamaker, New York, $187.

Morrison, John E.—Rex Mineral Water Co., $126.

Martine, Randolph B. J.—Murray & Drury, $282.

Macnaughton, Clara H.—J. Winterbottom & Son Co., $180.

McEntee, James D.—M. L. Rogell, $650.

Mercier, Robert—D. Lennox, $186.

Myers, J. Franklyn—C. H. May, $140.

Moses, Morton—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co., $361.

Many, Pierre M.—W. H. Fulton, $202.

Murray, William M.—J. B. Haggin, $705.

Meagher, William J.—D. J. M. O'Callaghan, $494.

Mynk, Isidore—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $1,080.

Pellister, Samuel H.—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co., $118.

Pearl, Maurice—A. A. Chlet, $541.

Plunkett, Christopher — William McShane Plumbing Supply Co., $270.

Powell, Harry W.—Germania Insurance Co., $4,874.

Same—Same, $4,870.

Rainke, Charles—R. Groth, $426.

Reinhardt, Charles J.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., $164.

Same—Same, $527.

Serber, Benjamin—F. Singer, $250.

Salzberg, Harry—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $126.

Stup, David, guardian—Illustrated Postal Card and Novelty Co., $108.

Smith, Graham—J. B. Thompson et al., $467.

Scaranelli, Louis J.—E. Brugnoli, $110.

Silver, Benjamin, and Louis Segelbohn—People, &c., $2,500.

Spencer, George B.—E. G. Stevens, $126.

Schopps, Harry H.—Japanese Fan Co., $181.

Smith, John W.—W. N. Penney, costs, $117.

Bayles, Alice—Kilgore & Fertillo, Inc., $126.

Tanteri, Carnelo—G. Tripari et al., $474.

Thorne, Fred H.—City of New York, $192.

Van Glytenbeck, Anton & Paul E. Schmitter.—P. A. Hunt Co., $183.

Ziglioli, N. Giuseppe, and Ernesta Robinstelli—M. Balia, $197.

Zink, Conrad.—Hannis Distilling Co., $454.

Novelty Web Co.—B. Kohn, $660.

Greenwich Investing Co.—F. C. Ford et al., $108.

Karatsonyi & Kemets Import Co.—C. F. Eocardt et al., $404.

Troy Pacific Inc.—Carter, Black & Ayres, $188.

Astoria Wire Co.—Telephony Pub. Co., $158.

Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd.—F. Dobek, $1,678.

Knickerbocker Auction Co.—H. W. Donald et al., $2,070.

Solon Construction Co. & Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.,—W. Buess, $950.

M. W. Hay Refining Co.—A. Rapaport, $865.

Wendover Bronx Co., Abraham Silverson & Conforti Excavating & Foundation Co.—T. C. Wood, $872.

Granite Springs Water Co.—Frank E. Morse Co., $708.

Arthur Ackerman Lighterage Co.—J. T. Clark, $337.

City of New York.—T. Lloyd, $163.

City of New York.—M. Terranova, $1,677.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Botany Tailoring Company, Aquilin Scherger and Frank Kantrowitz—Northern Bank of New York, Nov. 22, 1907, $1,125.

Carter, Ada E. & William Miles—T. P. McKenna, June 2, 1911, $1,110.

France, Chester—Fluri Construction Company, Oct. 8, 1912, $112.

Goldberg, Jacob—P. Isaacs, Dec. 2, 1912, $411.

Heinrich, Herman—E. C. Striffler, Jan. 5, 1912, $334.

Lande, Jacob—A. F. Lowenthal, Aug. 6, 1912, $394.

Noonan, Michael—Astor Mortgage Company, Jan. 16, 1913, $951.

Pauline Construction Company, Charles Rater & Pauline Rater—Colonial Mantel and Refing Company, March 8, 1912, $156.

Pryor, Laura McK. & S. Morris—J. M. Gano, June 17, 1898, $15,239.

Ruffino, Bernardo—G. Saponto, April 27, 1908, $367.

Standard Cleaning and Dyeing Company—J. G. Timolat, Dec. 27, 1912, $802.

Francke, Edith E.—H. L. Spraguel, Nov. 18, 1912, (vacated,) $1,003.

Phelps, Dudley F., Jr.—University Alliance, Oct. 10, 1912, (reversed,) $146.

Epstein, Mendel & David Israel—M. J. Simmons, Feb. 17, 1912, $883.

Wappler Electric Manufacturing Company—C. Brush, Jan. 22, 1913, $1,116.

Lesser, Walter A.—P. J. Dubois, Jan. 27, 1911, $332.

Lesser, W. Arthur—O. P. Dorman, Jan. 23, 1904, $175.

Giroux, Guy B.—W. Althause, Jan. 3, 1913, $275.

Same—Same, Jan. 3, 1913, $809.

Same—Same, Jan. 3, 1913, $275.

Same—Same, Jan. 3, 1913, $314.

Same—Same, Jan. 3, 1913, [illegible]

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

773—R. A. Marks et al, plaintiffs in error, v. S. A. Davis, et al. Dismissed with costs.

136—Robert Van Iderstine, trustee in bankruptcy, &c., appellant, v. the National Discount Company. Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

139—Wm. H. Winfree, as administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, v. Northern Pacific Railway Company. Submitted.

140—Charles L. Ross, plaintiff in error, v. Minerva Stewart. Submitted for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

160—Dominga Enrequita Dumey, appellant, v. Isabel Hernandez y Bello, et al. Advanced for argument with No. 41.

141—Emilia Rijos Cordovo, appellant, v. Teresa Folgueras y Rijos, et al; and

160—Dominga Enriquita Dumey, appellant, v. Isabel Hernandez y Bello, et al. Argued for the appellants. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

142—John L. James, bankrupt, appellant, v. Stone and Company, creditors, et al. Submitted for the appellant No counsel appeared for the appellees.

143—Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, v. Mary S. Schuyler, et al, infants &c. Argued for the plaintiff in error and submitted for the defendants in error.

144—Brooklyn Mining and Milling Company, appellant, v. Charles C. Miller, et al. Argument commenced for the appellant.

Day call for Jan. 24: Numbers 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 106, 151 and 152.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Motions—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 178—In re No 1. 156—Vitelli v. Cunard SS Co. 183—Hall v. Hatch & North Coal Co. 184—Brown & Sharpe Co v. U S Motor Co. 185—In re A O Brown.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Coxe, J. Motion calendar. 1-2—Fleitmann v. United Gas Imp Co. 3—D, L & W R R v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4—P and R Ry v. same. 5—P R R v. same. 6—C R R of N J v. same. 7—L V R R v. same. 8—Erie R R v. same. 9—B & O R R v. same. 10—Kissell Motor Car Co v. Kissell Motor Car Co. 11—Gwladys SS Co v. Gans SS Line. 12—Shamrock Towing Co v. Canal Boat John H. Neville. 13-14—Keller v. Loyless. 15—Am Linseed Co v. Ferryboat Plainfield. 16—Pilbean v. Steamboat R G Townsend. 17—Sullivan v. same. 18—Mitchell v. same. 19—Thomsen v. Barber & Co. 20—U S v. Federal Sugar Ref Co. 21—Universal Tobacco Mach Co v. Borgfeldt. 22—Leshe v. Great A & P Tea Co. 23—Clancy v. same. 24—In re Union Ferry Co. 25—Hildreth v. Auerbach. 26—Anatonik v. Coward. 27—Weyman-Bruton v. Old Indian Snuff Works. 28—Parsons Non-Skid Co v. Holmes. 29—Same v. Prieden. 30—Florence Mfg Co v. Dowd. 31—McKinnon v. Alabama Sec. Co. 32—Universal Tobacco Mach Co v. Borgfeldt. 33—Wagner v. Public Service Ry. 34—Eastern Steel v. Godair. 35—Rose v. City of N Y. 36—Davis v. Ogilvie. 37—Am Hay Co v. Dry Dock &c, R R. 38—In re Edward F Mylius. 39—Barrett Mfg Co v. Sergeant.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: 459—Wendell vs. Royal Insurance Company and another. 460—Halpern vs. James M. Craig and another. 469—Brannagan vs. Buckman. 477—Koster vs. Lafayette Trust Company.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ. Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions and non-enumerated motions. 2—People v. Maxwell. 14—Ewen v. Hoefer. 15—Same v. same. 11—Neal v. Ball. 8—Lilienthal v. Lone Star Boat Club. 19—Mendelson v. Newborg. 18—Zeggio v. Robinson. 26—Yanku Simon v. Floretta Simon. 27—Maud v. La Montague. 30—Leiter &c. v. Wager. 31—Madison Real Property & Security Co v. Hutton. 32—Pokress v. Bonding & Ins. Co. 33—Robinson v. Robinson. 35—Baruch v. Young. 37—Troiano v Egan. 38—Meyers v. Chandler. 39—Levy v. Gomprecht. 40—Furthman v. Furthman. 41—Rothman v. Friedman. 42—Mayer v. Monzo. 43—Pollitz v. Wabash RR. 44—Stage Society of N Y v. Waldo. 45—Weber v. Ahearn. 46—Trowbridge v. Townsend.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Jones v. Coleman. 2—Hyde v. Whitney. 3—Bley v. Bley. 4—Matter of Mabon. 5—Matter of Ross. 6—Matter of Andrews. 7—Scheidell v. Chicladas. 8—Pasquale v. Aronson. 9—Matter of Stern, (Schwartz.) 10—Matter of Surran. 11—Matter of Kemes. 12—Matter of Gross. 13—Matter of Aiken. 14—Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Merrill Co. 15—Gotthelf v. Hess. 16—Sprenger v. Sprenger. 17—Schiff v Schiff. 18—Sperry & Hutchinson Co. v. Stutz. 19—Weintraub v. Lufowitz. 20—Falk v. Proctor. 21—People v. Levy. 22—Biehn v. Weilwood. 23—Terminal Clearing House Association v. Grand Union Co. 24—Matter of Bates. 25—Matter of Connors. 26—Glaubitz v. Natl Fireproofing Co. 27—Windham Realization Co v. Armstrong. 28—Maynard v. Lewine. 29—Walker v. Shotland. 30—Matter of Fairman. 31—Katz v. Mandel. 32—Stallo v. Jones. 33—Mann Commercial Co. v. American Bonding Co. 34—People v. Harawitz. 35—Moore v. Jacobs. 36—Silverman v. Edelstein. 37—Methner v. Methner. 38—Rosenthal Mfg Co v. United Garment Works. 39—Conron Bros Co v. Grace Junior & Co. 40—Matter of Roth. 41—Pels & Co v. Lanfin Iron Wks. 42—Kindel Bed Co v. Mathews. 43—People ex rel Saracena v. Johnson. 44—Horawitz v. Concordia Fire Ins Co. 45—Becker v. Becker. 46—Matter of Cohalan, (Cosgrove.) 47—Same v. same, (Tighe.) 48—Matter of Levy. 49—Shields v. McDonald. 50—Kemmet v. First Natl Bank. 51—People v. Salomon. 52—McDonald v. Stern. 53—Reliable Trading Co v. Cahn. 54—Billings & Stevens Co v. Hughes. 55—Dempsey v. Devine. 56—Frankel v. United Garment Workers. 57—Anderson v. Illinois Surety Co. 58—Matter of Moore. 59—McCormick v. McCormick. 60—Seldin v. Kaplan. 61—Friedman v. Teutonia Fire Ins Co. 62—Pely v. Pely. 63—Dempsesey v. Lake Switzerland Corp. 65—Risque v. Delamater. 66—Spahn v. Sales. 67—People v. Jackson. 68—Block v. Bethel Const Co. 69—Brodie v. Kass. 70—Steigman v. Strauss. 71—Matter of Reichert. 72—Menkirch v. McHugh. 73—Bortner v. Diener. 74—Citizens Sav Bank v. Bachman. 75—Young v. Blake. 76—Matter of U S Trust Co, (Cahill.) 77—City of N Y v. Levy. 78—Arlington Button Co v. Michaelson & Davis. 79—Flint v. Tuttle. 80—Baxter v. Irish American Advocate Co. 81—N Y Clothing Trade Assn v. United Garment Workers. 82—Steger & Sons Piano Mfg Co v. Musical Courier Co. 83—Matter of Langello. 84—Galaway v. Robitzek & Bros. 85—Landes v. Kaplan. 86—Scarfati v. Scarfati. 87—Madison Trust Co v. Schiff. 88—Platt v. Platt. 89—Press Pub Co v. Piser & Co. 90—Same v. Same. 91—Hubert v. Bender. 92—Matter of Reynolds, (St. Lawrence Av.) 93—N Y Westchester & Boston R R v. City of N Y. 94—Same v. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 1905—Ginsberg v. Auto Coaching Co. 1929—Bernheimer v. Mela. 1794—Cohen v. Cohen. General calendar. 273—Begen v. Pettus. 943—Adlerman v. Western Cloak and Suit Mfg Co. 1003—Helberg v. Weiner. 1359—Rastetter v. Hoenninger. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 1176—Riley v. McGee. 920—Brandes v. Brandes. 1423—Neustadter v. Kaplan. 1087—Eureka Sanitary Spec Co. 1053—Hembacher v. Hembacher. 1098 Paul v. Athens Hotel Co. 1120—Desposito v. Desposito. 1481—Schwarz v. Eberhart. 1488—Eberhart v. Schwarz. 821—Sterry v. Sterry. 882—Borough Cut Stone Co v. V B Const Co. 1012—Brauer v. Adams. 1165—Davis v. Davis. 1464 Peck Bros & Co v. City of N Y. 1605—Atlantis v. Rompanas. 566—Rapatsky v. Fogarty. 1876—Fleischaur v. Fleischauer. 1019—Wilson v. Kellogg. 673—Lazarus v. Folser. 450—Kehoe v. Lee. 438—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 692—Postakewitz v. Postakewitz. 891—Demuth v. Kemp. 892—Demuth v. Kemp. 1383—Hester v. Sutphin. 1639—Ferdon v. Ferdon. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J.—Criminal Term. Trial calendar. 1—John A Qualey, (2,) &c. 2—John A Qualey, (2.) 3—John A Qualey, (2.) 4—L Joseph Wegleer, 5—Harry Gordon et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J. 3048—Hutchinson v. Hutchinson. 3027—McCatter v. Ely. 3034—Kohlman v. Cashman. 2970—Gellman v. Singer. 3054—Gortikov v. Gortikov. 2650—Lipman v. Lipman. 2981—Chautauqua Planing Mills Co v. J Thache & Son. 2528—Hilder v. Freund. 2840—Sherry v. Proal. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Davis, J. 292—Frankel v. Levin. 5102—Goldman v. B'klyn Heights R R. 2155—Newack v. City of N Y. 2164—Bianchi v. City of N Y. 2106—Bianchi v. City of N Y. 2180—McNeill v. Joline. 2189—Owens v. N Y Transp Co. 202—Henderson v. Gruhn. 2206, 2207—Liebman v. Gaskell. 1625—Fabrinzio v. City of N Y. 4720—Johnson v. Ajax Greeb Rubber Co. 4832—Washaski v. Cawan. 227½—Cudahy Packing Co v. Schoen. 1770—Moore v. Conr Cab Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. Case on, Grimes v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J. 2078—Fox v. Inwood Farms. 2089—Klein v. Joline. 2067—Ziegler v. Mason & Hanger Co. 2072—Fitch v. Press Pub Co. 2003—Duffy v. Int R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Whitaker, J. 2060—Chelman v. Goldman. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 2044—Johnson v. N Y Cont Co Penn Term. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Pendleton, J. 206½—Rosasco v. Ideal Opening Dry Co. 400½—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 474—G Pizarro v. Taylor. 4400—G Pizarro v. Taylor. 4401—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 4427—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 1074—Andoux v. N Y Transp Co. 271—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 264½—Same v. Press Pub Co. 600—Colucci v. Dickey. 127½—Annes v. Gordon. 787—Kowes v. Catoir. 1950—Statitinsky v. Cohen. 1951—Slominsky v. 3d Av Const Co. 1954—Schuneman v. Chernoff. 1955, 1956—Spatz v. O'Brien. 5073—Calvin v. Hall. 423—Friedman v. Middletown R Co. 1033—Baker v. W J Taylor Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J. 4759—Stevens v. Stanton Const Co. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 240½—Hahn v. Conried Met Opera Co. 546—Rubin v. Sayre. 1829—Bosch v. Mann. 4758—Dick v. Steel & Masonry Con Co. 2236—Gallagher v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. 2238—Colgate v. Brown Bros. 1776—Neary v. D H Cushman Realty Co. 2235—Siegel v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gavegan, J. 1351—Resmick v. Reischmason. 2125—Scanlon v. Whitridge. 2144—Skubova v. Wacus. 2146—Nikolat v. L H Mace & Co. 2148—Tassini v. Viane. 2163, 2165—Groh v. Linch. 2162—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 2127—Steffe v. Heinze. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Donnelly, J. 995—Geary v. U S Finishing Co. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty & Imp Co. 40½—Sperazza v. B U El R R. 1986—Queenin v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1991—Rubel v. Cohen. 2003—Lindenblatt v. B H R R. 2200—Kerwin v. City of N Y. 2219—Celentano v. Calpe. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J. Case on, Hopkins v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Guy, J. 1779—Rhine v. Consumers' Brew Co. 1249—Almstaedt v. Sanberg. 1967—Gilliam v. S Trimmer & Son. 1982—Dagen v. Lanes. 1907—Stumpf v. Perlman. 2116—Helm v. Von Hassein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. 1533—Moyse v. Stein. 1538—Lampke v. Schultz. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 1367—Stiles v. Berry. 1520—Watt v. Meliss. 1653—Keepers v. M Hartly Co. 1391—Farrs v. Strong. 1392—Schonweitz v. same. 1393—McBride v. same. 2460—Smith Cont Co v. City of N Y. 777—Guldone v. Muglers' Iron Works. 1650—Greenberg v. Levy. 1641—Miller v Ferrare. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bijur, J. 1544—Hager v. Reilly. 2500—Farley v. Mensees. 1664—Enstein v. Dimon. 1667—James Livingston Const Co v. Randall. 1201—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 2992—Larson v. Globe Ind Co. 1415—Alexander v. Ireland. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Gerard, J.—2457—Cannon v. Brannon. 1086—Froelich v. Un Exch Nat Bank. 1563—Imboden v. Alsdorf. 1576—Elseman v. Hazard. 1585—Irato v. Winter. 1830—Commerford v. Moffat. 1587—Jacobs v. Skloyer. 1590—Tanzed v. Bankers Land & Mort Corp. 1689—St. Regis Cigar Co v. Sweeney. 1690—Same v. Long Island Cigar Stores Co. 1693—Langdon v. Flannery. 1594—Italian Press Co v. Ishman-Ellsworth Co. 1561—Joseph v. Sternberg. 1450—New York Metal Selling Co v. Carl. 3046—Muldoon v. Harris. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Platzek, J. 1349—Farley v. 90 Macdougal St. 368½—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 1272—Donahue v. Newman. 1701—Hartford v. Greenwich Bank of the City of N Y. 1702—Merker v. Woodcock. 574—John W. Merriman & Co v. Rafalsky. 1565—De Fries v. Finelite. 1482—Hoffman v. Murray. 621—Crystal v. L. Herzig & Co. 622—Crystal v. Herzig. 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 589—District Realty Co v. Title Guar & Surety Co. 666—Clark v Met Life Ins Co. 863½—Fletsch v. Segal. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII—Brady, J. 1279—Silsbit v Silsbit. 1609 Potaros v. Fifth Av Bldg Co. 1458—Messimer v. N Y Dock Co. 381½—Blimline v. Kirshstein. 1214—O'Hara v. Murray. 504—Balfour v Miller. 1629—Shoffer v. Am Motors Co. 450—Knox Auto Co v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 1637—Kern & Dunn v. Mullins. 1155—Goepel v. Kurtz Action Co. 834—Salzer v. Petri. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Motion calendar. William A Turpin, Felix L Elsöffer, Delia H Tone, Israel Zelewsky, Aline Tissot, Thomas F Meagher, Mary A Falvey, Henry Fleming, Eleanor B Whitsen, Jose Cambeiro, Aaron Grobstein, Genaro Caggiano, Hyman R Silber, William McGowan, Cerepta D Norton, Thomas S Ryan, Ann E Schneider, Ellen M Hennessy, Howard B Kutter, Charles T Yerkes, Charles T Yerkes, Henry A Childs, John C Haug, Henry P Dunham, Charles Faas, Mary M Carroll, William Ziegler, James Meehan, Henry E Agins, Adolph Hallgarten, Marietta C Stewart, Marguerite A Moore, Albert Klauber, Ida Gronemann, Louis Wilkens, William L Schumann, Mary C Moore, William W Taylor, Sarah McConville, Bogart G Southback, Charles W Iden, William J Jackson, Annie Reilly, Henry C St John, William J Ehrich, Elizabeth M Blaney, Gioacchino Barabini, Nicholas Matrois, Agnes Martin, John Williamson, Julia Rosen, William McTier, Monsour H Thabit, Edna E Lindstrom, Catherine Conboy, George McHugh, William S Pontin, Richard C Stahl, John Kemmer, Hattie Pfister, Jane A Brown, Robert M Woods, Dwight H Cooley, Erhard Hoffman, Rosa Rosenfield, William A H Stafford, Henry P Havemeyer, Oliver Ames, Oliver Ames, Joseph Hawes. Wills for probate. Edith Hohman, Angeline Falabella, John H Sherman, Irving Mead, Max Weil, William C Hall, Georani Gandolfe, Lucie M Frisbie, Hannah T P Roberts, Leon Hirsch, Richard E Wiesner, Robert P Clapp.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Estate Harris A Fox.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Lynch, J. 1714—Rosenburg v U S Fidelity & G Co. 1785—Levy v. Int R T Co. 1801—Scwenger v. Reisinger. 1812—Siff v. Joline. 1487—Schoen v. Steinberger. 5842½—Pfaltz v. Jacobus. 1727—Durkin v. Mitchell & Ewell C Co. 1814—Wurzell v. Barnard R & C Co. 1815-1816—Schachter v. Int R T Co. 1817—Roseglie v. Joline. 1818—Cushman v. same. 1819—Higgins v J Everards Breweries. 1820—Saciolew v. Pittsburgh Cont Co. 1821—Katloran v. Louis Gordon & Kendall C Co. 1822—Davis v. Bander 1823—Ragen v. Joline. 1824—Lalor v. same. 1824½—Cavagnaro v. Frisco Embossing & R Co. 1825—Levison v. Illinois Surety Co. 1828—Erlichman v. Diamond. 1829—Cosman v. Hinrichs. 1830—Levitch v Fidelity & C Co. 1831—Knoppelman v. Joline. 1832—Welzinger v. same. 1833—Stiff v. same. 1834—Blumer v. Woods. 1835—Beidelman v. Sturin. 1836—Schneider v. Sulzberger Sons Co. 1837—Starkman v. Int R T Co. 1838—Kaplan v. Shapiro. 1840—Gaydoul v. Acme Theatre Co. 1841—Chas Buerke C Co v. Brown. 1842—Papas v. Joline. 1843—Gugenheimer v. same. 1844—Powers v. 3d Av RR. 1845—Consol Chandelier Co v. Friedman. 1846—Gambina v. Union Transfer & S Co. 1847—Gordon v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 1848—Kasoff v. Oppenheim. 1850—Wieseltheer v. Rosenberg. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Delehanty, J., clear; Part IV., Smith, J., clear; Part V., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VI., Finelite, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., clear; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5219—J N Norris Son v. Kasten. 5215—Shulman v. Cohen. 5222—Levy v. Lawrence. 5647—Title Guar, &c, Co v. Myers. 5083—Taverna v. Illinois Surety Co. 5084—Tirabbrasi v. same. 5309—Brecher v. Weintraub. 5205—Wandell v. Cole. 5206—Shapiro v. Sternberg. 5254—Geneva Wall Paper Co v. Baynor. 4865—Allen v. Crapo. 4895—Rosales v. Werbeck. 5092—Lawyers T I & T Co v. Robinson. 4880—McHarg v. Stratton. 5110—Middleditch v. Allen. 5124—De Cantellon v. Mahoney. 5247—Hookey v. Shutz. 5123—Zittel v. Zarelzky. 5130—Baum v. Oppenheim. 5169—George v. Miles. 5216—Schmidt v. A A Campbell. 5288—Jose v. Miles. 5245—Watson v. Cloughen. 5273—Holzman v. Diamond Thread Co. 5275—Berthier v. Dardare. 5276—Elterman v. Horowitz. 5277—D'Angelo v. Wolf. 5820—Feder v. Goldstein. 5283—Am Transp Co v. McDermott & Hanigan. 5284—Todd v. Motor Finance Co. 5297—Oestreicher v. Rittner. 5251—Sinclair v. Excelsior Adv Co. 5256—Kafka v. Birner. 5258—Di Georgi v. N Y Produce Exchange Bank. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Hendrick, J.—Matter of Cleland, (Murphy,)—Leo L. Levintritt. Park Mtg Co v. Gildersleeve—James A. Lynch. Field v. McHugh—Frederick R. Rich.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. John S Sterba v. Ladislaus Rogatsy—Richard F Murphy.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ. Day calendar, 115—Anderson v. Knobloch. 136—Hackett v. Stumpf. 140—Lessinger v. Levine. 157—People v. Brown. 141—Coyne v. Thatcher. 142—Gumberg v. Zucker. 143—Cornell v. Heydeureich. 144—Ketcham v. Sammis. 145—P. P. and C. I. Ry. v. Morey. 146—Dean v. City of New York. 147—Elmhurst Fire Department v. City of New York. 150—People v. Tupiano. 151—People v. Fortuna. 153—Longworth v. Longworth. 154—Collins v. Pittsburgh Co. 155—Cloke v. Pittsburgh Co. 156—Skinner v. Denton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Putnam, J.—2363—Gold v. Hapian. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 2426—Witten v. Witten. 2000—Klein v. Krakower. Highest number reached on the regular call 2918.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Kapper, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Katz. 2—Cook et al. v. Cooper et al. 3—Levin v. Levin. 4—Matter of Fahr, (Lyke.) 5—Dziurak v. Dziurak. 6—O'Connor v. O'Connor. 7—Tax Lien Co v. Keating et al. 8—Longenecker v. Longenecker Bros., Inc. 9—Matter of Mtge-Liber 2194-P. 120. 10—Liebers v. Empire House Wrecking Co. 11—Muller v. Hawxhurst. 12—Matter of American Surety Co., (Easton—N Y Hay Co.) 13—Greenstein v. L I R R Co. 14—Kroll v. Asociated Operating Co. 15—Ackerman v. Winelander and another. 16—Siglag v. Beller et al. 17—Black v. Black. 18—People v. Layden. 19—Greenpoint Nat Bank v. N Y Skirt Co et al. 20—Blesser v. Loebelson. 21—Stemmle v. B H R R Co et al. 22—Schlegel v. Schlegel. 23—Byrne v. Brennan. 24—Albino v. Albino.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Stapleton, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J. 5107—Di Gangi v. Gair Co et al. 6485—McTernan v. C I & B R R. 6489—Murray v. Doescher et al. 8503—Harris v. Guggenheim et al. 6448—Skelly v. B H R R. 6389—Kamper v. same. 6078—Veit v. McCauslin. 9729—Ryan v. Green, Inc. 5012—Kutzelman v. Inter R T. 5473—Peterson v. Aalto. 7279, 7280, 7282—Davidson v. Klausner et al. 1956—Martin v. McNutt. 1955—Mitchell v. same. 6550, 6551—Brady v. Hughes. 6560—Harned v. Nassau R R. 6578—McArdle v. Nassau R R et al. 6579—Dreyer v. B H R R. 8864—Fenty v. Walker et al. 6585—Moore v. Thayer et al. 4143, 4144—Joseph v. Weiss and another. 6109—De Witt v. Finn et al. 9212—Colwell Lead Co v. Falk & Fine. 5847—Diamond v. Nassau R R. 6612—Olsen v. Smith et al. 6644, 6645—Faxon v. Nassau R R. 6416—Coyne v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 6648—Justus v. Quinn. 6658—Dropkin v. B, Q Co & S R R. 6663—Burns v. N Y Telephone Co. 6676—Obermaier v. C I & B R R. 6680—Copeland-Raymond Co v. Levy. 6684—Gottlieb v. B H R R. 6685—Monticelli v. same. 4411—Brophy v. Jones. 6694—Kerler v. City of N Y. 6698—Shea v. B H R R. 6699—Esselmann v. City of N Y. 6707—Roseland v. Ogden et al. 6714—Kellogg v. N Y C & H R R R. 6715—Danzilo v. Gallo. 6717—Seuferling v. Burger & Gohike et al. 6719—Bruce v. Whitridge, &c. 6722—Morris v. Drysdale. 6724—Peck v. C I & B R R. 6727—Schilling v. Wyslecki. 6729—Hansen v. N Y Dock Co. 6730—Blecher v. Am Silk Label Mfg Co. 6736—McMorow v. C I & B R R. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 27. Highest number reached on regular call, 6778.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Criminal Calendar—Part V.—Crane, J. People v. William C. Damron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Dike, J. Appeal, The People, &c, v. Imperato. 2591-2592—Shieberg v. Young. 2760—Callister v. Jackson. 2762—Duffy v. Townshend.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Niemann, J. Laurence Fulham, Joseph Foley, Lorenzo Cuginello, Joseph Lewis, William Greenberg, Daniel J. O'Brien, Henry Williams, Michael Long.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II. Tallmadge, J. Gaetano Ferara, Salvatore Augustino, George Moore, Charles Murphy, James Kelly, Edward Bergen.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar.—Part III.—Paddock, J. John Melvin, Alfred Blanch, Ambrose Blanch, Casimir Ambrose, Fred Hepple, Jeremiah Murphy, Michael Demaiso, Michael Zannetti.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. ...—People v. Tony Argani. ...—People v. John W. Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. ...—Nadich v. Di Bella. 518—Prehicso v. Hoffman. 459—Young Bros Lumber Co v. Wyckoff. 513—Port Chester Lumber Co. v. Travers. 508—Crocker Point Association v. Gourand. 457—Mowel v. Mowel. 488—Warburton Avenue Baptist Church v. Clark. ...—Talmadge v. Talmadge. 438—Paterno v. Halley & Co. 582—Maltz v. West Co Brewery Co.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 410—Kay v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 825—Bennett v. Berotzheimer. 831—Reimann v. Bertram. 495—Messin v. Inter-Rapid Transit Co. 848—The Denivelle Co v. Keil Inc. 723—Furo v. De Salvo. 744—Fresusk v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 864—Canepi v. Hays. 868—Cowen v. De Hart. 869—Hunt v. Heath. The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 861—Fishman v. Seldow. 874—Kearns v. Kelley. 875—Stephenson v. Kelley. 877—Smith v. Converse. 880—N Y, N H & H R R R Co v. People. 890—Mauser Mfg Co v. MacNaughton. 894—Swanson v. McAdam. 901—Wood v. Ball. 902—Kelly v. the American and Foreign Marine Ins Co. 903—Jenks v. Village of Ossining. 904—Ford v. Rockefeller. 905—Paternostro v. New York C & H R R R Co. 906—Sheenan v. Lord & Burnham Co. 907—Sheenan v. Lord & Burnham Co. 908—Halstead v. Halstead. 909—McHenry v. Overmeyer & Liebman. 910—Heldman v. Marshall Matheson Co. 911—Heldman v. Marshall Matheson Co. 912—Inforta v. Kellner. 913—Piramid v. Hall. 914—Jones v. Andrus. 915—Heller v. Inter-Rapid Transit Co. Highest number reached 915.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J. 1127—Sullivan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1184—Hess, an infant, v. Emery. 1225—Van Gaasbeck v. Tisdale Lumber Co et al. 1228—Mieth v. Rose and another. 1229—Brown v. Long Island R R Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 1232—Allen v. Long Island R R Co. 1233—Reilly v. Atlantic Blanges Co. 141—Zimmermann v. Auto Car Manufacturing Co. 1192—Duffy v. Long Island R R Co. 1239—Pilkowski v. National Bridge Works. 1240—McLeon v. N Y & Long Island Traction Co. 1243—Rubino v. N Y & Long Island Traction Co. 1224—A J Schwarz Co v. Crookston, as extx. 1247—Callen v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1250—Bourquin, as admr. v. City of New York. 787—Hubbell v. Brooklyn, Queens Co and Suburban R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1250.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. 563—Fitter v. Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum et al. 533—Dreyfus v. Weller et al. 551—Church v. Wylie et al. 545—Mora v. Mora. 562—George Kaiser Lumber Co v. Bryant Contracting Co et al. 288—Tisdale Lumber Co v. Read Realty Co et al. Highest number reached is 569.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3544—People v. Frank Wissel. 3737—People v. Harry Speckman. 3586—People v. Patrick Dugan. 3570—People v. Harry Halahan. 3692—People v. James O'Donnell.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Tanner, M. W., Co., Saginaw, Mich.; M. W. Tanner, general mdse; McAlpin.

Jones & Andette, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss M. B. McCormick, cloaks, suits, waists; McAlpin.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn; G. A. Anderson, carpets; 129 W. 27th; McAlpin.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Woodruff, domestics, dress goods; 75 Leonard; McAlpin.

Dozier, W. B., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; York.

Kling, J., Amsterdam, N. Y.; cloaks, suits; Navarre.

Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Zenner, dry goods; Hermitage.

Goldberg, H. S., Los Angeles, Cal.; cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, jewelry; Broadway and 10th.

Beck Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; B. I. Matthews, furnishing goods, gloves; Grand.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Broadway and 32d.

Rosenthal Dry Goods Co., Beaumont, Texas; J. Rosenthal, dry goods; 100 5th Av.

Miller Store, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, millinery; 114 5th Av.

Fusenot, A., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Hayes, cloaks, suits; 156 5th Av.; Great Northern.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. O'Connell, suits, silks; 6th Av. and 20th.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Constanzer, furnishing goods; 115 Worth.

Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 209 4th Av.

Mistrot-Munn Co., Houston, Texas; W. C. Munn, dry goods; Somerset.

Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.; A. Jasman, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square.

Milwaukee Apparrel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Isba, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d; Wellington.

Wielandy Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Wielandy, dry goods; Wellington.

Gamble-Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. E. Todd, notions, jewelry; 129 W. 27th; Woodward.

Wile, H., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Weiss, woolens; 200 5th Av.

Boston Store Dry Goods Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies', infants' wear; Mrs. G. Fink, millinery; Miss Leftwick, millinery; 71 W. 23d; Great Northern.

Bee Hive Store, Massillon, O.; D. S. Gardner, carpets; McAlpin.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Horn, silk, cotton petticoats, silk chiffon waists; 129 W. 27th.

Kinnane Co., Springfield, Ohio; J. T. Doyle, carpets; C. R. Rabbitt, ready to wear; 225 5th Av., Room 700.

Filene's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; 116 W. 32d.

Kessell, Paul, Kansas City, Mo.; jobs serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; T. D. Reagan, notions, leather goods; 71 W. 23d; Great Northern.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 104 5th Av.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 55 White.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; Miss L. Stripling, ladies' wear; 350 Broadway; Collingwood.

Holzman, H., & Son, Columbus, Ohio; L. A. Holzman, carpets; York.

Knoepp, L. G., Pittsburgh, Penn.; notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Herald Square.

Greenhut Cloak Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Greenhut, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

Livingstone Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Livingstone, dry goods, 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.

Kapplinger, L. W., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; L. W. Kapplinger, carpets; Herald Square.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; H. J. Morgan, jewelry, 1,270 Broadway; McAlpin.

Ames, Brownthal & Hornthal, Norfolk, Va.; D. Ames, notions, furn. goods; Miss Nottingham, ladies' wear; McAlpin.

Gutman, Joel Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Trout, velvets, 200 5th Av.; McAlpin.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. E. Brown, carpets, 315 4th Av.; Herald Square.

Gilbert Co., Oswego, N. Y.; H. Abrahamson, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, waists; E. R. Lipshutz, ladies' tailoring; 100 5th Av.

Sanger Bros., Dallas; C. C. Millington, carpets; J. Rothschild, jewelry; E. Hardage, laces; Mr. Geibel, dry goods; 15 Mercer.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester; M. J. Feeley, dry goods; 75 Spring.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, embroideries, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 2 Walker.

Hofmayer Dress Goods Company, Albany, Ga.; Mr. Hofmayer, representing; 75 Leonard.

Sanger Bros., Waco, Tex.; H. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 15 Mercer.

Klines, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Herzog, coats, suits, dresses; 7 West 22d Street.

Bernard, S., Fort Worth, Texas; suits, millinery; 31 Union Square.

Killian, A. L., Company, Norfolk, Va.; Miss E. Ryan, millinery; A. L. Killian, dry goods; 26 East 17th Street.

McCalley & Kibbey Co., Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, ladies' wear; Gregorian.

Zeimer D. & C., Athens, O.; J. W. Craig, Cloaks, Suits; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. B. Grotjohn, suits; 15 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Killian Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Porter, millinery; 26 East Seventeenth Street.

Womans Toggery Shop, Austin, Texas; Mrs. M. Estes, ladies furn. goods; Prince George.

Matthiesen, M & S., Austin, Texas; Miss M. Matthiesen, millinery; Prince George.

Blass Gus Dry Goods Co., Little Rock, Ark.; C. E. Diehl, muslin underwear; 148 West Twenty-third Street. Cumberland.

Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. J. J. McCann, infants and childrens ready to wear; 1270 Broadway. McAlpin.

Golden Rule, Ogden, Utah; E. M. Tower, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Edwards, E. W. & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; W. B. Coon, upholstery goods; Victoria.

Edwards, E. W. & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Jackson, carpets; St. Denis.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Wilson, millinery; 115 Worth.

Rosensweig Bros. & Co., Columbus, Miss.; L. Rosensweig, clothing; Broadway Central.

Golden Rule Syndicate, Evanston, Wyo.; R. W. Stevens, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Cohen Bros., Jacksonville, Fla.; M. Morrow, dress goods, silks; 9 E. 26th; Cumberland.

Middleton-Watson Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. N. Middleton, ladies' shirt waists; 40 E. 22d.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Sechof, millinery; 17 E. 22d.

Marks-Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Kronheim, men's, boys' clothing; 148 W. 23d.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; A. J. Colbert, dress goods, silks, laces, ladies' neckwear; 20 W. 22d.

Goldstein-Migel Co., Waco, Texas; L. Migel, clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 45 E. 17th.

For Sale.—44-13 machines and 24 power tables, Singer buttonhole machines, chairs, counters, safes, bookkeepers' and roll top desks, showroom furniture, figures, electric drops, trunks, etc. 140 West 17th St., fifth floor.

EXCELLENT opportunity for honest, up-to-date salesman to connect himself with reputable manufactory of children's and infants' dresses; must have several thousand dollars to invest. Z 22 Times.

WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST.
Lines of dresses, waists, cloaks, suits, petticoats; representative house only need answer. T 160 Times.

M. Silverman & Son, 7 West 22d St., want for spot cash Fall coats, skirts, dresses for street and evening wear. Call with samples.

SALESMAN for cloak and suit house to call on office trade; reference required. Fidelity Cloak and Suit Co., 8 East 12th St.

JOBS OF DRESSES, sizes 2 to 6 and 8 to 14, to close out cheap. M. Kabat & Son, 275 Church St.

1912

The year 1912 was the most successful in the history of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The figures opposite show remarkable gains in all departments of advertising and the greatest volume of any year in its history.

The net paid daily sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES, December 31, 1912, was 233,669 copies, and on the corresponding day in 1911 it was 200,002. The net paid daily city sale of THE TIMES exceeds the COMBINED daily city sales of at least five of the other seven New York morning newspapers.

In seven years THE TIMES has outgrown its new twenty-three story building at Times Square and has just completed and will occupy in a few weeks the largest building in New York devoted to the publication of a newspaper, with presses of double the present capacity, capable of producing 500,000 twenty-four-page copies of THE TIMES each morning.

The more than two hundred thousand daily readers of the New York Times represent the greatest buying power in the world.

THE TIMES rejects all doubtful or misleading advertisements, and during 1912 refused many thousands of dollars' worth of business sought by other newspapers. THE TIMES welcomes information from readers that will aid its effort to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

In 1912 THE NEW YORK TIMES published 8,844,866 lines of advertisements, compared with 8,130,425 lines in 1911, a gain of 714,441 lines.

BOOKS—316,847 lines, 135,003 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper and a volume nearly equal to the combined volume of all other New York morning newspapers.

REAL ESTATE—1,090,295 lines of high grade offerings, an increase of many thousand lines over the volume of 1911.

FINANCIAL—842,351 lines, 88,298 lines more than in 1911, 346,231 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper, 291,338 lines more than the New York evening newspaper featuring financial news, and 87,216 lines more than the only other New York morning newspaper recording a gain.

RAILROADS and STEAMSHIPS—528,917 lines, a gain of 72,205 lines over 1911, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, and 54,006 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper.

DRY GOODS—2,830,722 lines, a gain of 322,474 lines over 1911, a greater gain than the combined gains of three other New York morning newspapers ranking with THE TIMES in quality of circulation, and a greater volume than any of those newspapers.

SCHOOLS—116,408 lines, a gain of 16,500 lines over 1911, and a greater volume by many thousand lines than any other New York newspaper.

AUTOMOBILES—499,665 lines, 59,525 lines more than in 1911 and 52,413 lines more than any other New York morning newspaper.

HOTELS and RESORTS—244,988 lines, a gain of 56,994 lines over 1911 and a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Speculators Buy in Upper Fifth Avenue District—West Side Apartment Deals—Harry Payne Whitney Takes $1,750,000 Mortgage on Old Home —East Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

The recent buying movement which has resulted in some activity in the long vacant property in the upper Fifth Avenue section, above the Carnegie home, brought another deal to the front yesterday, but, differing from the preceding ones, it was of a speculative character. The operators, Klein & Jackson, purchased from James A. Farley, through Robert E. L. Mordecai, as broker, the plot fronting 100 feet on the south side of Ninty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The plot is opposite the parcels lately acquired on the north side of the street by Ernesto G. Fabbri and Mrs. Mary Amory Carhart, the latter fifty-foot plot adjoining the Fifth Avenue corner owned by Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce. Both of these buyers have intimated their intention of erecting fine dwellings in the near future. The plot just sold has been held at $200,000.

With the exception of the new house nearing completion in Ninty-sixth Street for the architect, Ogden Codman, none of the recent buyers has yet started his prospective home. Justice Gerard has a plot on Fifth Avenue, south of Ninty-sixth Street, and Miss Helen O. Brice has a plot north of that street bought a year ago and plans are being prepared for improving them with fine residences.

81st Street Apartment Invasion.

Three west side dwellings in Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, have been purchased by the Wesley Realty Company of which John W. Kight is President, and the site will be improved with a nine-story apartment house, which will be the first building of that character in the block. The property sold includes the two houses at 156 and 158 West Eighty-first Street sold by the Lyman Rhodes estate and 160 sold by Annie F. Kissam. The three houses have a combined frontage of 56.3 by 102.2. The property has not changed hands in over twenty years.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction. When the existing leases expire the dwellings will be torn down and the nine-story apartment erected containing suites of four and five rooms, similar in type to the one recently completed by the buyers at 165 West Eighty-third Street. The Eighty-first Street plot adjoins the Church of the Disciples of Christ to the east.

Saranac Now Sold.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company reported yesterday that it had sold for the Greystone Holding Company, H. B. Davis, secretary, to the New York Real Estate Security Company, the six-story elevator house known as the Saranac at the southwest corner of 151st Street and Convent Avenue, on lot 82 by 108. Negotiations were reported as pending for the sale a few days ago.

Takes Title to Greenwich Village Plot.

Title was taken yesterday to the property at 69 Barrow Street, running through to 33 Commerce Street, in the Greenwich village section, by John L. Bickford of Brooklyn. The property has frontages of 24.4 on each street and 74 feet deep. It is occupied by a five-story loft and was sold by Platt & Albert for the Domenico Construction Company. Title was taken subject to a mortgage of $21,000.

Buys Madison Avenue Dwelling.

The four-story private dwelling, at 1,134 Madison Avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets, has been sold by Samuel Goldsticker for Mrs. Julia Andrews Bruce to Edward A. Hannan. The plot is 20 by 70 feet, on the west side of the avenue.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The estate of Jacob Korn has sold to an investor, 198 Henry Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100, between Jefferson and Clinton Streets.

Thornton F. Turner and others as trustees have resold 80 Stanton Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 21.8 by 65, to Mrs. Edna Koppleman. The property was acquired by the sellers as plaintiffs in a foreclosure suit at the stand of Joseph P. Day on Tuesday.

$1,750,000 Mortgage on Whitney Mansion.

Harry Payne Whitney took a mortgage yesterday of $1,750,000, from the new owners of the old William Whitney mansion, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, together with the adjoining house at 732 Fifth Avenue. The property was bought a few weeks ago by the 734 Fifth Avenue Company, of which August Heckscher is the controlling factor, for prospective business purposes. The mortgage is to run to Nov. 30, 1918, at 5 per cent. interest.

$135,000 Lease on East 34th St.

The six-story mansard roof dwelling at 58 East Thirty-fourth Street, has been leased by A. L. Loomis to Joseph Schwartz, a lace importer, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $135,000.

The lessee will make extensive alterations to the building. Cross & Brown negotiated the transaction.

Recent Buyers.

James A. Farley is the purchaser of the dwelling 76 West Forty-eighth Street, recently sold by Charles Lallonette and others. The house will be extensively altered for business.

Amos R. E. Pinchot is the buyer of the former home of the West Side Republican Club at 2,307 Broadway, near Eighty-third Street, sold last week by Frederick P. Forster. The plot is 82.6 by 137.

Bronx.

The Fleischmann Yeast Company has purchased from Lillian B. Rogers the plot 75 by 95 at the northeast corner of 184th Street and Webster Avenue. The buyers will erect a two-story office building and a garage. Lauter & Blackner were the brokers.

The estate of Jacob Bonnet has sold to a client of Joseph P. Day 360 East 185th Street, a three-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Mrs. Elmyra Oakley the three two-story frame dwellings, 259, 261 and 263 East 144th Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Martha Perna has purchased from Mary A. Larkin and Annie Copletz the triangular plot 950 and 952 Freeman Street, corner of Bryant Avenue, for improvement with a five-story apartment house.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$75,000
at
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS
for centrally located Manhattan property
Wm. A. White & Sons
62 Cedar St.

4½ and 5%
MORTGAGE MONEY
H·H·HAZELTON & C·R·LEVY
55 LIBERTY ST.

Brooklyn.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story new American basement house, 585 Third Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, for the Proser Realty Company to P. Kelly for occupancy. Also, in conjunction with the Chauncey Real Estate Company the adjoining house, 583, to J. W. Burns for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Rockville Centre to R. A. A. Brandefino a plot 40 by 100 on Columbia Avenue. The same company sold at Valley Stream to C. McMahon a plot 40 by 100 on Grove Street; to H. I. Silverman a plot 40 by 100 on Cottage Street; to P. J. Murphy a plot 60 by 100 on Lincoln Avenue, and at Hempstead to C. Finnelly a plot 40 by 100 on Emery Street; to B. Connelly a plot 40 by 100, and to A. Stone a plot 100 by 100 on Victoria Place.

G. Taus & Son has sold at Rockaway Beach for Anton Jorgensen his two cottages at 19 Dodge Avenue; to A. J. Keeny for the S. & L. Construction Company a fifteen-room cottage on the east side of Vernam Avenue, south of Ocean Avenue, to M. Schatz, who will occupy; for A. Strauss a plot of lots at Burroughs Avenue to C. Lapof, and for Barcely Ball a plot of 150 by 100, with two eighteen-room cottages, to William Liberman. The cottages were held at $30,000.

Staten Island.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has sold for the Caesar Realty & Construction Company to John Liguori of the Bronx the semi-bungalow at Columbus Avenue, Fingerboard Terrace, Concord.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Miss Elizabeth W. Bonner, a plot 50 by 200 on the Old Stone Road, Bullshead, to Joseph Vitocco.

Suburban.

Benka Stone has purchased from Henry F. Keil, 7, 9, 11 and 12 Maple Street, Bronxville, four ten-room residences; also a plot on Gramatan Avenue, between Bronxville and Mt. Vernon.

No. 12 Maple Street has been resold for investment to Henry Pauchey, manager of the Hotel Gramatan at Bronxville.

Leases.

Van Vliet & Place have leased the house at 319 West Eleventh Street for William Lorenzo, the house at 3 Abingdon Square to Mrs. Hayden, and the house at 98 Bank Street for Mr. Gilsey.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Company have leased for the estate of Dennis Shea the store at 429 Broome Street, to Charles V. Fornes.

$625,000 Street Widening Awards.

The Commissioners in the Roebling Street (Brooklyn) widening case signed their awards yesterday and the figures will be made public on Monday. The total awards aggregate approximately $625. The largest award goes to the Iroquois Club, and is in the neighborhood of $20,000. Thomas F. Magner will get $10,000.

Realty Notes.

The annual entertainment and reception of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will occur Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at Palm Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street.

A certificate of incorporation of the Review Realty Corporation of Queens Borough was filed yesterday at Albany with the State Department. The capital stock is $20,000, and the Directors are: Benjamin J. Field of New York City, Alvin C. Goddard of Richmond Hill and Raymond E. Maben of Brooklyn.

The City Real Estate Company made a building loan of $350,000 to the 118 East Fifty-fourth Street Company on the new apartment to be erected on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 68 feet west of Lexington Avenue, a plot 89.4 by 62.8.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Square West, 29, s w corner of 16th St, 82.6x141.10, five-story loft building; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Vesey St, 53, s s, 154.10 ft e of Greenwich St, 25x81.2, five-story loft building; administrator's sale; knocked down to C. Esberg, a party in interest, for $54,000.

77th St, 74 East, w s, 480 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2, two-story stable; executor's sale; to A. R. Lawton, $28,000.

Flushing, L. I.; s w corner of Franconia and Central Avs, 100x100 vacant; administratrix's sale; knocked down to Max L. Harris, $2,500.

Crotona Av, n e corner of 170th St, 52.8x108.6x irregular, three-story house and vacant; administratrix's sale; to J. H. Iden, $16,050.

45th St, 150 West, s s, 256.4 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to E. J. Dongan, $46,500.

Jersey City, 230 to 350 Orient Av, 592.9x83.11x irregular, leasehold, two and three story buildings; voluntary sale; adjourned to Feb. 4.

Jersey City, 277 and 279 Communipaw Av, 34x51.8x irregular, two three-story dwellings; voluntary sale; to Frank Sullivan, $5,350.

26th St, 314 West, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement and store; voluntary sale; knocked down to John H. Luskin, $19,300.

Boston Road, 1,191, w s, 91.6 ft s of 168th St, 83x161.4x irregular, two-story house and vacant; voluntary sale; to John M. Wilson, $25,000.

52d St, 246 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Thomas Vincent, $36,000.

26th St, 436 West, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale; to Joseph J. Kiernan, $23,400.

28th St, 214 to 218 West, s s, about 180 ft w of 7th Av, 50x98.9, three four-story tenements; foreclosure to the plaintiff, Milton Mayer, $65,910.

133d St, 158 West, s s, 200.9 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, F. de P. Foster, $9,500.

135th St, 217 and 219 West, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, two five-story flats, each 25x99.11; dissolution sale; to David Spero, $39,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gun Hill Road, s s, 73.5 ft w of Tryon Av, 30.3x171.4 to Tryon Av x35.6x127.9; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, David Herman, $500.

Bedford Park Boulevard, 216, n w corner of Valentine Av, 25x92.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, W. H. Mead, $7,000.

Hawkstone St, n e corner of Walton Av, 88.11x57.5x6.8x42.9, vacant; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Harold Swain, $7,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Nelson Av, e s, 24.8 ft s of 170th St, 71.5x e — to Highbridge x n e — x n 24x w 100; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Nathan Kauffman, $2,000.

Eastburn Av, e s, 276.8 ft s of 175th St, 50x95, vacant; foreclosure; to William J. Ellas, $4,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

11th Av, n w corner of 47th St, for a six-story warehouse, 125x100.5; Model Fireproof Tenement Company, 109 Broad St, owner; E. Flagg, 109 Broad St, architect; cost, $50,000.

181st St, s s, 126.5 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story tenement, 92x112; Alex. Grant Company, 701 West 178th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $225,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, 69, s s, 24.4x74 to 33 Commerce St; Santa De Domenico to John L. Bickford, 16 Court St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000,) Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 68th St; John W. Blaisdell to Jean B. Boyd, David B. Blaisdell, and Maude B. Blaisdell, all at 264 Decatur St, Brooklyn, 1-8 part, all title, Jan. 22; attorney, X. P. Huddy, 50 Church St......$1

JANE ST, 41, n s, 26.6x87.6; Alice B. Reisig and others, heirs of John Boyd, to William S. Bogert, at Leonia, N. J., all title, quitclaim, April 8, 1912; attorneys, Shearman & S., 55 Wall St......$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,553, e s, 25x95; William Greenbaum and others to Rosalie Greenbaum, 347 West 99th St, quitclaim, Jan. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hattie Hess to same, quitclaim, Dec. 30; same attorney......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosalie Greenbaum to Maic Kupperman, 1,553 Lexington Av, (mtg $18,000,) Jan. 10; same attorney......$100

1ST AV, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 68x20x irregular; Marie Schungel to George Eckhardt, 989 1st Av, (mtg $12,500,) Jan. 22; attorney, C. O. Korth, 184 East End Av..$100

87TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x98.9; Hy. L. Sprague to Edith E., wife of Pedro S. Francke, 43 East 25th St, quitchaim, Jan. 18; attorneys, Alexander & K., 24 Broad St......$1

55TH ST, 156 to 160 East, s s, 50x100.5; Matilda Dady to Rebecca H. and Frank H. Daly, 541 Lexington Av, 2-3 part, Jan. 22; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St...$100

83D ST, n s, 448.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.3x80, (foreclosure, Dec. 28;) Jerome H. Koehler, referee, to David Lippmann, 50 Central Park West, Dec. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$14,700

89TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x100.8; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St......$100

89TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.8; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

92D ST, 129 East, n s, 17x100.8; Samuel Blumberg to Philip L. Liebman, 201 West 111th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway......$1

95TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8; Brown-Weiss Realties to Potter & Decker Realty Co., Far Rockaway, L. I., Jan. 18, (mtg $27,500)......$100

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, runs n 100.11x w 100.11 to street, x e 25 to beginning, (error w and s courses conflict;) Frank Canovatchel to Antonio S. Esposito, 155 West 83d St, 1-8 part, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 16, 1912......$100

116TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Julia Levy to Abraham Zadek, 562 West 113th St, Jan. 22, (mtg $34,500;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway......$100

124TH ST, 221 East, n s, 30x100.11; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors, to Eugene McCarthy, 516 West 51st St, Jan. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway......$19,850

126TH ST, 66 East, s s, 20x99.11; Isaac W. Goodhue to Florence K. Goodhue, Paterson, N. J., all liens, (mtg $8,500,) Jan. 22; address, 43 Exchange Place......Nom.

134TH ST, 20 West, s s, 25x99.11; D. Clinton Mackey to Isaac Smith, 7 East 116th St, (mtg $17,000,) Jan. 14; attorney T. Fetbrod, 56 West 117th St......$5,000

144TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Eliza F. Fay to James McLoughlin, 209 West 69th St, (mtg $12,000,) Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

184TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Rufus W. Weaver to Apartment House Co., 115 Broadway, Jan. 16; attorney, R. L. Weaver, 115 Broadway......$100

187TH ST, 657 West, n s, 16.8x94.11; Charles L. Maurer to Isabella, his wife, 657 West 187th St, (mtg $662,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Wesselman, & K., 55 Liberty St......$100

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e cor 186th St, 74.6x86.4 to Crescent Av and 96.4x25.3; Giuseppe Iamascia to Iamascia Realty Corpn., 636 Crescent Av (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$1

DUNCOMB AV, n w s, 567 ft s w of Elliott Av, 100x150 to Bronx River; Frank V. Kenebel to Stacy W. Kapp, 2,411 Grand Av, Jan. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$1

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 254.11 ft w of Av C, 24.1x108; Wellman Finance Realty Co. to Jane Henderson, 1,358 Herschell St (mtg $4,400,) Dec. 10; attorney, Conrad Muller, 2,524 Maclay Av......$100

JACKSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 100x76.9; Anna M. Klemann to George Kurzman, 608 Tinton Av, Jan. 23 (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

LESTER AV, n s, 125 ft e of Barker av, 25x105; Mary McGarry to Johanna Mandl, 9 Elliott St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (mtge $2,000,) Jan. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$100

LOTS 134 to 141, 148 to 156, map Forster & Schmidt property; Henry Forster to Frederick P. Forster & ano, 268 W 84th St, Jan. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

OGDEN AV, 1,012, e s, 25x70; George F. Bache to Merwin Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, Dec. 20; attorney, E. O. Smith, 5 Beekman St..$100

RICHARDSON AV, e s, 120 ft s of 237th St, 48x120; Louis Spier to Minna C. Lange, 154 E 61st St, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway......$100

TRUXTON ST, w s, bet Worthen St and Longwood Av, Lot 292, Block 2,736, on tax map; F. de Lysle Smith, ref, to East Bay Land & Imp. Co., 25 Pine St, Jan. 22; attorney, R. C. Dorsett, 25 Pine St......$1,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 276 E, n s, 20x106.6; Alexis and Maurice Lee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 20, due &c., as per bond......$18,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1553 e s, 25x95, Maic Kupperman to Isaac Wachtel, 1291 Lexington Av, pr mtg $18,000,) Jan. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, A. C. Finelite, 150 Nassau...$2,500

1ST AV, 404, e s, 24.8x81.6; Victor Gerhards to Joseph E. Dutey, 1,415 Crotona Av, Jan. 21, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St......$2,500

5TH AV, 553, e s, 22x51; William M. Owens and others to John Mackenzie and another, trustees, 607 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $75,000, due as per bond, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$30,000

5TH AV, 732 and 734, w s, 50x100; 5th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 57th St, 75.5x100; 734 Fifth Avenue, Inc., to Harry P. Whitney, 871 5th Av, Jan. 14, due Nov. 30, 1918; attorneys, Alexander, W. & P., 32 Nassau St..$1,750,000

30TH ST, 129 East, 18.11x—; Henry R. Carse to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Jan. 18, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 31 Nassau St......$22,500

30TH ST, n s, 321.3 ft e of 4th Av, 23.9x—; same to same, Jan. 18, due as per bond; attorney same......$20,000

77TH ST, 421 E, n s, 25x102.2; Abraham Grossman to Alfred Jaretzki, 121 East 73rd St, Jan. 22, 5 years, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$10,000

124TH ST, 221 n s, 30x100.11; Eugene McCarthy to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 20, 5 years, ..$13,000

150TH ST, 283 W, n s, 40.11x99.11; John Lurie to Elliott M. Eldredge, trustee, 15 South Portland Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 31, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$29,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of William St, 74.6x86.4 to w s of Crescent Av x96.4x25.3; Iamascia Realty Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Jan. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$32,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St, prior mtg $32,000, Jan. 22, due as per bond; attorney, same......$1,000

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 149th St, 55x100; Samuel E. Jacobs to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$60,000

DAWSON ST, 784, e s, 25x100; Isabel E. Mosser to Washington B. Beaudine et al., heirs, 4,691 Park Av, due as per bond, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$8,000

DECATUR AV, n s, 70 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Edw. M. Cummings to John Haupt, 236 Bedford Park Boulevard, 4 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$2,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 50x76.9; George Kurzman to Anna M. Klemann, 810 5th St, Jan. 23, prior mtg $35,000, due Sept. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St......$5,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 50x76.9; George Kurzman to Anna M. Klemann, 810 5th St, Jan. 23, prior mtg $36,000, due Sept. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Rosenberg, 99 Nassau St......$5,000

LESTER ST, n s, 125 ft e of Barker Av, 25x105; Johana Mandl to Mary McGarry, 660 Burke Av, Jan. 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$1,000

LOTS 84 and 85, amended map of part of Gleason property; Christopher Mally to Frederick C. Hardy, 82 Decatur St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$4,000

PALISADE AV, part of Parcel 11, map of Lewis L. Delafield; Margaret T. W. Delafield to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Jan. 20, 3 years, due as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.. $15,000

RICHARDSON AV, e s, 120 ft s of 237th St, 48x120; Minna C. Lange to Louis Spier, Nyssa, Ore., Jan. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 150x100; College Av, n e corner of 163d St, 85x120; Columbia Construction Co. to Enoch C. Bell, Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 148th St. and 3d Av......$5,000

VYSE AV, 1,159, w s, 20x100; William Lyons to Jennie Kossow, 327 Wyona St, Brooklyn, Jan. 22, due March 22, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.$300

WOOD ST, n w corner of 150th St, 100x98.1; Susan H. Husson to Charlotte A. Sundmacker, 1,168 Forest Av, Jan. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$2,000

177TH ST, w s, 29.7 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 100x—; Mt. Hope Methodist Episcopal Church to Celia J. Ferguson, 223 Mt. Hope Pl., Jan. 22, prior mtg $15,600, 1 year; attorney, Ernest R. Eckley, 43 Wall St......$2,500

179TH ST, n s, 95.2 ft e of Mohegan Av, 50x99.1; Obark Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Jan. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$36,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,741, store and basement; Mary C. Van Cott to Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 150 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1913......$2,200

BROADWAY, n w corner of 47th St, 155.7x irregular to 48th St x75x irregular to 47th St x277.2; John S. Sutphen and others to Eagle Securities Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., 21 years from Jan. 22, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......Taxes and $125,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 29th St, part of main hall; Thomas A. Emmet Realty Co. to Dave Weissberger, 134 East 27th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Abr. Wielar, 150 Broadway......$1,000

MADISON AV, 1,618, corner store and basement; Julia Kopperl and others to Alice Sullivan, 2 East 107th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, D. D. Pape, 95 Liberty St.. $1,440

MADISON AV, 1,680, store and basement; Louis Horowitz and another to Ben Kornhaber, 415 East Houston St, 5 years from Feb. 5, 1913; attorney, Anton Gronich, 203 Broadway......$720

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,322 to 1,326, all; Helen McCartney to Jacob Firestone, 7 East 113th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorneys, Corbin & O'R., 220 Broadway......$4,400

1ST AV, 1,452, store and basement; Joseph Moses to Morris and Harry L. Cahn, 213 East 71st St, 7 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, Root, C. & B., 31 Nassau St......$1,620

8TH ST, 55 West, all; Arlington Estates, Inc., to Bernhard Frank, 229 East 12th St, 3 years from May 1, 1913; address, 149 Broadway.. $4,200

19TH ST, 217 East, all; Walter H. Knapp to Mary Jaeger, 217 East 19th St, 3 2-12 years from March 1, 1913; attorney, William J. Gabel, 253 West 58th St......$1,200

42D ST, 157 East, part of store; Michael Gleason to Jack Weg, 11 West 63d St, 4½ years from Nov. 1, 1912......$1,825

125TH ST, 54 West, all; Hortense B. Fischer to Moses H. Harris, 54 East 23d St, 10 years from May 1, 1913......$6,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,270; John F. Farrell against Alfred E. Marling, Robert Thorne, and George Least, trustees, owners; John B. Perkins Co., contractor......$140

CLAY AV, 1,755; Daniel A. Dorman against Bell C. Hard, owner; Edith B. Hard, contractor......$135

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 183d St, 75.9x117.11x irregular; William M. Moore against Sida Construction Co., owner and contractor; Ida Gordon, contractor..$5,000

2D AV, 2,166 and 2,188; Abraham Feibel against Basento Construction Co., owner; L. Berner, contractor......$15

10TH AV, 576; Water Supervision Co. against James Aspel, owner; H. Malone, contractor.$12

19TH ST, 87 East; Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc., against Montrose Realty Co., owner; J. H. Scheler, contractor......$253

19TH ST, 87 East; William Dunker against Montrose Realty Co., owner; John H. Scheler, contractor......$555

98TH ST, 316 West; Charles K. Covert against Augustus H. Hall, owner, (renewal)......$65

124TH ST, 178 and 180 East; B. Schacht Iron Works against Sophia E. R. Gentles, owner; L. C. Sorenson, contractor......$1,124

124TH ST, 178 and 180 East; Edward J. Nevins against Sophia E. R. Gentles, owner; Louis G. Sorenson, contractor......$89

142D ST, 110 to 120 West; New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. against Kramer Improvement Co., owner and contractor......$2,450

224TH ST, 642 East; Robert A. Nolan against Mary A. O'Neill, owner and contractor..$57

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BARROW ST, 69; Alter Balduck against Sant Domenico and others, Dec. 27, 1912..$77

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur J. Panoff against same, Oct. 9, 1912......$75

HOUSTON ST, 115 East; Power Brothers against Minskee Realty Co. and others, Dec. 31, 1912......$165

PARK ST, 103; Colwell Lead Co. against Bartolomo Gauzza and others, Jan. 2, 1913, (by deposit)......$226

48TH ST, 155 to 161 West; Wills & Henrich against Finance Co. of Pennsylvania and others, Nov. 11, 1912, (by bond)......$198

165TH ST, n s, between Summit and Lind Avs; Joseph T. Spearing against William Schlichter and others, Dec. 17, 1910....$2,073

LIS PENDENS.

BERGEN AV, n w s, 100 ft s w of Rose St, 50x100; Libman Contracting Co. against Louis A. Lehmaier and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

LOT 36, map of Allen estate, Bronx; Barnard Trohn against Giovanni and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

MARKET ST, s w corner of Hamilton St, 44.1x59.6; Market St, w s, Lot 856, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x57.6; Jacob Runsdorf against Kick Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Ablowitz.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 156.7 ft s of Home St, 223.7x116.8; Antonio Donagur against Henry Sonn and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 183d St, 75.11x117.11; William M. Moore against Sida Construction Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wechsler & Rothschild.

UNION AV, w s, 142.10 ft n of 147th St, 157.1x100; Jerome Av, e s, 50 ft n of 176th St, 90x100, two actions; Prospect Investing Co. against Ibrow Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. W. Collins.

WASHINGTON ST, 712 and 714; Julie M. M. Grant and others against Marie Ackermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. S. Borland.

7TH ST, n s, 249.8 ft n w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; Lambert Suydam against Mary Krasnoff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

8TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue D, 25x108; George A. Devermann against Joseph Zacharzowsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier, Hance & Van Derveer.

16TH ST, 25 West; County Holding Co. against Henry Malito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

25TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of 4th Av, 60x98.9; Anna D. Atterbury and others against Nilah A. Davis and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Ludlow & Townsend.

71ST ST, 113 West; Gotham Mortgage Co. against Bond and Investing Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Y. Bauchle.

115TH ST, 17 West; Mary E. Schleiermacher, executrix, against Gussie Farowich, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Logan.

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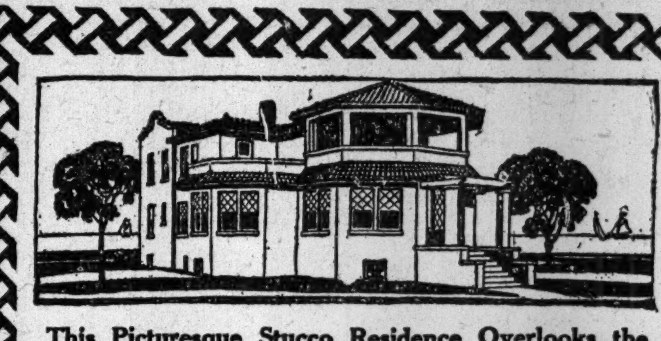

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Gedney Farm
formerly the magnificent country seat of Mr. Howard Willets, at White Plains, N. Y., is now for the first time being offered in choice residential plots. One of the finest hotels in suburban New York is in course of construction. Street improvements will be installed without expense to the purchaser. Gedney Farm is a compromise for the man who wants the healthfulness of high altitude combined with proximity to the water. *Let us send you, without obligation, our booklet No. 5 on Gedney Farm Facts.*
Gedney Farm Co.
4 Martine Ave.,
White Plains, N. Y.
527 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Bronxville.

New Rochelle.
A 7 Acre Estate At New Rochelle, N. Y.
High, healthy. Beautiful grounds, (owner will keep in order,) shrubs, 400 shade and fruit trees. Large modern house, fine furnishings and appointments. Cow, poultry; artesian well. Best residential section in city. Rent, furnished or unfurnished—very moderate price, or would entertain sale.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St., Tel. 594, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
Farms!
If you will state your desires and requirements, information concerning the best bargains and opportunities for agriculture or country homes in Orange or Rockland Counties will be given you by the undersigned, who is a practical farmer and an authority on values in this field.
Howard Goldsmith, Nyack, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
Berkeley Arms,
326-330 West 95th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms.
Subway express station.
Rents $50 to $75.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

Sublet—Attractive Proposition.
75 West 92d St. Tenant will accept any reasonable terms on 8-room apartment, non-elevator; will take $50 monthly; liberal concessions. Apply J. Allen Kempe, 2,291 Broadway. Tel. 8248 Schuyler.

LIFE BUILDING,
19 West 31st St.
Apartments, 2 to 4 very large, light rooms, non-housekeeping. Electric light, open fireplaces; immediate possession.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
High-Class Apartments
55 East 76th St.
Between Park and Madison Avs.
6-7-8 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 1690 Lenox.

To Sublet Unfurnished in
HOTEL LORRAINE,
5th Av. & 45th St.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH,
Facing 5th Ave.

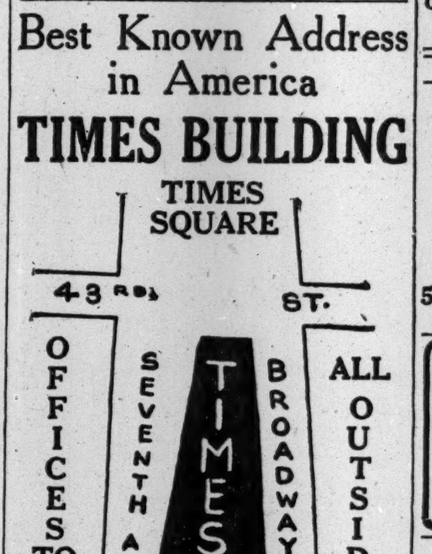
BRONX.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
2 BLOCKS SIMPSON SUBWAY STATION
1037-1045 HOE AVE.
3-4-5-6 Rooms; all modern improvements, including electric lights, telephone, shower bath. Parquet flooring, &c.
MODERATE RENTS
Inquire on Premises or
WM. OPPENHEIM,
773 WESTCHESTER AVE.
Tel., 5765 Melrose.

LARGEST ROOMS IN BRONX
Highest, dryest, and finest residential section.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
2 families on a floor; all up-to-date improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
Tremont Av. and
Grand Boulevard and Concourse
180th Crosstown cars connecting Subways pass door.
NEW BUILDINGS.

GREAT NECK.
Half an acre, large trees, use and part ownership of magnificent beach. House has 12 rooms and 3 baths, and will be sold at attractive price and on easy terms if desired. G 21 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.
1000 FEET OF SHORE FRONT
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
WORTH OVER $100,000
Containing twenty acres of high land, partly wooded; 780 feet on the main avenue. Large house, eighteen rooms, three baths; electric light, gas, city water; hot-water heat; large piazzas overlooking water front and rear; stables, etc. Handsome lawns.
GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH PURCHASER.
Suitable for subdivision into residence and bungalow sites. Surrounding shore front selling for $10,000 an acre and over. Best location on Sound. Surrounding property finely developed. Trolley service to express station; fifty minutes from Grand Central Station.
Shown by Appointment.
Telephone 201, BOX 96, STAMFORD, CONN.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Best Known Address in America
TIMES BUILDING



APPLY
RENTAL AGENT
Room 406 on Premises,
or Phone, 1000 Bryant.

Top Loft,
15 West 34th St.
5,700 square feet; skylight, side windows; excellent light. Possession February 1.
J. Irving Walsh,
73 WEST 11TH ST.
CHELSEA—4298.
OR
F. A. Seitz, owner,
1,182 BROADWAY.
Hours, 10 to 11.

76 GREENWICH ST.
near Rector Street,
25x110
Building Just Remodeled.
Fine Store & Base..$1,500
Light Lofts....... 900
Steam heat, passenger, freight elevator, electric light.
Apply to
Jacob Neadle, 59 William St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts.,
Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high.
3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Mount Vernon.
New Proctor Theatre
THE largest mercantile building in Westchester County—occupying an entire square block in heart of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
A FEW stores in this handsome building for rent.—Excellent opening for live merchants engaged in Retail line.
SEE McClellan & Co. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Cameron Building
34th Street and Madison Avenue.
Entire floors for rent.
Building and location are unequalled for those wanting entire floors or less for their executive offices. Tenanted by the highest standing concerns in their line of business.
Day and night service. No manufacturing.
Apply to agent on premises.
Telephone 2685 Madison.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
THE LORRAINE
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished For the Season, and 1, 3 or 5 years.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS
of
EQUINOX HOUSE
Manchester, Vermont

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
A Beautifully Furnished Apartment of Parlor, two Bedrooms and two baths or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, and a single Room with Bath, To Sublet for the Winter. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 21.

SCHOOLS.
WOOD'S
Business SCHOOLS
Unequalled in Buildings, Faculty, Equipment, and Reputation.
LARGEST BECAUSE BEST.
5th Avenue and 125th Street
370 East 149th Street.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. & 35th St.

A PROFITABLE VOCATION
Chiropody is a money-making vocation. An inexpensive course will make you competent. You graduate after a thorough course of didactic, laboratory and clinical training. Catalog T Free.
SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY
51 East 125th St., New York.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
BEGINNING JANUARY 27
DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, COOKING, ETC. BUSINESS COURSE, GYMNASIUM.
HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.

ALTOMARE STUDIOS,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.
LANGUAGES
Private and classes, at school or residence.
NATIVE TEACHERS.
Write for rates & particulars. Tel. Bryant 6596

COLLEGIATE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
8-10-12-14 West 125th St.
Same management as Rhodes Preparatory School.
Chartered and approved by State Education Department.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

NEW HOTEL MERION
Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach. MACK LATZ & CO.

GROFF SCHOOL, For Boys. 259 W. 75 St.
The Pioneer School for Individual Instruction.

ACCOUNTANCY.
New classes forming. Particulars 23d St. & Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A's. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
20 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL
915-917-919 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)
Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lanciers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.
SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

Prof. REMENYI'S COLLEGE OF DANCING, 162 E. 86th (Theatre Bldg.)
Latest Magyar Csardas, Fancy Turkey Trot, and all Society Dances taught quickly, $5. Call.

FOR SALE.
DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
American Watch and Diamond Co.
6 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee, GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented.
THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50.
Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS All makes, repaired, sold, $10 to $65. Eagle T. Co., 312 Broadway.

To Sunday Advertisers

Noon
To-day

The volume of advertising in the Sunday Edition of The New York Times has made necessary the rule that all Sunday advertising copy must be in The Times Building by noon on Friday.

Advertising copy for the Art Page on Sunday must be received before 6 P. M. on Thursday.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

FOR A WEEK-END VISIT OR A PROLONGED STAY, THE WINTER MONTHS ARE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AT

ATLANTIC CITY

America's Famous All-Year Resort

It is during January, February and March that Atlantic City appeals most particularly to the health and pleasure seeker wishing to escape the rigors of a severe winter at home.

Warmed by the Gulf Stream, the invigorating salt sea air is most refreshing, and with it may be enjoyed all the pleasures for which the resort is famous—seven miles of boardwalk, overlooking the ocean, rolling chairs, novelty shops, theatres, piers, casinos and swimming pools; saddle horses and pony carts on the beach; a perfect golf course and hotel accommodations to meet all demands.

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Hotel Strand
Always open.
F. B. Off and
H. C. Edwards.

Hotel Dennis
American Plan.
Open entire year.
Walter J. Buzby.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Both American and
European Plans.
Josiah White & Sons Co.

Hotel St. Charles
Open all year.
Newlin Haines Co.

Hotel Chelsea
In the fashionable Chelsea
Section. Open all year.
J. B. Thompson & Co.

Galen Hall
Hotel and Sanatorium.
F. L. Young, Mgr.

The Holmhurst
Open all year.
Henry Darnell.

The Pennhurst
Open all year.
Wm. R. Hood.

The Shelburne
European Plan.
J. Weikel, Mgr.

Seaside House
Open all year.
F. P. Cook's Sons.

Convenient through trains in three hours from New York via Central R. R. of N. J. or Pennsylvania R. R.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

Ocean End South Carolina Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open all winter; private and public baths, elevator to street; game and lounging room; 100 feet of sun parlor; own electric plant; white service. Capacity 350. Special winter rates as low as $10.00 per week. Booklet and menu on request.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY and enjoy the delights of the Winter at the Seashore combined with the comforts and conveniences of the World's Seaside Metropolis.

HOTEL DENNIS

is always popular on account of its unequaled location and its unobstructed ocean view.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL

RUDOLF

Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.

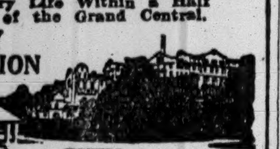
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW YORK.—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.



COUNTRY RECREATION

CITY COMFORT

HOTEL GRAMATAN

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

GEORGIA.

THE DE SOTO

SAVANNAH, GA.

American and European Plans.
One Hundred Rooms with Bath.

Savannah's Tourist Hotel

Complete with every comfort. Caters to the most exacting family and transient trade.
Home of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Auto Course.
Golf and Tennis.

R. W. POWERS, Mgr.

BERMUDA.

SHORE HILLS HOTEL

Spend the winter in Bermuda at this superb New Hotel; ideal situation; every convenience and comfort.

For Bookings and Booklets, Resort Bureau, 1,122 Broadway, New York. Phone 1,872 Mad. Sq.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE WATSON, Bankrupt.—No. 15,862.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Charles C. Nadal, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of February, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York, N. Y. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

2 arm chairs, 1 roll top desk, 1 revolving chair and 1 safe.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at No. 539 Broadway, New York, on January 30th and 31st, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated, New York, January 21st, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LITTLEFIELD & LITTLEFIELD, Attys. for trustee, 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,493.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Joseph M. Conklin, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 539 Broadway, New York, on the third day of February, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Nuts, bolts, rims and bands and completed sets of rims for automobiles.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at No. 539 Broadway, New York, on January 30th and 31st, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated, New York, January 21st, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BIRCH REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In the matter of H. RAABE & SONS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the court herein, the Trustees of the above-entitled estates will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, property belonging to the estates of the above-named bankrupts, or either of them, at 319, 321, and 323 West 64th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The property consists of a certain quantity of lumber and trade machinery, formerly used by Raabe & Sons in the wood working business in and about said premises.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
67 Wall Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

CHARLES A. DOSCHER, Trustee of Raabe & Sons, 11 Broadway, New York City.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee of Birch Realty Co., 55 [illegible] Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL NAYOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dry and dress goods, notions, cloaks, suits, skirts, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by the receiver herein, at No. 64 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., on the 31st day of January, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

The property may be inspected at the above-mentioned address two days prior to the day of the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1913.

HENRY M. BAIRD, Jr., Receiver.
DAVID GORFINKEL, Attorney for Receiver, 45 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of SCHWARTZENBERG & SANDLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 30th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, flowers, raw material, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Jan. 28th and 29th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

IDA R. ALBERT, Receiver.
GOLDFEIN & WELTFISCH, Attorneys for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 24th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 810 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tin plate, iron and steel roofing material, 15,000 feet of leader pipe, horse, trucks, &c.

STEVEN BARKER, Receiver.
GODNICK & WILSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 81 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 24th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, raw skins, safe, fixtures, &c.

ALBERT HERKOWITS, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAURICE LAMBERT, MORRIS SHEINHUT, and HERMAN RUBIN, individually and as copartners trading as LAMBERT, SHEINHUT & RUBIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice Lambert, Morris Sheinhut, and Herman Rubin, individually and as copartners trading as Lambert, Sheinhut & Rubin, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 14th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALBERT COLE, individually and as a member of the firm of COLE & SCHOB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Cole, individually and as a member of the firm of Cole & Schob, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23rd, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—OLIVER DOWIE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oliver Dowie, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEF WARSHAWSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Josef Warshawsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2nd, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GEORGE E. WALLACE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Wallace, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3d, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALBERT FINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Fine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM SCHEFF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Scheff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES E. WHEAT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Wheat, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 25th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON KAYTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Kayton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 1st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1913.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN District of Wisconsin.—In the District Court of the United States in and for said district.—In Equity.—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE, and W. W. NICHOLS, Complainants, vs. ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Defendant.—Civil Docket No. 257.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of said court entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of January, 1913, I, Otto H. Falk, Receiver of the Allis-Chalmers Company, the above named defendant, duly appointed by the court to make this sale, will, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1913, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, sell as directed by said order, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property and assets in said order mentioned, to wit:

(a) All raw materials and supplies, machinery partly finished, materials and supplies in work in progress, finished machinery and apparatus on consignment at district offices and with customers, and all other merchandise and personal property of the defendant company and of the receiver herein, wherever the same is situated.

(b) All the materials, supplies, merchandise and personal property of every kind and character not covered by and embraced in the said deed of trust of the defendant company dated July 2, 1906, and said decree of sale entered by this court on December 4, 1912, in said foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, against the defendant company and its receivers, as defendants.

(c) All contracts for the manufacture and delivery of machinery and appliances entered into by the defendant company before the receivership herein and assumed by the receivers, and all contracts for the manufacture and delivery of machinery and appliances made and entered into by the receivers or receiver herein since April 6, 1912.

(d) All notes receivable in the hands of the receiver herein, together with all the interest of the receiver in the collateral held by him to secure the payment thereof.

(e) All accounts receivable owing to the defendant company and to the receiver, including all the interest of the receiver in the collateral held by him as security for the payment of such accounts receivable.

(f) All outstanding deposits made by the defendant company and by the receiver in connection with proposal bids for contracts of sale.

(g) All the following securities:

2,550 shares of the preferred stock, and
2,550 shares of the common stock, of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Canada, par value $100 per share.
$217,000, par value, of the Winona and Interurban Railway Company Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds due January 1, 1925.
26 Burbank Power and Water Company Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, of the par value of $500 per bond.
102 shares of the common stock of the Maverick Mills, of the par value of $100 per share.

(h) All amounts due the receiver herein for prepaid and unearned insurance premiums.

(i) All locomotives, cars, railroad equipment, automobile trucks, horses, wagons, machinery, tools, and appliances of the defendant company and of the receiver not covered by or embraced in the deed of trust of the defendant company dated July 2, 1906, and said decree of sale entered by this court on December 4, 1912, in the foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, against the defendant company and its receivers, as defendants.

(j) All office furniture, fixtures, office supplies, and libraries of various kinds of the defendant company and the receiver, wherever the same is situated.

(k) All patents, applications for patents, licenses under patents, trade-marks and inventions of every kind and character of the defendant company and of the receiver.

(l) The good-will of the defendant company.

(m) The interest of the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, and of Otto H. Falk, Receiver of said Allis-Chalmers Company, in and to the following property heretofore found and decreed by this court in said foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank as trustee against the defendant Allis-Chalmers Company and its receivers, to be subject to the lien of said deed of trust made by said Allis-Chalmers Company to the American Trust and Savings Bank, trustee, dated July 2, 1906, to-wit: 15,000 shares of the common stock of The Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, evidenced by Certificate Number 24 for 14,993 shares; Certificate Number 4 for 1 share; Certificate Number 6 for 1 share; Certificate Number 7 for 1 share; Certificate Number 20 for 1 share; Certificate Number 5 for 1 share; Certificate Number 1 for 1 share, and Certificate Number 8 for 1 share, and the following described real estate and manufacturing plants, including machinery, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, machine shops, mills, warehouses, blacksmith shops, docks, wharves, railroad tracks, cars, offices, buildings, structures, fixtures, machines, tools, appliances, patterns, dies, and all other articles of a permanent character connected with and used in carrying on the business and operating the works of the defendant company, to wit:

RELIANCE WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the Fifth Ward in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin:

All of blocks one hundred fifteen (115) and one hundred sixteen (116), and all of block thirty-three (33), except those portions of lots one (1), two (2), and twelve (12) in said block which have been acquired by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Also all of block one hundred nine (109); also all of lots five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block one hundred ten (110); all of said foregoing described lots and blocks being in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee; together with and including all those parts or portions of Barclay Street and South Pierce Street lying between the former center line of said respective streets and the former lot and block lines of the property of the Edward P. Allis Company above described and abutting thereon, as to which parts or portions of said Barclay and South Pierce Streets the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee passed a resolution vacating the same as highways respectively, which said resolution was countersigned on the 23d day of October, 1899, and a certified copy whereof, together with a map thereto attached, was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Milwaukee on the 15th day of December, 1899, in volume 406 of Deeds on pages 197 and 198, reference to which is hereby made; but subject, however, to such rights as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have therein for right of way or otherwise. Also together with and including all those parts or portions of Virginia Street and Park Street and the alleys in blocks thirty-three (33), one hundred nine (109), one hundred ten (110) and one hundred fifteen (115) last above described, which have been heretofore vacated as public highways and now belong to the said Edward P. Allis Company.

Also the west one-half of lot three (3), and all of lot four (4) in block ninety-eight (98) in said Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

WEST ALLIS WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the City of West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin:

All that certain tract of land situated in the southwest quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east in Milwaukee County, and State of Wisconsin and particularly described and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said southwest quarter of said section and running thence west on and along the north boundary line of said quarter section six hundred thirty-nine and forty one-hundredths (639.40) feet to a point in the center line of the right of way heretofore conveyed by Sarah C. Whittemore and Abram Whittemore, her husband, to the Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company by conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, on the 4th day of August, 1899, in volume 406 of Deeds on page 30; thence south on and along the center line of said right of way of said Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company as so conveyed, to the point where the said center line of said right of way intersects the south boundary line of said southwest quarter of said section; thence east on and along the said south boundary line to the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence north on and along the east boundary line of said quarter section to the place of beginning; subject, however, to the right of way of the said Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Company under the conveyance to it above mentioned, and subject to the highway on the south end of said premises.

Also that certain tract of land in the County of Milwaukee aforesaid, situated in the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34), town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the center of said Section thirty-four (34) and running thence south on the quarter section line nine hundred sixty-one and fifty one-hundredths (961.50) feet to the northwest corner of land in said quarter section heretofore conveyed to the Soldiers Home Heights Company by Lott P. Hutchinson by conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County in volume 408 of Deeds on page 414, and bearing the document number 412,531; thence east on a line parallel with the southern boundary of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to a point in the north boundary of said land of the Soldiers' Home Heights Company; thence north on a line parallel with the said quarter section line to a point in the north boundary line of said quarter section; thence west on the northern boundary line of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the northeast quarter of said Section thirty-four (34), town seven (7) north range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the centre of said Section thirty-four (34) and running thence east on the southerly boundary line of said northeast quarter of said Section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to a point in said southerly boundary line; thence north twenty-four and fifty-seven one-hundredths (24.57 feet to a point in the southerly boundary line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which said point is fifty (50) feet south from the centre of said right of way, as actually occupied by said Railway Company, thence in a westerly direction along the southerly boundary line of said right of way and fifty (50) feet distant from the centre of said right of way to the point of intersection of said southerly boundary line of said right of way of said Railway Company with the quarter section line of said Section; thence south forty-seven and thirty one-hundredths (47.30) feet to the centre of said Section; it being intended hereby to convey all that part of the northeast quarter of said Section thirty-four (34) which lies south of the said right of way of said Railway Company and north of the southerly boundary line of said northeast quarter of said Section, and extending for a distance of nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet in an easterly direction from the centre of said Section.

Also that part of the east half of Section thirty-four (34,) town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east in the Town of Wauwatosa, said County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of the east line, and seventeen hundred fifty-six and fifty one-hundredths (1,756.50) feet north of the south line of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34;) thence west on a line seventeen hundred fifty-six and fifty one-hundredths (1,756.50) feet north of and parallel to the south line of said quarter section four hundred fifty-six and thirty-seven one-hundredths (456.37) feet to a point nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet east of the west line of the southeast quarter of said Section; thence north on a line nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet east of and parallel to the west line of the east half of said Section nine hundred seventy-two and sixty-five one-hundredths (972.65) feet to south line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; thence southeasterly along the south line of the right of way of said Railway four hundred forty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (448.19) feet to a point twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of the east line of said Section; thence south on a line twelve hundred fifty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths (1,254.78) feet west of and parallel to the east line of said Section nine hundred fifty-five and forty-four one-hundredths (955.44) feet to the place of beginning, containing ten and sixty-three ten-thousandths (10.0063) acres of land more or less.

Also that certain tract or parcel of land in the County of Milwaukee aforesaid situated in the southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) town seven (7) north, range twenty-one (21) east, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point in the north and south quarter section line of said section nine hundred sixty-seven and fifty one-hundredths (967.50) feet south of the centre of said section, and at the northwest corner of land heretofore conveyed by Lott P. Hutchinson to the Soldiers' Home Heights Company by deed dated January 18, 1901, recorded January 28, 1901, as document number 412,531 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Milwaukee County in volume 408 of Deeds on Page 414; and running thence east on a line parallel with the south boundary line of said southeast quarter of said section, nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet; thence south on a line parallel with the said quarter section line of said Section to a point in the south boundary line of said quarter section; thence west along said southern boundary line of said quarter section nine hundred fifty-one and twenty-six one-hundredths (951.26) feet to the quarter section line of said Section; thence north on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing thirty-eight and three hundred fifty-eight thousandths (38.858) acres of land more or less.

Also a strip or belt of land fifty (50) feet in width lying in the northeast and southeast quarter of Section three (3,) town six (6) north, range twenty-one (21) east, the centre line of said strip or belt of land being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the north line and four hundred forty-nine and fifty-five one-hundredths (449.55) feet east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid; thence south fifty-five (55) degrees west at an angle of thirty-five (35) degrees to the left with the north line of said quarter section thirty-seven and ninety-one one-hundredths (37.91) feet to the point of curve; thence southwesterly on a curved line with a radius of three hundred thirty-eight and twenty-seven one-hundredths (338.27) feet three hundred eighteen and twenty-two one-hundredths (318.22) feet to a point two hundred ninety-two and forty-one one-hundredths (292.41) feet south of the north line and two hundred seventy-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths (279.92) feet east of the west line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid; thence south on a line two hundred seventy-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths (279.92) feet east of and parallel with the west line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) aforesaid fifteen hundred ninety-one and eighty one-hundredths (1,591.80) feet to a point five hundred fifteen and seven one-hundredths (515.07) feet north of the south line of the northeast quarter of Section three (3;) thence southeasterly on a curved line with a radius of eight hundred nineteen (819) feet seven hundred fifty-four and fifty one-hundredths (754.50) feet to the north line of the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; subject, however, to all the rights and obligations contained in a certain contract made and entered into between The Edward P. Allis Company and the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company for the maintenance and operation of a railroad crossing across the tracks of said Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company at the point of intersection therewith by the strip of land last hereinbefore described; and also subject to all the rights, conditions and obligations of the said The Edward P. Allis Company arising by or under the terms and provisions of a resolution dated on the 12th day of February, 1901, and adopted by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Greenfield in said Milwaukee County, dated that day and accepted on the 11th day of March, 1901, by The Edward P. Allis Company; and also subject to all the rights, duties and obligations assumed by The Edward P. Allis Company under and by virtue of a certain resolution passed and dated on the 12th day of February, 1901, by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Wauwatosa in said Milwaukee County, and accepted by The Edward P. Allis Company on the 11th day of March, 1901, whereby the said respective Town Boards of Supervisors did grant, amongst other things and as therein provided, the right to operate and maintain a railroad upon the strip of land last hereinbefore described, and therewith to cross the highways situated in said Towns respectively known as Greenfield Avenue and National Avenue respectively, the latter being sometimes known and referred to as the Mukwonago Road.

Also the following described real estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, to wit:

Lots numbered twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) in block numbered two (2) in Otjen, Pullen and Shenner's subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 7 North, Range 21 east in the City of West Allis.

The following described real estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, to wit:

Lots numbered Thirty-six (36,) Thirty-seven (37,) Thirty-eight (38,) Thirty-nine (39,) Forty (40,) Forty-one (41,) and Forty-two (42) in Block numbered Two (2) in Otjen, Pullen and Shenner's Subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 7 North, Range 21 East, in the Second Ward of the City of West Allis.

The following described real estate situate in the County of Milwaukee in the State of Wisconsin:

Lots twenty-four (24,) twenty-five (25,) twenty-six (26,) twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) twenty-nine (29,) thirty (30,) thirty-one (31,) thirty-two (32,) thirty-three (33,) thirty-four (34,) and thirty-five (35,) in Block two (2) in Otjen, Pullen & Shenner's Subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township seven (7) North, Range twenty-one (21) East, situate in the City and County of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin.

The following described real estate situate in the County of San Mateo, in the State of California, which is described as follows:

1. Commencing at a point where the southwesterly line of the road known as the Alameda de Las Pulgas intersects the northwesterly line of West Union County road in the County of Matteo in the State of California, thence on and along said line of Alameda de Las Pulgas N. 45 deg. 15 min. W. 24.91 chains to the most easterly corner of the William Brown 1.83 acre tract; thence leaving said Alameda de Las Pulgas and running on and along the southeasterly boundary of said tract S. 44 deg. 45 min. W. 13.05 chains to a point in the centre of the Cordilleras creek; thence up and along said centre of creek S. 16 deg. 10 min. E. 1.28 chains, S. 45 deg. 40 min. W. 1.40 chains; S 71 deg 20 min. W. 2.33 chains; S. 25 deg. W. 290 chains; S 2 deg. 40 min. E. 4.81 chains; S. 8 deg. 05 min. W. 2.25 chains; S. 65 deg. 15 min. W. 2.89 chains; S. 80 deg. 30 min. W. 3.20 chains; S. 13 deg. 45 min. W. 2.91 chains; S. 12 deg. 05 min. E. 2.06 chains; thence leaving said centre of creek S. 42 deg. 43 min. E. 5.60 chains to a stake standing in the westerly line of the West Union County road; thence on and along said line of county road N. 28 deg. 35 min. E. 6.27 chains; N. 80 deg. 50 min. E. 3.96 chains; S. 77 deg. 45 min. E. 8.08 chains; S. 74 deg. E. 7.29 chains; N. 45½ deg. E. 17.02 chains to the point of beginning, containing 60.66 acres, less some 10.02 acres sold; said 10.02 acres being designated on the Map of Johnson Subdivision on file in the office of the County Recorder of San Mateo County as "Property of Nellie Sinclair," "Property of John Lagan" and "Property of S. L. Willard;" also

2. Commencing at a point on the southeasterly line of the said West Union County road, said road leading from Redwood City to the Canada De Raymundo, and said point being distant along said line of road S. 45 degrees 30 minutes W. 17.96 chains from its intersection with the northeasterly line of the Alameda de Las Pulgas; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary fence line of the lands of Johnson S. 45 degrees 30 minutes W. 90.86 chains to a post marked "B 7" standing on the east side of an old summit road from which post a live oak tree marked "X" bears N. 3½ degrees W. 1 chain distant, thence following down and along said old summit road N. 31 degrees W. 2.28 chains, N. 58 degrees W. 2.69 chains, S. 87 degrees 55 minutes W. 3.22 chains to a low round live oak tree blazed on four sides standing on the west side of said road; thence S. 67 degrees 15 minutes W. 7.08 chains down the side hill to a point in the centre of the gulch dividing the lands of Johnson from those formerly belonging to Jacob Kreiss, from which point a corner post on the easterly bank of said gulch bears N. 67 degrees 15 minutes E. 27 links; thence northerly down and along the centre line of said gulch following the meanderings thereof to its intersection with the northerly line of the West Union County road aforesaid; thence up and along the northerly line of said road N. 69½ degrees W. 5.15 chains N. 71 degrees 50 minutes W. 4.57 chains; N. 59¼ degrees W. 5.15 chains; N 61 degrees W. 3.49 chains N. 80 degrees 05 minutes W. 2.82 chains, S. 74½ degrees W. 2.50 chains, S. 80 degrees 35 minutes W. 3.72 chains, S. 56¾ degrees W. 2.80 chains; thence leaving said line of county road and following along the northerly line of the old Whipple mill road S. 81½ degrees W. 1.48 chains, S. 57 degrees 20 minutes W. 4.09 chains, S. 74¼ degrees W. 1.49 chains S. 37¾ degrees W. 4.10 chains, S. 80¾ degrees W. 2.32 chains, S. 47 degrees 25 minutes W. 3.82 chains, S. 27 degrees 50 minutes W. 5 chains, S. 31 degrees 25 minutes W. 2.09 chains, S. 66 degrees 25 minutes W. 1.22 chains, S. 54 degrees 05 minutes W. 6.48 chains, S. 53 degrees W. 2.46 chains, S. 59¾ degrees W. 3.24 chains, S. 47 degrees 20 minutes W. 4.17 chains to a stake marked "B 4" from which an oak stump on the east side of said road bears N. 68¾ degrees E. 1.04 chains and a six-inch white oak marked "X" bears N. 28½ degrees E. 1.22 chains, thence leaving said northerly line of Old Whipple road and following along the westerly boundary line of the lands of Johnson N. 35¾ degrees W. 56.53 chains to a stake marked "B 3" from which an oak stump bears N. 59¾ degrees E. 3.25 chains; thence S. 56¼ degrees W. 11 68-100 chains to a stake marked "B 2"; thence N. 35 degrees 25 minutes W. 4.43 chains to a corner post marked "B 1," said post being the most westerly corner of the lands of Johnson; thence on and along the boundary fence line between the lands of Johnson and Phelps N. 47 degrees .05 minutes E. 61.62 chains; thence leaving said fence line S. 41 degrees 20 minutes E. 60 chains to a stake marked "B 8," being the most southerly corner of the lands formerly belonging to Quinn, and from which corner a 4-inch buckeye bears N. 71¼ degrees W. 30 links; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary line of said Quinn lands N. 47 degrees 17 minutes E. 48.27 chains to a stake marked "B 9," from which an 18-inch live oak marked "X" bears N. 79¾ degrees W. 62 links and another live oak 12 inches in diameter bears S. 87¼ degrees W. 70 links; thence on and along the southwesterly boundary line of the lands formerly belonging to Clifford, S. 42 degrees E. 4.17 chains, due S. 3.16 chains, S. 69 degrees 40 minutes E. 12.67 chains S. 89¾ degrees E. 18 chains S. 42 degrees 43 minutes E. 18.81 chains to the most southerly corner of said lands at a fence postmarked "B 12" and from which corner an 8-inch oak bears N. 67 degrees E. 4 links; thence on and along the southeasterly boundary line of said lands formerly belonging to Clifford, N. 47 degrees 17 minutes E. 23.61 chains to a point in the centre of Cordilleras creek, from which corner a stake marked "B 13" on the westerly bank of said creek bears S. 47 degrees 17 minutes W. and from which stake a live oak tree on the west bank bears southwest 25 links and another live oak tree bears northeast 15 links; thence leaving said creek S. 42 degrees 43 min. E. 5.90 chains to a point in the centre of the West Union County road aforesaid; thence down and along said centre line of road N. 28 deg. 35 min. E. 6.27 chains N. 80 deg. 50 min. E. 3.96 chains S. 77¾ deg. E. 8.08 chains, S. 74 deg. E. 7.29 chains to a point in the southeasterly line of said road and the point of beginning, containing 815.10 acres of land, more or less.

SCRANTON WORKS.

The following described real estate situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania:

Lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block No. forty-one (41) on the town plot of Scranton, situate on the south corner of Franklin avenue and Vine street, with the privilege of using ten feet in front of the front line of said lots on Franklin avenue and Vine street for yard, porch, vault, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose.

Also the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the north corner of Penn avenue and Vine street; thence northeasterly along the line of Penn avenue four hundred and forty (440) feet to the corner of Penn avenue and Carbon (formerly Olive) street; thence northwesterly along line of said Carbon street two hundred and eighteen and eighty-eight one-hundredths (218.88) feet; thence along the northerly or rear line of said land four hundred and eighty-one (481) feet to the corner on Vine street; thence southeasterly along the line of Vine street to the place of beginning; being block No. forty-two (42) on the town plot of the Town of Scranton, with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front line of said land on Penn avenue and Vine and Carbon street for yard, porch, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose; excepting and reserving the right of way conveyed to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by deed dated October 19, 1865, recorded in the Recorder's office in Luzerne County, in Deed Book No. 105, page 442.

Also those two (2) certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in lot twenty-two (22) in block forty-two (42) as shown on the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's plat of part of Scranton, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of lots Numbers nineteen (19) and twenty-two (22) in the northerly line of Vine street, distant four hundred and thirteen (413) feet northwesterly from the northeasterly corner of Penn avenue and Vine street, said intersection being also corner to lands of the Allis-Chalmers Company and of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; thence northwesterly along Vine street forty-three and five-tenths (43.5) feet to a point; thence easterly one hundred sixty and six-tenths (160.6) feet to a point; thence continuing easterly thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a point in the division line between said lots Numbers nineteen (19) and twenty-two (22); thence southwesterly along said division line one hundred seventy-three and five-tenths (173.5) feet to the place of beginning, containing three thousand six hundred twenty-six (3,626) square feet of land more or less.

Beginning at the intersection of lots Numbers twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in the southerly side of Olive street (formerly Carbon street), said intersection being also corner to lands of the Allis-Chalmers Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; thence westerly along the division line between said lots Numbers twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), thirty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths (33.22) feet to the northeast corner of lot Number twenty (20); thence easterly on the prolongation of the line between lots Numbers twenty (20) and twenty-two (22), twenty-nine and one-half (29½) feet more or less to the said southerly line of Olive street (formerly Carbon street); thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Olive street (formerly Carbon street) seven and two-tenths (7.2) feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing ninety-four (94) square feet of land more or less. Excepting and reserving, however, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, all coal and minerals, beneath the surface of and belonging to said land, hereinbefore described as parts of lot twenty-two (22) in block forty-two (42) as shown on the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's plat of part of Scranton, with the sole right to mine and remove the same, and also the sole right of passage through or under the said land to mine and remove the coal and minerals from any other lands, by any subterranean process, without thereby incurring, in any event whatever, any liability for injury caused or damage done to the surface of said land, or to the buildings or improvements which now are or hereafter may be put thereon; provided that no mine or air shafts shall be opened, or any mining fixtures established on the surface of said premises.

Also lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block Number fifty-one (51), lying between Wyoming and Penn avenues, and northeast of Vine street, as shown on said town plot of Scranton, with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front lines of said lots, on said avenues and streets, for yard, porch, vault, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose.

Also, lot number twenty-one (21) in square or block number forty-two (42), and situate upon street called and known as Penn avenue, upon the plot of Scranton intended to be duly registered and recorded; said lot being described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of lot number eleven (11) of said block number forty-two (42); thence northeasterly along the building line of Penn avenue thirty-four and twenty-five one-hundredths (34.25) feet to a corner; thence at right angles to said building line northwesterly along Carbon street thirty-two and four-tenths (32.4) feet to a corner; thence northwesterly one hundred and sixty-seven and four-tenths (167.4) feet to the eastern corner of west side abutment of railroad bridge over Carbon street; thence westerly thirty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths (33.22) feet to the north corner of lot number twenty (20) in said block; thence southeasterly along lines of lots numbers twenty (20) and eleven (11) aforementioned two hundred and eighteen and eighty-eight one-hundredths (218.88) feet to the place of beginning. Subject to any right of way privileges of the D. & H. R. R. Co. and also to any right or privilege the city may have acquired to the sewer or culvert of the Pine Brook. Also subject to all the exceptions, reservations, stipulations, and restrictions contained in the deed for the above-described premises from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company to the Dickson Manufacturing Company, dated August 6, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office in Lackawanna County in Deed Book No. 75, page 76, as by reference thereunto being had will more fully and at large appear; a map, or draft, of said lot being recorded with said deed.

Also beginning at the easterly corner of lot number twenty-four (24) in block number fifty one (51) on Wyoming avenue; thence northeasterly on the line of said Wyoming avenue four hundred and forty (440) feet to the southerly corner of lot number twenty-two (22) and block sixty-nine (69); thence northwesterly on the line of said lot number twenty-two (22) at right angles to Wyoming avenue, one hundred sixty-seven (167) feet to an alley in the rear, sixteen (16) feet wide, for public use; thence at right angles to the last mentioned line southwesterly on the line of said alley one hundred and sixty (160) feet; thence at right angles to said alley northwesterly one hundred and ninety-three (193) feet on the line of lot number six (6) in block number sixty-nine (69) to Penn avenue; thence northwesterly along line of Penn avenue two hundred and eighty (280) feet to the northerly corner of lot number twelve (12) in block number fifty-one (51); thence at right angles to Penn avenue southeasterly three hundred and sixty (360) feet to the place of beginning; with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of the front line of said lot of land on Wyoming avenue for yard, porch, vault, piazza, cellarway and bay window, and for no other purpose. Subject, however, to the public use of a street from Wyoming avenue to Penn avenue as now laid out and opened, through the above described lot of land, which said street is of the same width as Olive street (to-wit, eighty (80) feet between the building line on each side thereof), and to be kept open perpetually for public use. Excepting and reserving from the land above described, the land conveyed by the Dickson Manufacturing Company to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by deed dated July 5, 1874; also by deed dated September 28, 1900, recorded in the Recorder's office in Lackawanna County, in Deed Book No. 187, page 221, etc.

Excepting and reserving, however, the coal and minerals beneath the surface of the said above described lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the right to mine and remove the same in such manner and to the same extent as excepted and reserved in the original deeds from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company for said lands, to the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and its predecessors in title.

CHICAGO WORKS NO. 1.

The following described real estate situated in the 16th ward of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois:

Lot twenty-nine (29) in block seventeen (17) in Sheffield Addition to Chicago.

Lot forty-nine (49) in Chicago Land Company's subdivision of block seventeen (17) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

Sublots one (1) to eight (8) inclusive and sublots eleven (11) and twenty-one (21) inclusive in Stein's Subdivision of lots seven (7) to twelve (12) inclusive in block seventeen (17) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

Lot six (6), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block seventeen (17) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago and Stein Street vacated east and adjacent to sublots twelve (12) to twenty (20) and the alley vacated and lying between sublots one (1) to five (5) on the west and sublots eleven (11) to fifteen (15) on the east in Stein's Subdivision of lots seven (7) to twelve (12) inclusive in block seventeen (17) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

CHICAGO WORKS NO. 2.

The following described real estate situated in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois:

Block three (3) (except that part thereof which lies northeasterly of the center line of Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company's railroad and except a strip of land sixteen and one-half (16½) feet wide which lies along and southwesterly of said center line, which said center line runs from a point on the east line of, and forty-seven and three-tenths (47.3) feet north of, the southeast corner of said block northwesterly sixty and four-tenths (60.4) feet, and thence curves to the left on a radius of eight hundred and nineteen (819) feet to a point on the north line of, and one hundred fifty-seven and seventy-three hundredths (157.73) feet west of the northeast corner of said block, and except a triangular piece of land, being part of block three (3) of G. W. Starr's Subdivision of the east one-half (E. ½) of the southwest one-quarter (S. W. ¼) (except the east one hundred (100) feet thereof), of Section thirteen (13) and what was formerly Grenshaw street, now vacated, situated in Township thirty-nine (39) North, Range thirteen (13) east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, described as follows:

Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the west line of Rockwell street, and the south line of Grenshaw street, now vacated; thence north along the west line of Rockwell street for a distance of eighty-five (85) feet, more or less, to a point which is the intersection of the west line of Rockwell street and the present southwesterly line of the B. & O. C. T. R. R. west of Rockwell street; thence northwesterly along said right of way line a distance of one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence southeasterly on a curve convex to the northeast, having a radius of five hundred (500) feet, to the place of beginning, containing fourteen hundred and thirty-eight (1438) square feet, more or less.

Block four (4), except that part thereof taken for widening Twelfth street; and also that part of Grenshaw street lying between said blocks three and four, all in Starr's Subdivision of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (except the east one hundred (100) feet thereof) of Section thirteen (13), Township thirty-nine North, Range thirteen East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots one (1) to nineteen (19) inclusive, lots twenty-one (21) to thirty-nine (39) inclusive, and lots forty-six (46) to fifty-one (51) inclusive in Fish & Young's Subdivision of the southeast quarter of the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, Township thirty-nine North, Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots seventeen (17) to twenty-three (23) inclusive in the Subdivision of the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, township thirty-nine North, Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, with lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in the Subdivision of the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen aforesaid, except railroad right of way.

Lots twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) inclusive in Cherry's Subdivision of the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirteen, Township thirty-nine North, Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

(n) All right of redemption of the defendant company from any sale or sales of any and all property and assets of every kind of the defendant company made under any decree or decrees or judgments in the foreclosure of the said mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant company, dated July 2, 1906, in any and every suit wherein the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, is complainant, and the defendant company and the receivers are defendants, or otherwise.

(o) Also all other property, interest in property, assets, leases, claims, judgments, rights, demands and things of value, of every kind and character, of the defendant company and of the receiver herein not covered by or embraced in the trust deed of the defendant company dated July 2, 1906, and in the said decree of sale entered by this court on December 4, 1912, in the foreclosure suit of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, against the defendant company and its receivers, as defendants, and of every description and wherever situated, except only the cash in the hands of the receiver or on deposit in bank to his credit and the records and books of account of the defendant company and of its receiver.

There will be included as a part of the property and assets to be sold under this order of sale the interest of the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, and of its receiver, Otto H. Falk, in and to all machinery, tools, appliances, property and assets of any kind acquired by the receiver of the Allis-Chalmers Company up to the date of said sale which shall, during said receivership, have been attached to or used in connection with the operation of any of the manufacturing plants of the Allis-Chalmers Company, or shall have been purchased, acquired and possessed by the receiver, and wherever the same may be situated.

No bid will be received from any bidder at the sale of the property and assets herein mentioned who shall not first deposit with the receiver the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000), in cash or in a check certified by some bank or trust company in the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, or in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or in the City of New York, State of New York, having a paid up capital stock of not less than One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), or in lieu thereof a release in form satisfactory to the receiver of any claim of any bidder filed with G. W. Hazelton, Esq., Special Master, against the Allis-Chalmers Company to the extent of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), of any such claim or bonds of the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, issued under and secured by the deed of trust dated July 2, 1906, made by Allis-Chalmers Company to The American Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, and which form the basis of any claim against the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, filed with such Special Master, which are or may be, under the terms of said order of the sale, entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale, of the face amount of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), to qualify such bidder to bid upon the property, to be held as a pledge that the said bidder will make his bid good if accepted, and to be returned to the bidder if his bid is not accepted by the receiver, or if so accepted is not confirmed by said court.

That no minimum price is fixed in said decree for which the property and assets shall be sold, the court having on its part reserved the power and discretion to reject any bid for the property which in the judgment of the court is inadequate or subject to any just objection; that in addition to the deposit above mentioned to be made by the bidder (which shall be received as a part of the purchase price), and upon the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the receiver the further sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000), or shall deposit with said receiver a release in form satisfactory to the receiver, for an additional Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) of any claim filed by such successful bidder as a creditor of the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, with the Special Master, or shall deposit with said receiver a further amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) in face amount of said bonds which form the basis of any claim against the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, and filed with such Special Master. Any bidder or purchaser in lieu of delivering to the receiver said bonds, either for the purpose of qualifying as a bidder or on account of the purchase price in the event of the acceptance of his bid, may deliver to the said receiver a certificate or certificates of any bank or trust company in the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, or in the City of New York, in the State of New York, or in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, which bank or trust company shall have a paid up capital of not less than One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), that such bank or trust company holds subject to the order of said receiver said bonds to the amount aforesaid; and if the sale shall not be confirmed by the court, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

That the purchaser on confirmation of the sale by the court shall make such payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may at the time of the confirmation of such sale, or from time to time thereafter, direct, and shall pay the entire balance of the purchase price so paid at such time or times and in such manner as the court shall direct.

That any purchaser at the sale may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid above the amount required to be paid in cash by the terms of said order of sale or by any decree or order of said court entered in accordance with the provisions of said order of sale, by delivering to the undersigned receiver any claims or demands filed with the Special Master as the court may allow or approve against the Allis-Chalmers Company or bonds duly certified and issued and outstanding under the terms of said deed of trust dated July 2, 1906, made by Allis-Chalmers Company to American Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, with all unpaid coupons for interest thereunto belonging, and forming the basis of any claim as the court may allow and approve against the defendant, Allis-Chalmers Company, and filed with said Special Master, which said claims or said bonds shall be received at such value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of said sale if made for money to the holder or holders of said claim or bonds for his or their just share and proportion in such character of such net proceeds, upon a due accounting and apportionment of such net proceeds.

Any purchaser who shall purchase the property herein directed to be sold shall be bound by the terms of any contract of the Allis-Chalmers Company which the receiver has assumed, and also any contract which the receiver shall have entered into up to and at the time of such sale; for the sale and delivery of machinery or merchandise and appliances; and shall be bound to complete the same. Any such purchaser at the time of the confirmation of such bid shall enter into such written agreement with the said receiver, upon such conditions as the court shall hereafter direct, providing for the completion and carrying out of such contracts upon such reasonable terms as may be fixed by the court.

For a more particular description of the property and assets to be sold, and the terms and conditions of the sale, reference is hereby made to the order of sale entered by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1913.

OTTO H. FALK,
Receiver, Allis-Chalmers Company.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,854.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAE LEVY and LENA BLOOM, trading as LEVY & BLOOM, and also as THE FAIR CLOAK & SUIT CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Rae Levy and Lena Bloom, trading as Levy & Bloom, and also as The Fair Cloak & Suit Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Rae Levy and Lena Bloom were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 22nd, 1913.

NO. 17,889.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONCETTINA A. BUFFA and COLAGERA A. BUFFA, doing business as C. A. BUFFA, Bankrupts. To the creditors of Concettina A. Buffa and Colagera A. Buffa, doing business as C. A. Buffa, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Concettina A. Buffa and Colagera A. Buffa were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 22nd, 1913.

NO. 17,248.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BESSIE EFFROS, trading as PATERSON WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bessie Effros, trading as Paterson Waist Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Bessie Effros, trading as Paterson Waist Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 23d, 1913.

NO. 17,461.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DECORATIVE STAINED GLASS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Decorative Stained Glass Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Decorative Stained Glass Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 23, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP TOCHTERMAN and FERDINAND SCHEHR, Bankrupt.—No. 17,602.

To the creditors of Philip Tochterman and Ferdinand Schehr of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 23, 1913.

NO. 17,158.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—MORRIS ESSENFELD, individually and as one of the firm of GOLDFADEN & ESSENFELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Essenfeld, individually and as one of the firm of Goldfaden & Essenfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 9th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1913.

NO. 17,008.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—EDMUND J. CARON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edmund J. Caron, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1913.

NO. 16,187.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT B. HERRICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert B. Herrick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BEN SCHWENGER, doing business as BEN SCHWENGER & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ben Schwenger, doing business as Ben Schwenger & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 24th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 18th, 1913.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The disturbance that was over the Central Plains States Wednesday night moved rapidly east, and to-night extends in a trough from Texas northeast to the St. Lawrence Valley, with its principal centre at the north end. General rains and snows resulted from the Mississippi Valley east, with more heavy rains in the Ohio Valley. In the West the weather was generally fair except in the North Pacific States, where rain is again falling.

It is decidedly warmer in the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States, and decidedly colder in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys. In the Far Northwest temperatures are again rising rapidly under the influence of another low pressure area central to-night near the Canadian border.

There will be scattered rains Friday in the Atlantic States, but over the remainder of the country the weather will be fair, except in the extreme Northwest, where there will be snows and rains that will probably continue Saturday and extend east. In the East, South, Central, and extreme West portions of the country the weather will be fair Saturday.

It will be colder Friday in the Gulf States and the Central Valleys and colder Friday night and Saturday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and Central West and warmer Saturday in the Plains States and Central Valleys.

Winds along the New England Coast will be high southwest to northwest, diminishing by Friday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk west and northwest, diminishing by Saturday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have brisk west and northwest winds with rain, followed by clearing and colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Friday, followed by fair, colder. Saturday fair; brisk west and northwest winds.

Southern New England—Rain Friday, colder by night. Saturday fair, colder; brisk to high west winds, diminishing by Friday night.

New Jersey—Rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday fair, colder; moderate to brisk west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Colder and generally fair Friday. Saturday fair; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday, followed by fair, colder by night. Saturday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Northern New England—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Friday, followed by fair, colder. Saturday fair, colder east portion; brisk to high southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	38	35	4 P. M.	49	50
6 A. M.	39	34	6 P. M.	45	43
9 A. M.	38	43	9 P. M.	41	42
12 M	47	44	11 P. M.	43	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.38 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
12:35—472 Columbus Av.; P. Park......Trifling
12:40—Academy St., near Eagle Av.; B. Sachman......$4,500
9:00—Clinton and Delancey Sts.; Charles Weisenberg......Unknown
9:40—408 E. 54th St.; E. Walch......None
11:00—2,111 Southern Boulevard, Bronx; unknown......Trifling
11:20—2,150 2d Av.; M. Rosenberg......Trifling
P. M.
2:35—854 Kelly St.; Max Arhuhern......$100
3:05—126 St. Mark's Place; C. Litnio......$15
3:20—1,994 2d Av.; D. Miller......Trifling
5:55—2,226 Arthur Av.; Mary Amatie......Trifling
6:50—11 West 17th St.; S. L. Horowitz......$2,000
7:25—206 Broome St.; S. Brich......Trifling
6:50—11 East 17th St.; F. L. Horowitz......$2,000
9:00—36-40 West 6th St.; P. Barry......Trifling
9:45—243 Stanton St.; Harry Wissel......Trifling
10:10—16th St. and North Av.; Met. St. Ry......Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER, (died March 27, 1910;) net New York estate, $447,741.80; New York personalty, $455,465, including 600 shares Central and South American Telegraph Company, $70,200; 750 shares General Electric Company, $113,250; 1,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $280; equity in bonds deposited to Knickerbocker Trust Company, $41,185; 1,000 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $140,000; 600 shares General Electric Company, $90,600; entire personal estate, $2,186,252.57.

BISPHAM, ADELAIDE K., (died Feb. 20, 1910;) net New York estate, $26,852.46; New York personalty, $28,125, including 450 shares Salisbury Steel and Iron Company; entire personal estate, $466,166.97.

BROKENSHIRE, COLUMBUS J., (died May 18, 1910,) net New York estate, $3,094.52; personalty, $3,720, being 60 shares Queens Estates; entire personal estate, $19,702.41.

BRUDER, CHARLES FREDERICK, (died Sept. 15;) net estate, $39,080.94; personalty, $35,106.27, including bank deposits, $33,330.65; mortgage, $1,513.87; personal effects, $261.75; realty, $5,962, being equity in three lots on north side of 208d Street.

BUSE, FREDERICK, (died Oct. 10, 1910;) net estate, $203,253.37; personalty, $87,429.24, including bank deposits, $2,395.34; mortgage, $5,713; 100 shares Consolidated Gas, $13,375; 100 shares Central Leather, $10,525; 100 shares Amalgamated Copper, $6,625; dividends, $3,400; seat in New York Consolidated Exchange, $200; plant and equipment of lumber business at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue, $3,900; merchandise stock on hand, $16,094.95; bills receivable in business, $10,665; accounts receivable, $18,653.25; insurance premiums, $862.70; realty, $136,483.11, including southeast corner of First Avenue and Sixty-first Street, $135,625, less mortgage, $40,000; property on north side of West Sixty-third Street, $70,000, less mortgage, $30,000; property on south side of East Fifty-seventh Street, $10,500, less mortgage, $6,000; four lots on south side of Ninth Street, Long Island City, $10,000, less mortgages, $7,750.

CLUM, ALLISTON B., (died Feb. 28, 1911;) supplemental report; net estate amended to $4,901.67.

DAY, CHARLES S., (died Nov. 29, 1911;) net estate, $60,265.62; personalty, $65,183, including personal effects, $183; membership in New York stock Exchange, $65,000.

DE HAVEN, ALEXANDER HENRY, (died April 16;) net estate, $166,219; personalty, $191,793.63, including bank deposits, $165.20; seat on New York Stock Exchange, $61,000; insurance, $796; personal effects, $700; 100 shares New Central Coal Company, $800; 82½ shares Corbin Coal and Coke Company, $8,500; 5 shares Baltimore & Philadelphia, $100; 120 shares Chicago Railway, $2,500; interest in De Haven & Townsend, stock brokers, 40 Wall Street, $101,282.43.

DOE, JENNIE M., (died Feb. 10, 1910;) supplemental report; net New York estate, amended to $8,543.24.

FRY, RACHEL E., (died Feb. 20, 1900;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $5,842.51.

GLEASON, JOSEPH J., (died Nov. 28, 1909;) net estate $134,002.56; personalty, $16,893.82, including bank deposits, $1,856.26; mortgages, &c., $14,737.56; realty, $182,547.25, including lots in tract known as "the Gleason property," and situated in the Bronx, $162,547.25; 2,550 Union Avenue, Saratoga, $20,000.

GREENTHAL, HENRY, (died March 18, 1910;) net estate, $37,088.29; personalty, $38,856.86, including 200 shares Kerr Lake Mining Company, $1,625; mortgages, $10,569.25; cash, $626.39; interest in Tobias Greenthal & Co., clothes manufacturers, 324 Lafayette Street, $26,011.22; realty, $200, being equity in property at Harrison, N. Y.

GUITERAS, ELIZABETH W., (died Dec. 14, 1905;) net New York estate, $22,560.16; New York personalty, $22,695.37, including 20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $4,000; 9 shares American Exchange National Bank, $2,466; 10 shares Bank of America, $5,250; 8 shares Fourth National Bank, $1,776; 3 shares National Bank of North America, $705; 10 shares New York Central, $1,547.50; 14 shares Erie Railroad, 1st preferred, $1,123.50; 10 shares Erie Railroad, common, $476.25; 10 shares New York, O. & W., $525; 20 shares General Chemical Company, preferred, $2,120; 10 shares General Chemical Company, $740; 21 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $1,966.12; entire personal estate, $169,528.05.

HOFFMAN, MARY C., (died Dec. 22, 1911;) net estate, $186,674.14; personalty, $128,498.41, including 20 bonds Second Avenue Railway Company, $8,600; 6 bonds Ulster & Delaware Railway, $6,270; 10 bonds Missouri Pacific Railway, $10,000; cash, $1,224; bank deposits, $10,322.05; interest from trustees of Eugene A. Hoffman, deceased, $18,165.51; silverware, $2,783; furniture, &c., $17,412.60; jewelry, $38,605; laces, $4,494.50; carriages, $450; realty, $75,000, being equity in 135 East Twenty-first Street.

KNOWLES, HENRIETTA C., (died April 4, 1911;) net New York estate, $1,269.55; New York personalty, $1,314, being 9 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company; entire personal estate, $13,181.50.

KUPFER, CARRIE L., (died Jan. 1, 1912;) net estate, $49,092.21; personalty, $52,011.04, including bank deposits, $4,764.79; personal effects, $4,083.50; interest in estate of husband, Henry W. Kupfer, $41,977.75; interest in estate of Mary Low, $700.

LOSEE, SARAH M., (died Jan. 10, 1911;) net estate, $3,840.86; personalty, $3,572.86, being bank deposits.

MILLER, MARY E. B., (died May 13;) net estate, $10,836.78; personalty, $14,136.65, mostly bank deposits.

O'NEILL, PATRICK F., (died April 6;) net estate shows deficit of $78.60; personalty, $11,062.62, including bank deposits, $641.49; equipment in rag and paper business, $10,421.13.

SHARSHMITT, BERTHA, (died July 25;) net estate, $6,254.42; personalty, $6,254.42, including bank deposits, $5,023.97; personal effects, $1,230.45.

STREIT, MARY LUDLOW, (died Jan. 11, 1912;) net estate, $11,352.37; personalty, $18,228.94, including bank deposits, $665.37; jewelry, $4,891; furniture, &c., $2,292; silverware, &c., $2,617.50; wearing apparel, $1,445; linens, $400; interest in securities, $1,111.27; interest in estate of Eliza T. Clark, $306.80.

EDUCATION NOTES.

James M. Golding, Vice President of the Association of Men Teachers on Eligible Lists prior to Jan. 1, 1912, has made an appeal to every New York Assemblyman on behalf of a bill, which will be introduced at this session of the State Legislature, increasing the pay of these teachers. He says that because of the present low salaries men are not entering the training schools and that the men's eligible list is exhausted for the first time in more than fifteen years.

James A. O'Gorman, Jr., son of United States Senator O'Gorman, has been made head of the debating society at Newman School, Hackensack, N. J.

The Board of Education has accepted the resignation of Joseph F. Simpson, attendance officer.

The following evening school appointments have been made: 160, Manhattan, Lawrence S. Greenbaum; 27, Queens, Catherine L. Kelly, common branches; 44, Queens, Katherine M. Dempsey and Mary H. Garrison, common branches.

The following evening recreation centre appointments have been made:

Principal, Frank Fruchtman; teachers of physical training, Charles Schroeder and Salmon Sholomov; teachers of literary club work, Jacob M. Levinger, Rose Salmowitz and Jeanette A. Steinecke; teachers of singing, Malvina Banks, Agnes L. Donoher, Florence Kunz, Julia M. Monahan, Mildred Richardson, Catherine R. Cassell and Marie A. Wolf; junior assistant teacher of physical training, Sophia C. Sokolsky.

The charges of insubordination preferred by District Superintendent Conroy against Katharine T. Coughlin, assistant to principal in Public School 72, Queens, have been dismissed by the Board of Education, with a caution to her to be more careful in the future. She has a record of excellent service for eleven years in the public schools.

The Board has accepted the resignation of Kathryn M. Lynam, a teacher in Public School 20, Manhattan, against whom charges of neglect of duty were preferred by District Superintendent Davis.

The board has requested $97,440 to acquire a school site on Intervale Avenue, Freeman and Chisholm Streets, the Bronx. This new school will relieve the congestion in Public School 40, Prospect Avenue, Jennings Street and Ritter Place, the Bronx. The board has also asked for $81,600 to acquire a school site on St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Avenues, the Bronx.

Charges of insubordination and general inefficiency preferred against Joseph E. Carlin, senior teacher in Public School 8, Queens, by District Superintendent Conroy, have been dismissed by the Board of Education.

The board has found William W. Dimmick, a teacher in the Washington Irving High School, guilty of the charges of neglect of duty preferred against him by District Superintendent Bardwell, and by a unanimous vote has dismissed him from the service of the Department of Education.

The board has appropriated $433.71 in payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for grates for Public Schools 61 and 78, Manhattan.

The Trustees of the Normal College have adopted a resolution conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon 102 members of the February class. They have appropriated $5,343.33 for additional work on contract of A. L. Guidone & Co. for the construction of the first part of the new Normal College buildings.

Miss Etta B. Nobbes, assistant instructor in the Normal College, has been promoted to the rank of instructor in music.

The board, at its meeting on Wednesday, rejected the names of three married women, who had been nominated for the cooking class. The Board of Examiners continues to examine and place on eligible lists women applicants who are married, the Board of Superintendents nominates them, and the Board of Education rejects them. The question arises why make married women undergo an examination when, even though successful, they will be rejected by the board?

William J. Heaney, janitor of Public School 23, Queens, has received $10 for cleaning the snow and ice from the sidewalks of the site of the new Flushing High School on Dec. 27 and 28.

The pay of John M. Cunliffe, janitor of Public School 153, Brooklyn, for the temporary care of Public School 96, Brooklyn, has been increased from the compensation of the building, less rent allowance, to the full compensation of the building, $600 a year.

It has been decided to lease certain rooms in the parochial school of St. Anselm's Church, 687 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, as an annex to Public School 25, and certain rooms in the Forest Avenue Congregational Church, the Bronx, as an annex to Public School 23.

George H. Sterling has been appointed as an inspector of fuel in the Bureau of Supplies at $1,150 a year.

The salary of William S. Winslow, chemist in the Bureau of Supplies, has been increased from $1,200 to $1,400 a year.

The by-laws have been amended so as to confer power upon the Committee on Special Schools, Vocational Schools, and Industrial Training and Supplies, to try charges against employes under the jurisdiction of said committee.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOUGHERTY, KATE, (died Dec. 11;) left $1,800 personalty, to sister, Helen Dougherty.

FUCHS, JOHN, (died Sept. 8;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to children, Margaret G., Rose F., Elizabeth F., Agnes V., and John Fuchs, Jr., and Catherine E. Sefter.

HALLOCK, SARAH J., (died Jan. 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to husband, Silas F. Hallock, and daughter, Anna Cobb Hallock.

HAMBURGER, SOPHIA, (died Dec. 30;) left $6,000 personalty; $5,000 to Moses Hamburger, son; $1,500 to son, Samuel Hamburger; residue to daughter, Bertha Friedman.

HURD, FENTON J., (died Jan. 11;) left $34,764 personalty to son, Byron L. Hurd, one-half of which is held in trust by Lee M. Hurd.

KEYS, SARAH E., (died Jan. 16;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $500 to grandson, Walter W. Gillies; $200 each to grandchildren, May Keys, Ruth and Nina Keys; $300 to great-granddaughter, Gertrude C. Gillies; residue of moneys from securities to daughter, Sarah C. Gillies; one-half interest in estate of Abram Beekman to daughter, Sarah Gillies; 4-100 of said interest to grandson, Walter Wright Gillies; 1-100 to grand daughter, Gertrude Gillies, and 3-100 each to grandchildren, May, Nina, and Ruth Keys; residue of estate to daughter, Sarah C. Gillies.

KLOPPENBURG, HENRY, (died Jan. 18;) left more than $1,000 personalty to widow, Elizabeth Kloppenburg.

SCHERER, THERESE, (died Dec. 7;) left not less than $800 personalty in equal shares to daughters, Meta and Carrie Scherer.

SILVERSTONE, HANNAH, (died Jan. 16;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; $8,000 to Dora Levy, daughter; $6,000 to Bertha Freund, daughter; $4,000 to A. Fred Silverstone, son; $5,000 to Annie Herman, daughter; $2,000 each to Gertrude and Alfred Hershfield and Estelle Shongut, grandchildren; $1,000 each to Clarence and Austin Herman, Arthur and Elma Freund, and Lewis Levy; $250 each to Grace Levy and Martha Wise; $500 to Edna Freund, and $1,000 to Harry Levy.

VAN DEVENTER, MARIE LOUISE, (died Nov. 22;) left $30,000 realty and $500 personalty; personalty to daughters, Florence Van Deventer and Marie Van Deventer in equal shares; realty in equal shares to daughters and sons, David P. and Raphael Van Deventer.

WALTERS, LOUISE, (died Nov. 8;) left $50 personalty; $1 to Hattie Frank, daughter; residue to Ray Walters, daughter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Major J. Canby, Quartermaster Corps, will assume charge of construction work at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. B. B. Hyer, Signal Corps, relieved duty Fort Wood, N. Y., Feb. 1; Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty in command of field company I Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Arrasmith, Sixth Infantry, detailed a member of the Army Retiring Board to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. W. A. Nichols, General Staff, relieved.

Changes in Coast Artillery Corps: Lieut. Col. G. W. S. Stevens, relieved from command Artillery District of the Columbia and Post of Fort Stevens, Ore., and will report to Commanding Officer, Artillery District of Charleston for duty; Lieut. Col. O. I. Straub, relieved from command of Fort Baker, Cal., and proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of the Columbia.

Lieut. Col. W. T. May, Twenty-Eighth Infantry, transferred to Eighth Infantry, May 1; to San Francisco and take transport May 5 for Manila.

The resignation of First Lieut. L. B. Chandler, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been accepted Feb. 9.

Brig. Gen. G. R. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, retired from active service Feb. 15; to home.

Leaves: First Lieut. A. T. Dalton, Twentieth Infantry, leave extended one month; First Lieut. R. F. Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, two days; Capt. J. A. Barry, Coast Artillery, two months and one day; Brig. Gen. G. R. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, from Jan. 23 to Feb. 5.

The Navy.

Lieut. B. Bruce, detached the Mississippi; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Boatswain W. P. Simmons, detached the Potomac; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Chief Gunner D. Hepburn, to receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Gunner B. O. Williams, detached the Delaware Feb. 1; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Gunner A. T. Brill, detached receiving ship, New York; to the Delaware.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. S. N. Rayner, detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels, detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Montana at Beirut; Solace at Guantanamo; Annapolis at San Diego; Nero at Bremerton.

Sailed—Des Moines from Monte Christi for Santo Domingo City; Wheeling from Tampa for Vera Cruz.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 19.

Appointment as probationary patrolman, Victor E. Duhamel, to take effect Jan. 22.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 23: Lieut. Abraham Rafsky, 37th to 7th Precinct. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 23: Patrolmen R. F. O'Brien, 2d to 17th; E. Grinnon, 5th to 39th; J. F. Shea, 39th to 5th; D. V. Du Bois, 6th to 13th; F. J. Lubcker, Traffic B to C; J. A. Toker, Traffic C to B; Probationary Patrolmen W. J. Dillon, 13th to 6th; S. L. Kerr, 17th to 2d. Detective Division, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 23: Acting Detective Sergeant, First Grade, R. Unger, 39th to 31st; Acting Detective Sergeants, Second Grade, D. Shine, 168th to 174th; F. S. Leary, 174th to 168th.

Assignments: Probationary Patrolman V. E. Duhamel, to School for Recruits, From Jan. 22. Temporary, Surgeon Frederick J. Schoenenberger, 1st Surgical District, to assume charge of the 5th in addition to 15 days, from noon, Jan. 23, during absence of surgeon; Patrolmen M. Bloom, 1st, and N. Fishel, 6th, to Detective Division, 10 days from 6 P. M., Jan. 21. To C. O. Squad, 10 days, from precincts indicated: From 4 P. M., Jan. 22, L. H. Noennich, 5; J. P. Taaffe, 146; J. A. Esau, 166; H. Stafford, 148; E. B. Tallman, 150. From 4 P. M., Jan. 24: J. A. Kennedy, 7; W. H. Cowley, 36.

Leaves of absence, with full pay—Surgeon Samuel M. Johnson, 5th Surgical District, 15 days, from noon, Jan. 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Patrolmen M. F. Dunn, 2d, 3 days, from 10 P. M., Jan. 28; B. F. Tully, 153d, 1 day from 4 P. M., Jan. 22; T. J. Craddock, 161st, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 23; L. T. Oivany, 166th, 1 day, from 6 P. M., Jan. 23.

Applications for full pay approved—Sergt. George W. McDermott, 32d, from noon, Oct. 26, 1912, to noon, Jan. 23, 1913, while on sick leave. Patrolman Owen Smith, 169th, from 11 P. M., Dec. 5, 1912, to 12:01 A. M., Dec. 15, while on sick leave.

Fines Imposed—Patrolmen Benjamin Fay, 39th, (3 charges,) Dec. 8, 1912, (1) failed to report to section chief; (2) failed to report at station house at end of tour, 10 days. Dec. 9, 1912, (1) absent from post; (2) failed to report to section chief; (3) failed to report at station house at end of tour, 15 days. Dec. 12, 1912, absent without leave, 5 days. William F. Hayes, 40th, Nov. 10, 1912, (1) struck man with night baton; (2) failed to make entry in memorandum book; (3) failed to make entry or report to Lieutenant, 5 days. Not guilty as to the first specification: Struck man with night baton.

Reprimanded.—Patrolman Charles A. Harrold, 7th, Nov. 19, arrested two persons and failed to deliver them to Lieutenant on desk.

Charges Dismissed.—Patrolman Benjamin Fay, 39th, Dec. 16, 1912, under influence of intoxicating agent.

Relieved from Suspension.—Sergt. Daniel W. O'Grady, 2d, to take effect 1:30 P. M., Jan. 22; Patrolman Thomas Paynter, 149th, to take effect 1:30 P. M., Jan. 22.

Suspended.—Patrolman William J. Fitzgerald, 22d, to take effect 10:10 A. M., Jan. 21; Probationary Patrolman Thomas H. Fitzpatrick, 25th, to take effect 9:45 A. M., Jan. 21.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 17.

Fireman 1st grade John Kennalley, Engine 46. Charge 1: Reckless driving of company apparatus. Charge 2: Being under the influence of liquor, drug or compound; fined ten days' pay on first charge and five days' pay on second charge. Total, fifteen days.

Fireman 2nd grade George W. Chadwick, Engine 90. Charge: Absence without leave (two specifications); one day's pay.

Fireman 1st grade Joseph Bentley, Engine 81. Charge: Conduct prejudicial to the good order or discipline of the department (debt complaint); two days'.

Fireman 1st grade Thomas J. Noonan, Engine 56. Charge 1: Absence without leave. Charge 2: Disobedience of orders; refusing to make out report as called for by General Orders 61, Paragraph 1, issued under date of Oct. 30, 1912. One day's pay on first charge and five day's pay on second charge. Total six days'.

Charge dismissed: Fire (third grade) John Schulze, H. & L. 10; charge, absence without leave.

Reprimanded: Cable Splicer Edward Farrell, Telegraph Bureau; absence without leave.

Pension: Lieut. Henry Schweikert, H. & L. 108, Brooklyn, more than twenty years' service, on his own application, at $1,050 per annum, to take effect from 8 A. M. Feb. 1.

Resignation: Robert J. Rofrano, Temporary Inspector, Bureau of Prevention, to take effect at 5 P. M. Jan. 21.

Appointment: Margueritte B. Major, inspector in Bureau of Prevention, for an emergency period of 15 days, to take effect at 9 A. M. Jan. 23.

Ordered to report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at repair shops, Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, at 8 A. M. Jan. 24, for instruction in operating motor apparatus: Firemen (first grade) W. E. Bechmann, Engine 35, and W. G. Vaughan, H. & L. 4.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman (first grade) W. J. Hayes, No. 2, Engine 157, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 24; Fireman (third grade) B. W. Russell, H. & L. 20, 12 hours from 8 P. M. Jan. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The United States Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Examiner Murray, recommending that the commission grant the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, Queens, for an examination for promotion to purchasing agent, to be open to third-grade clerks. Mr. Murray suggests that the examination be not confined to any one bureau, but that it be open to all third-grade clerks employed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Report of Mr. Murray, in connection with the request of the Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn, for a list from which to appoint one Supervisor of Recreation at $1,200. Mr. Murray recommends that the vacancy be filled by promotion from among the gymnasium attendants in the department.

Communication from Labor Clerk Coffey, transmitting names of persons appearing on the disqualified list as a result of their discharge from the Department of Street Cleaning, who have subscribed and sworn to the oath. Mr. Coffey asks approval of his action in removing their names from the disqualified list and placing their applications on file.

Letter from Mr. Coffey, transmitting request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the authorization of the commission to the transfer of twenty-one sewer cleaners to the position of laborer, such changes being made for the purpose of conforming to the budget for 1913.

Letter from Mr. Coffey, recommending the appointment of Samuel Bernstein for about three months as stenographer and typewriter in the Labor Bureau, at the rate of $100 a month.

Letter from Mr. Coffey, transmitting request of the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, for the authorization of the transfer of Michael J. Donohue from driver to laborer, by reason of the fact that he is no longer able to perform the work of a driver as a result of injuries sustained while so employed.

Letter from Mr Coffey, transmitting request of the Department of Docks for authority to demote William J. Galvin from the position of marine stoker to laborer, he being no longer able to perform the duties of a marine stoker, by reason of injuries sustained while at work on a ferryboat.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on Feb. 5 to fill a vacancy in the position of timber scaler, at $1,080 a year, at the La Pointe Agency, Indian Service, Wisconsin, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. The entrance salary of timber scalers in the Indian Service is from $1,000 to $1,080 a year.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

Practical questions, 50; training, experience, and fitness, 50.

The person appointed must be qualified to take charge of timber operations.

Applicants must be physically able to do hard field work in connection with scaling and logging operations. The following questions in regard to experience are to be substituted for Questions 10, 11, 12, 13, and 16, Form 1,800, in the examination for the position of scaler. Each applicant must answer these questions in his own handwriting, numbering to correspond, and attach them to the application. Additional paper may be used if required.

Question 10. State fully your knowledge of and experience in scaling, giving in each instance the locality, salary, date, and length of time employed, and the names of employers.

Question 11. State fully your experience in check scaling, giving in each instance the locality, salary, date, and length of time employed, and names of employers.

Question 12. State fully your knowledge of and experience in other phases of logging operations, giving in each instance the locality, salary, date, and length of time employed, and the names of employers: (a) Logging, (b) estimating, (c) surveying, (d) driving, (e) fluming, (f) railroad logging.

Question 13. State fully your knowledge of and experience in sawmills, giving in each instance the locality, salary, date, and length of time employed, and the names of employers.

Applicants for the Indian Service must execute their applications in their own handwriting and be able to speak the English language, and must be in good health. They must attach to their applications statements showing the number in their families and the number that will require accommodations at the Indian school or agency in case they receive appointment. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination, which is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

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Pennsylvania..Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
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Amerika......Feb. 8, 10 A. M.
†Patricia......Feb. 19, 9 A. M.
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 7, arriving here May 14. Books now open for season starting May 17th. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Cherbourg and Southampton.
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S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)..Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
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S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)....April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.
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N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Majestic.Jan. 25, noon | *Oceanic......Feb. 8
New York.....Feb. 1 | Philadelphia..Feb. 15
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'polis.Feb. 1, 1:30PM | Minne'aska.Feb. 15
Minn'ha.Feb. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneto'ka.Feb. 22
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....Jan. 29 | Kroonland.....Feb. 12
Lapland.......Feb. 5 | Zeeland......Feb. 19
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic.....Jan. 25, noon | Oceanic.....Feb. 8
*New Y.Feb.. 1, 9:30 A M | *Philadel'ia.Feb. 15
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.........Mar. 6
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.......Mar. 20
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
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CAMPANIA, Jan. 29, 1 A.M. CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M.
*CARMANIA, Feb. 5, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M.
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Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

HAVANA
and points in CUBA
Interesting and restful because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. All outdoor sports and a wide choice of excellent hotels. New Havana Country Club now open with splendid golf course.
NASSAU
in the BAHAMAS
The seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas offers many attractions as a Winter Resort. Ideal surf-bathing.
The new twin-screw steamships HAVANA and SARATOGA, each 10,000 tons displacement, and fleet of large ships in service.
Send for booklet.
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
(Ward Line)
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York

PORTO RICO
You will enjoy the restful hours on board one of our big, comfortable steamers, as you glide swiftly southward to a climate described by Dr. Lyman Abbott as "more luxurious than that of Italy or Southern California."
You will revel in the tropical richness of this wonderful island—its splendid roads, interesting sights and people.
S.S. BRAZOS, 10,000 tons; de luxe cabins, some with private baths, and other big steamers in service. *Send for booklet.*
Sailings Every Saturday
To San Juan, $45 and up. 16-Day Cruise, New York to and around Porto Rico and return to New York, $110, all expenses.
New York & Porto Rico S.S. Co.
General Office, 11 Broadway, New York
AGWI LINES
City Ticket Office, AGWI Lines, 290 Broadway, New York B4

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Express Sailings Tuesdays
Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
WINTER CRUISES TO THE
Panama Canal and West Indies
FEB. 20 MARCH 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
OELRICHS & CO., General Agts.
5 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie........Jan. 30 | *La Provence.....Feb. 20
*La Touraine......Feb. 6 | ‡France (new)....Feb. 27
*La Lorraine.....Feb. 13 | *La Touraine.....Mar. 6
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Niagara ....January 25
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople. 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville. LONDONDERRY
Caledonia..Jan. 25, 10 AM | California..Feb. 15, 2 PM
Cameronia..Feb. 8, 9 AM | Caledonia..Feb. 22, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17-19 Broadway.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A. 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Feb. 8. Mch. 26 Taormina, Mch. 5
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

BOOK NOW FOR
BERMUDA
"The Land of the Lily and the Rose"
Two Sailings Weekly by large twin-screw Steamships BERMUDIAN of the Quebec S. S. Co. and ARCADIAN of the Royal Mail Steam Pocket Co. Luxuriously appointed. Suites de Luxe with private bath. All modern safety appliances. Orchestra, etc.
Tickets interchangeable for return passage. Inclusive Rate Tours. Lowest Fares. Booklets, tickets and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway (opposite City Hall.)
264 Fifth Avenue (cor. 29th St.)
553 Fifth Avenue (near 46th St.)
2,389 Broadway (near 88th St.)
NEW YORK.

FLORIDA
New S. S. LENAPE and other palatial steamers New York DIRECT to JACKSONVILLE
34.80 WED. SAT. 43.30 TUES. FRI.
Round Trip, including meals and berth; return limit, 6 mos.
TEXAS
Circle Tours, New York to Galveston, with choice of rail lines returning, including meals and berth on ship, $75.00.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
ARTHUR W. PYE, Pass. Traffic Manager.
Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
City Ticket Offices } 290 Broadway. 958 Broadway C3

Go To Bermuda
BOOK NOW
By "S. S. BERMUDIAN," the ship that brought President-Elect Wilson home in record time of 40 hours. Sails Jan. 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.
Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. Co.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, February 8. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam.Jan. 28 *Potsdam.........Feb. 11
*Ryndam...Feb. 4 †New Amst'dam.Feb. 18
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:16 | Sun sets..5:07 | Moon rises..7:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:52	9:25	2:37	3:15
Governors Island	9:10	9:41	3:05	3:43
Hell Gate	11:00	11:31	4:45	5:23

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 23.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 11.
SS Idaho, Hull, Jan. 2.
SS Borderer, Immingham, Dec. 25.
SS Nora, Nipe, Jan. 16.
SS City of Baroda, Yokohama, Nov. 8.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 18.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Jan. 21.
SS Caracas, Curacao, Jan. 16.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Jan. 21.
SS Queen Margaret, Glasgow, Dec. 26.
SS Border Knight, Cienfuegos, Jan. 15.
SS Drumcliffe, Norfolk, Jan. 22.
SS Matanzas, Tampico, Jan. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Majestic	Queenstown	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 9
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec. 30
Afghanistan	Manzanillo	Jan. 10
Storfond	Lisbon	Jan. 8
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 4
Etonian	Antwerp	Jan. 7
Virginia	Oran	Jan. 7
Monceniso	Leghorn	Dec. 28
Metapan	Santa Marta	Jan. 14
Santiago	Galveston	Jan. 18
Cincinnati	Palermo	Jan. 12
Christopher	Barbados	Jan. 16
Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Jan. 16
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Jan. 12
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 18
El Siglo	New Orleans	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 18
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	Jan. 15
Savoie	Havre	Jan. 18
St. Laurent	Vigo	Jan. 12
Cambrian King	Dunkirk	Jan. 8
Gerty	Marseilles	Dec. 22
Grenada	Port of Spain	Jan. 17
Javary	Barbados	Jan. 18
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 15
DUE SUNDAY.		
Campania	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Lapland	Antwerp	Jan. 18
El Segundo	Sabine	Jan. 19
Jelling	Fayal	Jan. 11
Exeter City	Swansea	Jan. 11
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Jan. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Altai, Inagua	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Frutera, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highburg, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Bahamas	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Verdi, Brazil	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Kingston	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Benedict, Para	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Comal, Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Czar, Libau	——	1:00 P.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Mateo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Onondaga, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Bantu, Montevideo	3:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 23.

SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 817 miles E. at 8 A. M. Due 24th, 4 P. M. White Star.
SS Cincinnati, Naples to New York, was [illegible] miles E. at noon. Due 25th, 8:30 A. M. Hamburg-American.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Suriname, Barbados to New York, was [illegible] miles E. at 8 P. M. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 177 miles E. at noon. Savannah Line.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Metapan, Kingston to New York, was 75 miles S. at 8 P. M. United Fruit Company.
SS J. M. Guffy, Port Arthur to New York, was 288 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was [illegible] miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, was 440 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Grenada, Trinidad to New York, was 400 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Veracrus to New York, was 372 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Canada, at Marseilles, Jan. 20.
SS Adriatic, at Naples, Jan. 23.
SS Thespis, at Manchester, Jan. 22.
SS Helios, at Rotterdam, Jan. 23.
SS Germania, at Angra, Jan. 23.
SS Provence, at Havre, Jan. 23.
SS Pannonia, at Gibraltar, Jan. 23.
SS Colomba, at Barcelona, Jan. 23.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Jan. 23.
SS New York, from Queenstown, Jan. 23.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Jan. 23.
SS Mendoza, from Naples, Jan. 20.
SS Sandsend, from Oran, Jan. 21.
SS Hylos, from Barbados, Jan. 21.
SS Baron Tweedmouth, from Sabang, Jan. 22.
SS Portuguese Prince, from Bahia, Jan. 21.
SS Clyde, from Barbados, Jan. 22.
SS Parima, from Demerara, Jan. 22.
SS Dunachton, from Port Natal, Jan. 22.
SS Francis, from Para, Jan. 22.
SS Francisco, from Hull, Jan. 22.

Passed.

SS Michigan, New York to Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Aral, New York to Rotterdam, Passed the Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Destination and Steamer.	
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru	Jan. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Jan. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	Jan. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile	Feb. 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post,) and Australia—(except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Feb. 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	Feb. 14

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

TOURS ABROAD
Select Parties Under Escort in May, June and July to the CONTINENT and BRITISH ISLES, NORWAY, SWEDEN, and DENMARK.
—Send for Itineraries.—
We have unequalled facilities for booking European passages on all steamers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, &c. Write or call for any information pertaining to travel.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

BERMUDA TOURS
Including Hotels, Drives, &c.
5 days..................$27.50 and up
8 days..................$39.00 and up
Tours to all Prominent Resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Italy.
NAPLES---Hotel Santa Lucia
Facing the Beautiful Bay.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

The most capable applicants for work know that THE TIMES prints Help Wanted advertisements that state clearly the character and conditions of the employment offered.

They are not compelled to spend time, energy and money investigating offers that are misleading.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Lost

LOST—HAMMERED GOLD BOX, KNOWN AS A "BONBONIER," (ABOUT 4½ INCHES LONG BY 3½ INCHES WIDE,) AT OR NEAR THE HUDSON THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING. LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO 16 EAST 72D STREET.

LOST—Antique gold rope bracelet, with three colored stones, Thursday evening, Jan. 16, between 115 Amsterdam, 116 Broadway, Claremont Av.; reward. 552 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6A.

LOST—A package containing 6 Spalding books, 7 razor blades, and a photograph; reward for its return. D. W. Seaman, 27 West 125th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch (Marcus & Co.;) monogram "M. V. P."; reward. Z 28 Times.

LOST—Bunch of flat keys, 2 of brass, on Tuesday last. Return to G 60 Times.

LOST—Fur collar, Jan. 11; brown pointed fox; $25 reward. Z 26 Times.

$25 REWARD will be paid for return of a gray enameled watch, bearing inscription "S. B. D. to E. W. D., 1885-1895," with further inscription, lost Wednesday, Jan. 22, matinee Maxine Elliott's Theatre; no questions asked. Reward can be obtained by returning goods to H. M. Tileston & Co., 90 Wall St., Room 909.

$250 REWARD.

For large diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Jan. 22, between Central Park West and Broadway and 59th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, heel of slipper, containing jewelry, five rings, 1 locket. Richmond, Hotel Richmond.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Silver gray Persian cat, with black face and feet; answers to name of Bluster; $25 reward; no questions asked. 6 East 77th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

WEST VIRGINIA OIL TERRITORY.

10,000,000 barrels crude oil and 225,000,000,000 cubic feet natural gas the prize of 1912. A substantial industry with large profits and possibilities. Oil and gas territory for sale. Particulars—J. Mentor Caldwell, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

A successful lawyer of wide experience in corporation and business matters, and in the trial of causes, wishes to retire from general active practice and would devote himself to special, exclusive employment by individual or corporation. G 63 Times.

Exceptional investments for capitalist; established knitting mill, manufacturing sweaters; neither partner nor services desired; require for development $5,000 for twelve months. Z 32 Times.

$850,000 to loan in first mortgages in 4½% and 5% in sums of $30,000 up, New York and New Jersey; acceptances given in three days after application. Surety Mortgage Co., 16 Wall St., New York.

For Sale.—Restaurant and furnished apartment business; elegant, modern building; choice residence district; thoroughly organized and established. Address Profitable, G 62 Times.

Partner for corner cafe, hotel, 16 rooms; downtown, Subway; cheap rent; $250 required; splendid opportunity. Particulars afternoons, Cafe, 313 Canal St.

Partner wanted, must be a good salesman, in an old-established manufacturing business; $5,000 to $10,000 required; good opportunity. G 48 Times.

Beautiful sample line of brush and mirror sets to be sold at sacrifice. O. Dennin's Sons, 41 Union Square.

Novelty curtain manufacturers, will sell half interest to successful upholstery salesman. Z 20 Times.

Contractor needs additional capital; has valuable contracts; might use investor's services. P 101 Times.

Invest $10,000 up, services, in growing, paying business wanting expansion capital. G 50 Times.

Business Notices

Multigraph letters; largest capacity in city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; prices reasonable; filling in names, addressing, mailing, samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Fac Simile Multigraph Typewritten Letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.00; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
300 B'way, at Duane St. } Telephone
345 B'way, at Leonard St. } 5408
956 B'way, at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Entire office outfit of a prominent New York dentist, including modern chair, electric drill, electric sterilizer, work bench, lathe, all instruments, about 50 dozen drills and cabinet, two handsome desks, chairs, bookcase, safe, bronzes, oil paintings, &c.; will be sold very reasonable. For inspection telephone 1587 Spring for appointment.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, hat-trees, bookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth St., near Broadway.

WHOLESALE HOUSE CLOSING OUT; 9x12 Axminster rugs, $14.45; inlaid linoleum sacrificed. O'Neill, 247 Canal, Subway Station at door.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silver, antiques purchased. Robert Ensko, 1,116 Madison Av., (83d.) Established 1878.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single room; private bath; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Small rooms, private bath; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.
Desirable sunny room; references exchanged.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small front rooms; southern exposure; table board; telephone.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; excellent table; references; telephone.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, excellent German table; homelike; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable medium and single room; southern exposure; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Heated connecting sleeping and sitting rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room, private house; excellent table; business people; references.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable large sunny room, with bath; also small room; references necessary.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Very attractive parlor suite with private bathroom; accommodate three; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms, new management; excellent table; good service; table board.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large front room, with connecting bath, heated; excellent board; terms reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished, large, small rooms near Central Park; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, single, en suite, electricity, telephone; gentlemen, couples; references.

89TH ST, 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; something really exceptional; table a specialty.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small, sunny front rooms; conveniences; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 32 WEST.—Medium-sized sunny room, running water, large closets; excellent table; reasonable.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

94TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; hall room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

103D, 252 WEST, (Near Subway, Riverside.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

103D, (Corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; good service; good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH ST., 266 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large, front room; second floor; table guests; home cooking.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence, exceptional, homelike, clean, desirable accommodations; first-class board; reasonable.

NO CHARGE for full information regarding 500 investigated places where superior accommodations can be secured. Leland's, 4 West 33d. (25th year.)

ROOMS and board for families with small children in quiet neighborhood, near little park, public and private schools; no nurses; charges moderate; convenient to elevated; express station on Washington Heights. Z 33 Times, or 6826 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; quiet, refined house; near 72d St. Subway express; excellent table; table guests.

WEST END AV., 762.—Single and double rooms; home comfort; table board.

Brooklyn.

801 EAST 16TH ST.—FLATBUSH.

Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate prices; phone 720-J Flatbush.

Board Wanted

HUSBAND AND WIFE, refined business couple, want large room with bath and good board in private family having no other boarders; comfortable home in select Manhattan neighborhood. Write W. H., 40 Exchange Place, New York, room 1,904.

Young man desires large room, with board, between 48th and 58th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs.; permanently. T 146 Times.

Country Board Wanted

Wanted—A home in a suburban town with a refined family for two boys, (13, 15,) who are now attending school; references exchanged. State particulars as to terms, &c. T 156 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Front parlor, single rooms; well furnished; heated; reasonable.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

81ST ST., 117 EAST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms in attractive house, centrally located; references.

37TH ST., 162 EAST.—Large, sunny back parlor; $8; other large double rooms; references.

45TH ST., 45 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—Elegant front room, suitable for one or two. Telephone 8800 Plaza.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; physicians' residence; excellent location; meals optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming room for bachelor; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, large and medium rooms; private baths; telephone.

36TH ST., 126 WEST.—Small room; respectable working woman; conveniences, kitchen. Daly, fourth floor. Greeley 1167.

46TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath optional; well heated; low rent.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large, elegantly furnished, steam heated room, with private bath; also small room; breakfast optional.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Private family; nicely furnished, large, sunny room; connecting bath; gentlemen; reference.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; select location; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D ST., 236 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; near Broadway; telephone; Subway, "L."

53D ST., 62 WEST.—A large furnished room; southern exposure.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; clean and well furnished; also with private bath.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4034 Columbus.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, private bath, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; all modern conveniences; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; private bath; select neighborhood; two blocks from Subway; 'phone.

71ST ST., 239 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; phone; gentlemen.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two attractively furnished, sunny rooms; bath, telephone; private family; references.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $7. Kelley.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Very handsomely furnished suite; will divide; high-class house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also back parlor; reference.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, or single; small room; block Subway.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, with connecting dressing room; bath adjoining; private house; telephone.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large, attractive furnished rooms hot and cold running water; $5 weekly.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; home comforts; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large front room; also small room, adjoining bath; second floor; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; refined neighborhood; elevated.

82D, 74 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, bath each floor; prices reasonable.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized, sunny, front room; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; scrupulously clean; modern apartment; refined surroundings. Anderson.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms, baths.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," 'phone.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, in first-class apartment; all conveniences. Johnson.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; large, handsomely furnished, front room; bath; convenient Subway express.

143 WEST 97TH ST.
HOMELIKE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Large, double room; private family; bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; references. Benedict.

102D ST., 205 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor, bedroom adjoining; steam, bath, telephone; block Subway; suitable couple; moderate. Curtis.

102D ST., 203 WEST.—Outside suite; conveniences; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Stockton.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable for business gentleman; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 216, corner Broadway.—Cheerful, large front room, suitable one, two; moderate. Cameron.

104TH, 105-107 WEST, (Eugene Court.)—Apartment hotel; one, two rooms; kitchen suite; electric lights, private telephone, bath, $8.50, including maid service, light, linen. Telephone 637 Riverside.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

111TH ST., 84 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; scrupulously clean; modern apartment; refined surroundings. Anderson.

112TH ST., (1,812 Lexington.)—Elegant front parlor; bath; heated; suitable doctor; single; water; $2.25; heated.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Half Block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny rooms. Elevator; private family. Pettersen.

122D, 523 WEST.—Steam heated, sunny front rooms; $3-$5; also two room apartment.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Newly furnished front room, one, two business men; 'phone; convenient; references; homelike.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; private family; moderate.

137TH, 601 West.—Subway corner; exceptionally large, beautifully furnished room; elevator; telephone. Apartment 56.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity, elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; hot, cold water; private house; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen; Subway.

179TH ST., 651 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front bedroom; sitting room; use of kitchen; separate entrance; business woman, couple. Elberts.

A.—A.—2,465 BROADWAY and 91st St.—Beautiful, large, outside rooms, single or en suite; reasonable; high-class elevator. Apartment 19. Telephone 4848 Riverside.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 West 22d St.
(For Bachelors Only.)

Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCS RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE, P. O. 1716.

BROADWAY AND 72D ST.—Handsome large, sunny room in private family; modern apartment; electric light, &c.; to bachelor or cultured, refined woman willing to pay for first-class accommodations; references. Home, 149 Times.

LADY will rent one or two front rooms, attractively appointed, one block from 145th St. Subway. 1000 Audubon. Pickerell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Sunny front room; private family; rate reasonable to business woman of unquestionable character with best references.

WEST BROADWAY, 177.—Attractive light rooms; all conveniences; handy business neighborhood. Apply Mayers.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; near 103d St. Subway express, two blocks. Farrell.

WHY WASTE time and carfare looking for rooms? Call on me and tell me what you want and when you want it. I will do the rest. Accommodations strictly high class. HEWITSON'S NEW DIRECTORY, 101 WEST 66TH ST.

Brooklyn.

CLEAN, HOMELIKE, SUNNY ROOM. All improvements; superior accommodations; express station corner; reasonable; also hall room. Call evenings, 371 9th St., Brooklyn.

440 SEVENTH ST.

Neatly furnished room; heated; running water; private; Tel. 3564 South.

283 CLINTON ST.

Large and small rooms; board if desired.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wishes outside room, $3; state size and rent. Permanent. P, 296 Times Downtown.

ROOM WANTED with bath, West 23d-30th St., near 6th Av., in private family; reply with price. G 59 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Player piano, Hardman Autotone, cost $850; perfect condition; cash $400. Smith, 346 West 145th.

Player piano, standard make, 88 notes; music, bench; sell at sacrifice. [illegible]

Help Wanted, Female

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for the right woman to learn a new profitable business on commission basis. Apply all week, 10 to 12, 617 Marlbridge Bldg., 34th and B'way.

AN OPPORTUNITY awaits a bright, energetic girl living at home to learn a new profitable business; salary. G 16 Times.

ASSISTANT STENOGRAPHER; one who understands filing and mail orders. J. M. Gidding, 564 5th Av.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c., one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted for suits and coats; must have good following; best opportunity for right party. R. Hoffman, 14 West 17th St.

FINE EDUCATED woman over 25 to interview mothers for school extension plan; experience unnecessary, but honesty, tact, and industry essential; city or traveling; railroad expenses paid and salary of $25 weekly for those who qualify. Call 303 5th Av., Room 714, after 3 P. M. Dixon, Rucker & Co.

MODELS;
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE;
SIZE 36;
SALARY NO OBJECT.
BLAUNER BROS.,
54 WEST 21ST ST.

MODELS, 38 BUST, TO TRY ON GOWNS IN SHOWROOM; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON. E. A. ROBERTSON CO., 1,182 BROADWAY.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

SALESLADY, independent, ambitious, resourceful, over 25; first saleslady, then manager; permanent salaried position for right person. 225 5th Av., Room 1,025.

STRAW OPERATORS on ladies' hats for Chicago factory; will pay fare both ways. Apply at once, 605 Broadway, Room 26.

WANTED.—We need two more women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to specialize in high-class educational work; bona fide salary arrangement with expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Hanson-Bellows Company, 303 5th Av.

WE require the services of an educated woman of middle age, capable of filling a position of responsibility requiring some traveling; in reply state if at present employed and salary expected. Address G 18 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST.
Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
233 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Prospers on Merit."

BANKING HOUSE desires services of first-class stenographer and typewriter, with Wall St. experience; only thoroughly efficient men need apply; state full particulars, references, and salary expected. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist in office; must be correct at figures; salary to start $6. P 292 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—High-class man with experience for furniture; steady position. 586 5th Av.

EXCELLENT opportunity for honest, up-to-date salesman to connect himself with reputable manufactory of children's and infants' dresses; must have several thousand dollars to invest. Z 22 Times.

MACHINE HANDS WANTED—We have openings on both our day and night shifts for capable horizontal and vertical milling machine hands; also hand screw machine; Jones & Lamson and Fox lathe hands; inspectors and machine grinders; capable workmen, accustomed to accurate work can earn good wages and have steady employment; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

PATTERNMAKERS.—Large manufacturer of ornamental iron and bronze located in Middle West requires young man as assistant pattern foreman; must be first-class, practical, and thoroughly understand blue prints; good opportunity and wages for right party. G 13 Times.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

SALESMAN for cloak and suit house to call on office trade; reference required. Fidelity Cloak and Suit Co., 8 East 12th St.

SALESMAN for Middle West, with large following, for side line of misses' and children's high-grade dresses. G 66 Times.

SALESMAN for the Pacific coast for coats and suits. Eisenberg, Kirshner & Waldman, 115 to 125 W. 30th St.

SALESMAN and stock clerk experienced in retail stationery store. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SILK SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED WITH THE CUTTING UP TRADE, TO SELL SILK ON COMMISSION BASIS. BERWICK SILK CO., 100 5TH AV.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted, with ability and experience, who is in a position to interest private investors; particulars regarding an absolutely meritorious industrial will be given applicants who furnish satisfactory references. Write for appointment. Pressprich & Co., 103 Park Av.

STRAW OPERATORS on ladies' hats for Chicago factory; will pay fare both ways. Apply at once, 605 Broadway, Room 26.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED by large corporation, two or three first-class salesmen. Attractive proposition well advertised. Applicants having life insurance or subscription-book experience preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., 10th floor.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission. Phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, Phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED—Solicitors to obtain subscription for high-class weekly financial publication; must be experienced in this line of work; liberal commission for right man. Address, stating previous experience, F 173 Times.

WANTED in the office of a large mercantile house, a young man to make out bills and general office work; good chance for advancement. Mercantile, G 88 Times.

YOUNG MEN to sell calendars and monthly advertising systems in Greater New York; require determined, resourceful hustlers, who can produce business every day; position permanent; commission. G 31 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of Spanish; familiar with account books. MacDermott Agency, 24 Stone St.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED.—Toilet articles; men, women; easy sellers; repeaters; 25c. Address "Honorable," F 125 Times.

NEAT, intelligent women to sell great household labor-saving device; large commission; every woman needs it, every woman wants it. G 34 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, $6; satisfaction assured where ability, accuracy, industry required. S., 105 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER seeks position where interest, experience, accuracy is appreciated; no Saturday work. F 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, double entry; seven years' experience; $15. P 294 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—LADY, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH LACES, NECKWEAR, VEILING, AND HANDKERCHIEFS; CAPABLE OF MANAGING LARGE DEPARTMENT; REFERENCE. G 64 TIMES.

COMPANION.—A widow of middle age; is gentle and obliging; can read aloud, and is a good traveler; reference. Z 25 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First class laundress; shirts, collars; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday; personal references. Box 46, 1515 3d av.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants fine work at home; small parcels go by post; large ones by express. 469 Amity Street, Flushing.

LAUNDRESS, competent, by the day or month with a private family. Address M. M., care Mrs. Peters, 302 East 41st St.

PARISIAN LADY, high breeding and education, wishes afternoon occupation; social secretary, companion. S 15 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

REFINED visiting maid, fine hand sewer, dressmaking; daily, weekly; references. Madison, 438 East 56th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST; HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT; CHANGES POSITION; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; EXPERIENCED; GOOD GRAMMARIAN, EXCELLENT SPELLER, AMBITIOUS, REFINED. Y 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, desires permanent position immediately; conscientious, trustworthy, dependable, detail office worker. Competent, 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright girl; beginner; two years' high school; complete business course; good penman; office work; capable; $7. P 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Ten years' experience; thorough business training; excellent references. F 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, possessing academic education; refined, capable, industrious; small salary. Robinson, 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, assistant bookkeeper, 4 years' mercantile experience, $12. Lawrence, 379 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, one year's experience; neat, rapid, office assistant; American, $9. P 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; thoroughly conversant; unusual references; $12. L. B., 506 East 188th St.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; (18;) high school education; $7. Erna Froehner, P 208 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE wants employment in her line. G 61 Times.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCOUNTANT.

Young man, 23, American, sterling character and ability, high school and commercial college graduate, considerable business experience, desires position with firm of certified accountants, or assistant to an experienced bookkeeper; highest credentials. Address C. L., 17 West 32d St., Bayonne, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, kept part time; partnership, corporation accounts adjusted; monthly service; moderate. Auditor, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) will adjust, audit and close your books, prepare profit and loss statement, at $1 per hour. P 278 Times Downtown.

A1 REFERENCES; educated Swede, 31, graduated forester, knows a little of everything, English, French, German, desires position. Z 18 Times.

BOND SALESMAN, gentleman, having wide acquaintance in Newark and vicinity, capable of developing larger clientele, wishes to connect with high-class investment house. Address W. T., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—High-grade accountant, capable, energetic business man of wide experience, desires an opening with A1 firm at moderate salary. W. B., 152 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, speedy, reliable ledger man, sales, purchase, general ledgers. Accurate, P 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 15 years' experience with large corporation, open for engagement. P 266 Times Downtown.

BOY, age 18, to learn the jewelry business with good, reliable firm; advancement. Ralph E. Gregory, 277 14th St., Brooklyn.

CABINETMAKER.—French polisher; first-class; expert mechanic; all kinds of furniture; wants job from private parties. P. Jozsy, 308 East 75th St.

CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT BOOKKEEPER, 32, 10 years' experience, desires to make a change; best references. G 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST.

Understands all makes of cars; do all repairs; honest, sober; 8 years' references; wages, $25 week. A. T., 253 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 5 years' experience; can furnish best of references; sober and honest. C. Gallagher, 244 East 30th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on truck, idle because the car is laid up for Winter; best of references. G 2 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) wishes position city or country, private or commercial; best references. G 45 Times.

CHINESE SERVANT, valet, butler, cook; sober, honest, competent; best references. G 44 Times.

COLLEGE student desires afternoon or evening employment. Address Serabian, 480 West 118th St.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate wishes position in chemical laboratory. Address Graduate, 538 Jersey Av., Jersey City.

MAN, 30, good business training, capable of doing lots of work and with a record of absolute reliability, desires position in any capacity with some firm or small business; if desired an investment of a few hundred dollars could be made, but would not be made until advertiser was thoroughly familiar with the business. G 57 Times.

MASSAGE, medical gymnastics, by Swedish masseur, graduate of Stockholm and Paris; English, German, French, Swedish; A1 American, foreign references; travels. A. Astrom, 132 West 55th St. Tel. Schuyler 8140.

PAINTER.—Long-experienced, reliable painter wishes work for landlords and real estate for painting, plastering; estimates furnished. S. Finkelstein, 375 Vernon Av., Brooklyn; branch 38-40 Forsyth St., New York.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT will write up your books monthly; investigations and audits made. G 32 Times.

SALESMAN, age 30, energetic and persistent, seeks connection with reliable mercantile house; compensation of minor importance until ability and worth are thoroughly demonstrated; unquestionable references. G 3 Times.

SALESMAN WISHES position with fur mfg.; 8 years' Middle West road experience; sales for the season between $30,000 to $35,000; can furnish best of reference. M. J. Young, 427 Genesee St., Trenton, N. J.

SALESMAN, 27, Christian, 4 years' experience, desires position with reliable concern; highest references. G 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent with experience as bookkeeper, cashier, and office man. P 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION WITH CORPORATION OR COMMERCIAL HOUSE; SALARY $1,200. Z 34 TIMES.

YOUNG LAWYER,

28, single, good stenographer and typewriter, excellent character, seeks opportunity to enter commercial field; capable to act as secretary to firm or individual. K 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position; bookkeeper; 3 years' experience with past employer; reliable; references; moderate salary. Boskoff, 17 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, desires position in wholesale house where there is chance for advancement; references. Address S. Rifkin, 148 East 7th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, with brains and ability, selling and office experience, desires position as salesman or otherwise; moderate salary. G 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college student, wants work afternoon or evening, law office preferred; can operate typewriter. P 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN can spare about four hours daily; experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; can you use my services? P 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wants position in office. P 289 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—FOR EXCELLENT colored servants 'phone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

Algonquin Employment Agency.—Efficient servants supplied. 'Phone 4961 Plaza. 769 Lexington Av.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COMPETENT HELP, short notice, procurable at Progressive Emp., reliable, 84 West 131st St. 5370 Harlem.

EXPERIENCED COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored, city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288—Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Mrs. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, between 92d and 93d Sts. Telephone 9527 Riverside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest references; colored; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency. Telephone 5049 Harlem.

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

I have a very desirable list of houses and apartments, all sizes and in all localities. A. C. Hewitson, Real Estate, 101 West 66th St., (corner Broadway.)

Highest rents paid on leaseholds for a term of years. M. Radin, 501 5th Av.

West Side.

INVESTORS.

7-story apartment, west side, below 23d St., fully rented under leases; mortgage, $110,000; owner going West, necessary to sell; must have cash for equity. Brush & Crawford, 30 Broad Street.

East Side.

Building, 50x200, on East 23d St., through to 22d St.; 50 feet frontage both streets, 200 feet deep; sell at a reasonable figure or give long lease. Danb, 75 1st Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Houses in Brooklyn, Leonia, and River Edge; grounds, $3,500, $5,000; $100 down, $30 monthly; improvements; apartment to exchange. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lot on upper Jerome Av., $750; others, $100; water, gas. Belden, 215 West 125th St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Handsome residence on the L. I. Sound, 25 minutes out, that must be sacrificed; must be sold at once; $400 cash needed. H. A. C., 186 Times.

BELLE HARBOR—Three-lot plot near ocean. Can be bought at cost if sold at once; no brokers. Address Z 29 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Big money in chicken raising; must sell up-to-date chicken farm; runs wired in; chicken house, &c.; large enough to make good living; chickens, broilers, and eggs sold right in the town; don't miss this chance; price $390; $25 down, $6 monthly. Hoeiss, one flight up, 584 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

HARTSDALE and Scarsdale and other desirable locations, unfurnished and furnished homes for rent. Angell, 507 5th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTH ORANGE BUNGALOW, $2,600.
5 rooms, bath, heat, beautiful location; 35 minutes Lackawanna; cash $300, balance $20 monthly. Owner, room 459, 5th Av. Bldg., (23d.)

JERSEY SHORE REAL ESTATE
H. A. ROUNDS, 115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

300 acres in fruit belt; 60 acres fruit, 3 sets buildings; best soil, underdrained; exchange city property; catalogue. Goodelle, Geneva, N. Y.

Real Estate.

WILL EXCHANGE STOCK OR LOTS, 35 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION, FOR NEARLY NEW AUTOMOBILE, MOTOR BOAT, OR ORIENTAL RUGS. CHARLES CROSBY, 47 WEST 34TH.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 8-room private house, all improvements, in best locality of Fordham, for one-story business proposition; what have you to offer? Chance, 2,960 3d Av.

Mortgage Loans.

Owner desires to secure $7,500 on first mortgage, 5½ per cent., on fine house in most attractive suburb; leased at liberal figures for term of years; prefers to deal with private investor. T 159 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

For Rent—Entire 4-Story Building.
41 EAST 41ST STREET.

20.3x52; a step from express SUBWAY and GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL; suitable for cafe, restaurant, drug store, milliner, tailor or doctor.

Opposite the twelve-story Doctors' and Dentists' Building. Alterations to suit tenant. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
114 Liberty Street and 41 East 41st Street.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT, Bulkhead and lots.
VACANT LOTS, five on East 31st Street.
LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.
CORNER LOTS on First Av., with buildings.
Apply BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Pl.

COLWELL BUILDING,
107 LAFAYETTE ST.

Three lofts; new fireproof building; light three sides. Steam heat, elevator service; low rent.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET,
five stories and cellar, size 20x75;
rent moderate; possession May 1 or sooner.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS CHEAP.

28,000 square feet, new 5-story building; steam heat, elevator; low rent. Kemp-Jones, Ogden Av., 162d, Bronx. Tel. 537 Melrose.

Part large office, small storeroom, and stenographer; reasonable. Dugan, 78 Bible House, Manhattan.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Christopher St., Near Hudson.—50x90; brick buildings, stable; cheap rent. Dimick, 140 5th Av.

Two choice offices, single or suite, completely furnished; location 42d St and 5th Av. T 155 Times.

Wooster St., 155-157.—Lofts, store, and basement to let. Bowin, 11 Wall St.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—First mortgage money guaranteed, $2,000 up, 6% country property. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE
W. P. Westervelt, 119-121 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

119th St., 435 West, Overlooking Columbia Campus and Riverside Drive.—New and attractive 4 rooms and bath, 9th floor, to sublet. Inquire Apartment 8B. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

244 WEST 104TH.

Eight light newly decorated rooms; elevator; near Subway, elevated stations; $85 to $100; concessions.

Will sublet very desirable apartment, large parlor, two bedrooms, and bath, until October. Call Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway.

Apartment to rent until Oct. 1, six rooms, two baths; liberal concession to responsible party. 817 West End Av., Bennington Corners.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
Elevator Apartments, Excellently Furnished
We Know Refined People's Wants.
We Want Refined People Only.
All-Night Elevator, Telephone,
Maid Service. Large, Airy Rooms.
1 Room, Bath, Kitchenette, $25 Up.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $30 Up.
3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $40 Up.
OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 3970 Riverside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (Corner 127th.)—Handsomely furnished five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; moderate prices; $50 monthly upward; rooms adjoining bath, kitchen, $3-$6 weekly.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., No. 125.—Apartments, from 8 to 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for rent for Winter season or longer; reduced rent. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Will sublet very desirable and attractive partly furnished apartment, three rooms and bath, until October. Call Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 6-room apartment, completely furnished, near Riverside Drive; all modern conveniences; rent reasonable; Schleisen, 310 West 97th St.

All kinds of furnished apartments to rent; $65 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment, nine sunny rooms, at great concession; 214 92d, corner Broadway. Telephone 5712 Riverside.

A.—Kitchenette apartment, modern apartment building; limit $10 weekly; near Subway. G 67 Times.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Apartments wanted, well furnished, for A1 tenants; send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 457 West.—Three stories, eleven large, light, airy rooms; 2 baths; private house block; $65 monthly. John P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam Av., corner 162d St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 18.

Automobile Exchange.

AUTO BUYERS' CO., INC.

We furnish you any part of the purchase price of a new or second hand Motor Car or Truck of your own selection at your own dealer's at 6 per cent. per annum. Payments to suit your convenience. We are bankers to buyers of automobiles. Suite 1,206, 1,784 Broadway, corner 58th St. Telephone 8046—Columbus.

Pathfinder, 40 h. p., 1912, five-passenger touring car; fully equipped with top, wind shield, speedometer, Prestolite tank, horn, demountable rims; cost $1,925; perfect condition; at an exceptionally moderate price; demonstration. Arthur T. Goodwin, 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 7582 Prospect.

Waverley electric shaft-drive coupe, four passenger, newly painted, new batteries, $1,875; Hupp Yeates electric coupe, almost new, ironclad batteries, bargain, $1,500; Mercedes landaulet, first-class condition, bargain, $600. C. Y. Kenworthy, Rauch & Lang Electrics, 1,800 Broadway. Phone Col. 7110.

Maxwell, Type A, two-passenger runabout; has been newly painted and overhauled; a bargain for some one who wishes a serviceable automobile; will sell for $150; letters will be considered in order of their arrival. W. W. Stryker, Dunellen, N. J.

Hudson, 30 h. p., 1912, 5-passenger touring; demountable rims; two extra tires, top, windshield, electric lights, self starter, dust and tire covers, chains, clock, Klaxon speedometer; $1,200. Taylor, 1,700 Broadway; phone 7460 Columbus.

PACKARD 18 LIMOUSINE.
1911 Model in splendid condition.
See Mr. Bush, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 6671 Market.

AUTOMOBILES.
Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Co-Operative Used Car Co.,
Tel. Col.—9022. Sixth floor, 250 West 54th St.

FORR SALE—Slightly used ten-horse power steam car in splendid condition; toy tonneau body; easy terms; price, $700. Bell & Waring Steam Vehicle Company, Inc., 1,784 Broadway, New York City.

Packard, 1911, 30 touring; like new.
Packard, 1910, 30 phaeton; like 1912.
E. Augustus Willard,
1,790 B'way, cor. 58th. Tel., 1957—Columbus.

Beautiful 7-passenger Renault landaulet automobile, in perfect condition; late model; one week's demonstration given. 'Phone Columbus 728, or Lloyd, 160 West 56th St. Price $1,500.

MARMON.

Five passenger; perfect condition; entirely overhauled and repainted; owner selling; no dealers. 49 West 64th St. Grant Six Co.

Delivery wagons, cars, taxis, $150-$3,000; new foredoor touring bodies; all sizes sacrificed. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th St.

Reo, 1912; centre control; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Premier, six-cylinder; run less than 1,000 miles; equipped; $900. Premier, 19 West 62d St.

Fifty slightly used cars taken in exchange, $150 up. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo, 1912; Model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen Company, 19 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD LIMOUSINES, new cars, for monthly service; special to theatre or opera, with privilege of stopping one hour for supper, $10. Largest renters of Packard cars in New York.
'PHONE.......... PLAZA 2100

BEAUTIFUL PACKARDS, 30, LANDAULETS, FOR HIRE, HOUR, DAY, MONTH.
Smart late models; strictly private service; monthly turnouts a specialty. O'Toole, 149 West 49th St. 6470 Columbus.

FOR HIRE.

Packard limousine, latest model, by the hour, day, or month; first-class service; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 218 West 43d. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

Brand new six-cylinder Pierce Arrow limousine for rent, week or month; reasonable terms. F. Richman, 1,235 Lexington Av. Lenox 6192.

Expert chauffeur, nine years' reference, will rent Peerless limousine very reasonably. Telephone 2564 Columbus.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

For Hire—Packard limousine, late model; day, week, month; very reasonable. Telephone 5530 Columbus.

Private landaulet, monthly service. Telephone Smith, 862 Tremont, Garage, 195th St. and Webster Av.

Packard 7-passenger, private, $3 hour; late model. Simmons. 'Phone 3324R Riverside.

Automobile Supplies.

Bearings—All Types. Ball Bearings Repaired. THE GWILLIAM CO., 253 West 58th St.

Other Automobile Advertisements on Page 12.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Action for an absolute divorce.—SAM KNOLLER, Plaintiff, against BIENA KNOLLER, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 13th, 1913.
LEO ROSENBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Biena Knoller, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1913.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1913.
LEO ROSENBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE CITATION.

SMITH, CORDELIA.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—To Jennie W. Morris, George W. Smith, Thurlow W. Smith, Sadie Smith, as Administratrix of John H. Smith, dec'd; Christian J. Mezger, as Executor of Mary E. Morse, dec'd; Cordelia V. Hollister, Jennie May Hollister, and to all persons interested in the Estate of CORDELIA SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Noel B. Sanborn, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. (L. S.) Witness, Hon. JOHN P. COHALAN, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF Dutchess.—In the matter of the estate of OLIVE E. SUTTON, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York, deceased.

To all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Olive E. Sutton, deceased.

You and each of you will please take notice that the undersigned, the husband of said decedent, intends to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, N. Y., for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased, under the provision for a limited bond, contained in the last clause of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said County of Dutchess, on or before the 24th day of February, 1913.

Dated January 21st, 1913.
FRANKLIN SUTTON,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
HENRY E. LOSEY, Attorney, 52 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. & G. Klotz & Co. of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, city, county and State of New York, have registered in the office of the Secretary of State of New York and are the owners of a Trademark described as follows: The representation of a basket of flowers above the words "Ed. Pinaud, Paris," surrounding a circle, together with the facsimile signature of Ed. Pinaud. H. & G. KLOTZ & CO.

CUSTOMS MAN ROUTS UGLY CROWD IN RAID

Inspector Lynch, Descending Single-Handed on Saloon, Attacked by Longshoremen.

BALEHOOK THROWS HIM DOWN

But Drawing Gun, He Hits Hook Wielder and Sends Assailant Flying—Smuggled Rum Seized.

Among the crowd of longshoremen in front of the bar in Henry Houlston's saloon on the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue a man pushed his way shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The throng at the bar and the others lounging at tables in the room looked at him curiously as he stared intently at a row of bottles back of the bar and then turned to the bartender, throwing back the lapel of his coat to exhibit a shield, and announced:

"I'm United States Customs Inspector James J. Lynch. I want those bottles of rum you've got back there. They were smuggled ashore from the Auguste Wilhelm."

The Hamburg-American liner Prinz Auguste Wilhelm, in on Wednesday from Kingston, Jamaica, lay against Pier 65, almost across the street, and many of the men in the bar had assisted in unloading her.

A hush fell over the room as Lynch spoke. Conversation which had been animated to the point of boisterousness an instant before ceased at his words and every eye in the room was turned toward the Inspector, who stepped briskly back of the bar, paying no heed to the interest he had excited. The bartender's only objection was to insist on a closer look at the shield, and then Lynch began packing the bottles away in various pockets. There were nine of them, and with the last one safely stowed away he strode round from behind the bar.

The crush of men made way for him sullenly, stepping back only just enough to let the Inspector brush past them and the eyes of each man followed him, some merely curiously, but others menacingly. As Lynch neared the door one of the men rose from a table and took a step toward the Inspector. It was as though his move were a signal on which several of the others had hung, for instantly a dozen or more men sprang toward Lynch.

Lynch apparently felt rather than heard them coming, for before the swiftest of them reached him he had turned about and was facing the crowd as it rushed him. Lynch went down before the onslaught. A boot, heavy and studded with hobnails, was raised to kick him in the face, but he squirmed about and got the blow in the back.

Their own impetus had thrown many of his antagonists off their balance and like lightning Lynch leaped to his feet. He struck out right and left with his fists, and for an instant seemed likely to beat his way through the door when a bale hook flashed beneath the saloon's bright lights and the point caught in Lynch's coat. He was jerked from his feet, the steel hook ripping through the cloth of his coat till it lost its hold half way to his waist and once more the inspector struggled beneath the feet of the 'longshoremen.

He tried to rise again but he couldn't fight his way up a second time and then he abandoned the struggle. He twisted about till one hand found his hip pocket. He withdrew it quickly, raised it toward the crowd above him and from the revolver which he gripped there came a shot.

Instantly the throng rushed toward the door. Men pitched headlong into the street, each striving to be first through the doorway, and in moment the room was cleared. Lynch, clear of his assailants, staggered to his feet and made after the men. All were in the street, but before all could make off, other 'longshoremen from the Auguste Wilhelm's pier came running to see what had caused the shot. They grabbed some of the fleeing men and Lynch, close on the heels of the fugitives, grabbed the man who had felled him with the bale hook.

The men were dragged across the street to Pier 64, where the Anchor liner Caledonia lay, and there Lynch's prisoner collapsed on the floor. For the first time then Lynch realized that his bullet had found a mark and Dr. Jenkins, ship surgeon of the Caledonia, was called to treat the wounded man.

The doctor found that Lynch's bullet had struck the man two inches above the heart and that his condition was critical. A call was sent then for Dr. Waters of New York Hospital, and a message was telephoned also to Police Headquarters. Presently Detectives Dennison, Beadle and Lonegan arrived from the West Seventeenth Street Station and the prisoners were turned over to them.

The man Lynch had shot said he was John McArdle, a 'longshoreman living at 222 West Sixteenth Street. He was formally arrested for assault on Lynch and then was hurried to New York Hospital in charge of a policeman. The other men caught said they were Otto Zehlius, a 'longshoreman of 307 Tenth Avenue, and Thomas Green, a driver, of 439 West Twenty-sixth Street. Both were locked up in the West Seventeenth Street Station, Zehlius for interfering with an officer and Green for that, as well as for stealing three bottles of rum which he had got away from Lynch. A charge of theft was made also against McArdle, who had got two bottles from the Inspector.

Lynch was put under technical arrest, but Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who hurried to the station, arranged his parole in the custody of Roundsman Monahan of the Customs Service. Lynch was badly bruised from the beating he had received, but was otherwise unhurt. The bale hook had missed his skin by something less than an inch, but it had missed it, and only Lynch's coat was injured.

The Inspector said that he and his partner, George M. Barron, had been tracing smuggling from the West Indian boats and had found the rum in the saloon when they visited that place earlier in the day to recover some underwear that had also been smuggled ashore. Barron had taken charge of this, and he had gone back for the rum.

WITH JOHN D.'S THANKS.

Student Gets a Letter for Returning a Pair of Lost Gloves.

James Darling, a student in the Newman School in Hackensack, N. J., saw a pair of gloves drop from John D. Rockefeller's automobile when he was at his home in Tarrytown during the New Year holiday. He picked them up and displayed them on his return to school as a souvenir. Then he began to become a little conscience stricken and sent the gloves back by parcel post. Now Darling is exhibiting this letter from Mr. Rockefeller, received yesterday:

> Tarrytown, N. Y.
>
> My Dear James: I want to thank you very much for returning the gloves which you found after they had dropped from our machine.
>
> Your decision to return them is typical of the honesty of the average American boy.
>
> I trust that you will always be able to make right decisions where matters of honesty are concerned.
>
> Three cheers for Young America! Sincerely yours, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Darling is satisfied that his letter is a much better souvenir than the gloves.

LEGAL AID NEEDS $10,000.

Society Discusses Methods of Raising It to Meet Budget.

Finances were discussed at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society for 1913, in the offices of President Arthur V. Briesen, 25 Broad Street, yesterday afternoon, an additional $10,000 being needed. The annual budget submitted called for $46,000, and it was shown that the entire income of the society did not now exceed $36,000. Salaries of the twenty or more attorneys employed by the society at its headquarters at 239 Broadway and the five branch offices make the heaviest item of expense.

An article signed by John Collie and published recently in a London newspaper, in which he attacked the work of legal aid societies in that city, caused a long discussion, and an answer will be prepared. The writer asserted that there were many abuses, and that the societies in London were being used to further the interests of attorneys. The Directors were deeply aroused, although the article made no direct reference to the work being done for the benefit of the poor here.

COLLEGE FUND $200,000.

Money-Raising Record Broken at Council of Hebrew Congregations.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The twenty-third council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations came to a close here to-day, and by midnight nearly every delegate had left the city for his home. The work of selecting the next meeting-place was placed in the hands of a committee appointed for that purpose. The new Executive Committee, while having power to act, made no selection to-day, but the general impression is that Pittsburgh will be selected as the meeting place in 1915. The final decision is to be made when the Board meets next year.

Thirty members comprise the new Executive Board elected to-day. Of these the following New Yorkers are members: Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph S. Ochs and Solomon Sulzberger.

F. W. Freiberg, of Cincinnati, was chosen President.

At the final business session the general sense of the meeting was that a broader field of Judaism was to be cultivated in the United States. It is the plan of the Council from now on to reach into every section of the country and get in touch with Jews, whether they be in the rural districts or in the cities. A fund is to be especially created by the Executive Committee to further this line of work.

Practically every report that was presented to the body by the various committees to-day was adopted. Probably the most important report adopted was that dealing with opposition to immigration legislation. Copies of it have been sent to President Taft, the Senate and the House of Representatives. It reads as follows:

"We heartily approve the action thus far taken by those who have opposed such drastic immigration legislation as is foreign to the spirit of American tradition. We further approve continued opposition along this line."

Applause that continued for several minutes greeted the report of the committee when President Taft was praised for his stand in abrogating the treaty with Russia.

The discussion of the Ways and Means Committee's report drew forth a great deal of enthusiasm and several thousands of dollars. After hearing the statement of the committee that $100,000 a year was needed for the running expense of the Hebrew Union College, the Council decided to work for an endowment fund of $1,000,000, the interest of which, it is expected, will develop the necessary yearly fund.

The Council accepted the suggestion of the committee that field secretaries be appointed in all parts of the country to induce 1,000 men to contribute $1,000 each toward the fund. Adolph S. Ochs, who is a member of the Executive Committee, made a strong plea for this measure, and after his speech over $20,000 was pledged. This brings the subscriptions to a total of $200,000, breaking all local records of philanthropic contributions.

The following New Yorkers pledged the following sums:

Max Guggenheim $1,000, Miss Sadie American (annually) $5, Rabbi Silverman $500, Rabbi Fisher $250, and Sam Hessberg $500.

MORE ARSON INDICTMENTS.

Six Additional Charges Drawn Up from Stein's Disclosures.

The Grand Jury which has been considering the confession of Isidor Stein, known as "Izzy the Painter," now serving a sentence of twenty-four years for arson, returned six more indictments yesterday against members of the so-called arson trust.

All of these indictments charge arson in the second degree and two of the indictments are against George Grutz, a public adjuster already under indictment in connection with a fire set by Stein. Three of the other indictments are against persons who set fire to a flat house and one is against a man who it is said started a fire for a tailor.

Stein told Assistant District Attorney Weller yesterday that whenever one of the members of his gang set fire to a store, the owner moved out before hand more that fifty per cent. of his stock. In some cases this stock was sent to pawnbrokers or stored nearby.

Mr. Weller has obtained the indictment of sixteen persons for arson in the second degree. He has two more cases ready for the Grand Jury and will submit them to-day.

Rubber Men at Dinner.

Two hundred rubber manufacturers gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria at the annual dinner of the Rubber Club of America last night. In addition to the speeches there was a moving picture exhibition of all the steps in the production and manufacture of rubber. Frederic C. Hood of Boston, President of the club, and toastmaster, spoke in favor of adopting a nomenclature for the rubber business to prevent the confusion and fraud caused by the present lack of exact terms.

OPERA BILLS FOR NEXT WEEK

"Tannhauser," Saturday Night, the First of Popular Price Performances.

"La Traviata" will be sung for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening of next week. Miss Frieda Hempel will have the title role, Mr. Macnez will be the Alfredo, and Mr. Amato the Germont. Others in the cast will be Mme. Mattfeld and Messrs. Bada, Reschiglian and Rossi. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" will be sung on Monday evening with the same cast as heretofore, including Miss Hempel, Mme. Fremstad, Miss Bori, Mmes. Maubourg and Duchene and Messrs. Macnez, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, De Segurola, Reiss, Rossi, Bada, Ananian and Begue. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

The double bill "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be given on Thursday evening of next week, the former opera with Mmes. Gadski, Duchene and Mattfeld and Messrs. Martin and Gilly, Mr. Polacco conducting; the latter opera with Miss Emmy Destinn and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Bada and Reschiglian, Mr. Sturani conducting.

"Otello" will be sung on Friday evening with Mmes. Alda and Maubourg and Messrs. Slezak, Amato, De Segurola, Bada, Reschiglian and Begue, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Madama Butterfly" will be given at the Saturday matinee with Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Fornia and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Rossi and Begue. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

The Afternoon Ring Cycle will begin next Wednesday when "Das Rheingold" will be presented with a cast including Mmes. Matzenauer, Case, Homer, Alten, Sparkes and Mulford, and Messrs. Burrian, Weil, Reiss, Murphy, Goritz, Hinshaw, Witherspoon and Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz will conduct the performance, which will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

The first of the series of twelve popular price Saturday performances will be given Saturday evening, February 1. "Tannhauser" is the opera announced, with Miss Destinn as Elizabeth, Mme. Matzenauer as Venus, Mr. Jorn in the title role, Mr. Weil as Wolfram and Mr. Griswold as the Landgraf. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

At next Sunday evening's concert Mme. Fornia and Messrs. Slezak and Goritz will sing, and Mme. Tina Lerner, pianist, will play.

The new German baritone and bass, Messrs. Willy Buers and Carl Braun, will arrive in New York next Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The new Wagnerian tenor, Jacques Urlus, is due Feb. 1 on the Amerika.

DEVON
an ARROW
COLLAR
2 FOR 25 CENTS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. TROY N.Y.

SWALLOWS POISON AND DIES IN THEATRE

Samuel Newburger, Retired Jeweler, Lost His Fortune in Wall Street and Became Dependent.

TWO NOTES IN HIS POCKETS

One to His Wife and the Other to the Undertaker, Telling Him "to Take Care of the Finish."

In the interval between a comic scene and a moving picture tragedy at Proctor's Theatre in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, at 6:15 last night, women ushers in the orchestra saw a man staggering up the aisle, grasping the backs of seats, and tearing at his collar as if he were suffocating. Before they could reach his side he had stumbled into the women's cloak room and fallen unconscious on the floor. In order to prevent a panic in the audience, which nearly filled the theatre, the women ushers made a screen of their dresses as the prostrate form was carried into the lobby. No one seated in the theatre in the dim light knew that anything had happened.

Patrolman Vesey was called from the street and an ambulance came from Flower Hospital. Dr. Taylor pronounced the man dead, but was not willing to give an opinion as to the cause. The body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Station and a search made of the clothing.

A partly emptied bottle of poison and a note to his wife was found. The bottle was labeled "Cyanide Mixture," and contained about two ounces in the powdered form. A slightly discolored spoon was found in the same pocket with the poison, and half of the contents of the bottle were missing. The only name on the label was that of the manufacturer, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten of Philadelphia.

In the vest was found two freshly written notes on the same piece of paper, the one asking that his wife, "B. Newburger, 132 East Ninety-second Street," be notified in case of an accident, and the other addressed to L. Finklestone, an undertaker, 414 East Fifty-seventh Street, asking that he be called "to take care of the finish." Both notes were signed "Samuel Newburger," and after the name was written "Broker."

On the evidence of the poison and the notes the police wrote the name down in the desk book as a suicide and summoned Coroner Holtshauser, who arrived at the Station House at the same time as L. Finklestone and gave permission to the undertaker to take charge of the body. Finklestone said that Newburger and he had been friends for a number of years, but that outside of the fact that he had met with reverses lately, and had become despondent as a result he knew little of his life. About three weeks ago, he said, The Free Sons of Israel, an organization to which both of them belonged had given Newburger $25 to tide him over his hard times.

When the police went to notify Mrs. Newburger of her husband's death they found her still waiting dinner for him in a furnished room house at the address given in the dead man's note. She became too hysterical to be questioned. Henry B. Benjamin of 55 East Ninety-third Street, a brother-in-law, showed no surprise when he was told of Newburger's death. He had expected it for a long time, he said, his brother was so melancholy.

Benjamin said Newburger had been in the jewelry business with a store in Forty-second Street west of Broadway until three years ago when he sold out for $100,000 and decided to retire from active business. He and his wife and their daughter started to travel, but at the end of a month they returned to New York and Newburger planned to make a larger fortune by investing his money in Wall Street in margin speculation.

For a time, Mr. Benjamin said, luck was with the invester, but then within two weeks of last Winter all the fotrune was swept away and he was left penniless and without a position by which to make his living. Being 55 years old he had not been able to obtain any work in any trade other than that in which he had been raised and he found himself forced to depend upon his friends and relatives for the support of his family.

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Sat. at 2—Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
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Next Mon. at 8—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Bori; Macnez, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. Mat. at 2:30—Rheingold. Matzenauer, Homer, Case; Burrian, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, Murphy. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada, Begue. Cond., Sturani.
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GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. "THE CONSPIRACY"
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
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